

Clarendon Press Series

AN
ETYMOLOGICAL. DICTIONARY
OF THE
FRENCH LANGUAGE.

CROWNED BY THE FRENCH ACADEMY

BY

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AUTHORS' PREFACE.

THIS Etymological Dictionary is the natural sequel to my Historical Grammar. In that work I had traced out the history of French grammatical forms: that I might complete my task, and embrace the full cycle of the history of the language, I was bound to write also a history of its vocabulary. Accordingly, I have endeavoured in this volume to register for general use the results of philological enquiry, hitherto too much confined to a narrow circle of students.

It is not that philological enquiry has been lacking in France during the last three centuries. In the anarchical period of philology—the period between the sixteenth century and our day, during which philology was little but a confused mass of erudite errors—two etymological Dictionaries were written, that of Ménage in 1650, and that of Roquefort in 1829. Seven years after the appearance of the latter work the illustrious Frederick Diez published at Bonn the first volume of his Grammar of the Romance Languages (1836), a comparative history of the six languages which have sprung from Neo-Latin, in which he showed by what invariable laws Latin became French, Italian, Spanish, Portugese, Wallachian; and in so doing he created a scientific history of the French tongue. Thenceforth French philology was revolutionised; and, just as in the eighteenth century chemistry shook itself free from alchemy, so from this time the study of the French language became a science based on observation¹, the progress of which was destined to be very rapid, under the influence of a spirit of exact investigation: the latest born of experimental sciences, it seemed likely to outstrip them all, except chemistry, in the rapidity and unbroken succession of its discoveries. Every new result is enrolled in its order in the three etymological dictionaries which followed one another at intervals: in 1853 Diez published his *Etymologischer Wörterbuch*; in 1862 appeared M. Schéler's *Dictionary of French Etymology*; in 1863 the first parts of M. Littré's admirable *Dictionary of the French Tongue* came out².

¹ It is but fair to say that a Frenchman, M. Raynouard, had already prepared the way by a comparative study of the six Neo-Latin tongues; still to M. Diez belongs the honour of having created the science by introducing into French philology an exactitude quite unknown before his time.

² This magnificent work was completed in 1873; and an Appendix to it published 1877.

These three works give us all the philological discoveries made in the French language during the last thirty years; and the character which separates them from the dreams of M^enage and R^oquet can only be compared to that which lies between the chemistry of Lavoisier and the aimless guesses of Raymond Lull, Nicolas Flamel, or Van Helmont. It may therefore seem needless to wish to swell the catalogue with a new philological Dictionary; yet I have decided on writing this book, for there is a blank to be filled up. In scientific subjects there is always room for two kinds of books—those which, teaching established scientific knowledge, transmit our learned acquisitions in a collective form, and those which leave former discoveries alone, in order to attempt new research, to work out the solution or the discussion of problems hitherto untouched. Thus, in zoology, a treatise intended for the general public would be silent as to all doubtful or unsettled questions (such as the origin of species, or the like), and would occupy itself solely with the minute proof of established truths: if on the other hand the treatise were addressed to the narrower class of professed naturalists, it would be satisfied with simply stating known facts (assuming their proof to be known by the reader) and would set itself specially to elucidate by new observations or hypotheses those problems which were yet uncertain.

This distinction applies with equal force to etymological Dictionaries, according as they address themselves to students of philology only or to the general literary public. In the former case the author will chiefly attempt unsolved etymological problems, simply stating established etymologies without stopping to give the proofs: this has been done by Diez, Schéler, and Littré, who have been more anxious to discover or explore unknown regions than to describe the known. But by the side of these works, which assume in the reader a previous acquaintance with philological principles and a knowledge of the position of each question as it comes up, there is room for another Dictionary which shall take the science in its present condition, shall provisionally regard the etymology of all words whose origin is still under discussion as unknown, shall limit itself to the statement of etymologies already settled, and finally shall lay before the reader all the philological principles on which these interesting results depend. Of such a kind is this manual of the science of etymology which I have endeavoured to make, in the full persuasion that, imperfect as it is, it may yet render some service to the cause of higher education.

As an example of the difference between the two methods, let us take the two words *marcassin* and *pourrir*. The etymology of *marcassin* is unknown; and while Diez and Littré discuss the hypotheses already started as to the origin of the word, and throw out new

suggestions, I content myself with the simple statement that here is a blunder in our knowledge, and so prevent it; for in education uncertainty is worse than ignorance. I am making 'in dubiis abstinere' for 'in dubiis abstinere'. The etymology of *pourrir* (whence the etymology of *putrifier*) is well known, Littré and others merely mention the Latin word, and do not stop to explain; in my Dictionary, however, I set myself to prove it, and to show how *putrere* becomes *pourrir*, in answer to the questions, Why such and such a change? Have the Latin letters been altered by chance? or Is there any invariable law of change? Has *putrere* become *pourrir* all at once, or have there been successive changes, letter by letter? and can one fix the steps of the process in their chronological order?—questions which a Dictionary professing to teach the general public the science of etymology cannot possibly neglect. 'Scientific etymology,' says M. Bréal, 'does not consist in a vague statement of the affinity which may exist between two words; it must track out, letter by letter, the history of the formation of a word, and show all the intermediate stages through which it has passed.'

Thus, in the example taken above, one must show that the *u* of *putrere* has passed into *ou* (*pourrir*), as in *ursus*, *ours*; *surdus*, *sourd*; *turris*, *tour*;—that the Latin *tr* becomes *rr*, as in *latronem*, *larron*; *nutrire*, *nourrir*;—lastly, that the long *e* of *putrere* is represented by the French *i*, as in *tēnere*, *tenir*; *abolere*, *abolir*, &c. The philologist, when he has reached this point, has done but half his work; he has shown that *pourrir* answers, letter for letter, to *putrere*; he must now show *how* this change has come about: we have as yet only the end-links of the chain, we must find the intermediate and connecting ones. Between the grub and the butterfly the naturalist studies all the different conditions of the chrysalis; between the Latin and the French we find, on the one side the Low Latin, on the other the Early French. Thus *pourrir* has not leapt at one bound out of *putrere*: Latin MSS. of the Merovingian period show us that the word became first *putrire*, then *pudrire*; whence the earliest French form *podrir*, whence follow *porrir* and lastly *pourrir*. By what slow and almost insensible changes has the Latin word slipped into French!—*tr* has been successively softened into *dr*, thence into *rr*; *u* passes through *o* into *ou*; and, as one can prove by the steps taken, the Latin word has never achieved more than one of these changes at a time. Thus penetrating by means of a strict analysis into the innermost organisation of language, one sees that living words change

¹ M. Bréal, Professor in the College of France, has admirably pointed out the dangers of 'a method which professes to explain everything, and does not know how to resign itself to be ignorant of many things.' For education nothing is so mischievous to the authority of a science as an inconclusive discussion.

and grow, and that in fact the Latin and French are only two successive conditions of one language.

By patient study, by careful comparison of thousands of little facts, insignificant by themselves, etymological science has been able to prove that languages, like plants or animals, are born, grow, and die, according to definite determinable laws. This fact saves us from the reproach of lingering over petty details. 'Every building raised on abstract ideas,' says Buffon, in his noble manner, 'is a temple dedicated to a lie.' It is high time that men should abandon metaphysical speculations as to the origin of human speech, and betake themselves to the humbler observation of facts: for these alone can lead us on to a just conception of the laws of language; and one may apply to them the saying of Quintilian, '*Parva quidem, sed sine quibus magna non possent consistere*,'—these are doubtless details, yet without them general principles could not stand.

A. B.

VOUVRAY,
September 3, 1868.

TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE TO THE SECOND ENGLISH EDITION.

THIS Edition has throughout been carefully and minutely revised and corrected. • The Introduction, which forms the chief difference between the English Dictionary and the French original, was, to a large extent, rewritten by M. Brachet himself; though he was interrupted, and the accuracy and completeness of the work much marred, by the siege of Paris in the winter of 1870, 1871, when the author was shut up in the capital. M. Brachet's plan was to transfer to the Introduction the bulk of those longer articles which occupied so large a space in the earlier part of the book, and, by breaking the whole up into numbered sections, to render reference from the body of the work to the Introduction clear and easy. This arrangement, in all main points, was carried out in the first English edition, though in some particulars, such as the treatment of the dentals, liquids, and nasals, it was left in an unfinished state; the references also were often not so accurate or full as they might have been.

These deficiencies have now, to a large extent, been made good, and the references diligently revised, corrected, or added. All the articles have been gone through; in each case with the help of M. Littré's splendid Dictionary, the Supplement to which, now just published, has been also called into use throughout; all considerable alterations made in M. Brachet's Dictionary by M. Littré's authority are marked with his name. In a few cases the origins of words which had been marked as 'unknown' have been inserted; in other instances the word 'uncertain' has been substituted for 'unknown,' as there are several French words the origin of which must have been one of two Latin words, although it is uncertain which of them is the true parent; in such cases the alternative has been stated. All mere conjecture has been carefully avoided. The misprints, inevitably numerous in the first edition of a Dictionary, undertaken as this

was under unusually difficult circumstances, have, so far as possible, been detected and set right; errors as to genders of nouns, verbs active and neuter, and the like, have been diligently watched for; inaccurate or insufficient renderings of the meanings of words corrected; finally, considerably over five hundred fresh articles added to the Dictionary, the words newly inserted having been selected from M. Littré. The Delegates of the Clarendon Press issue this amended and enlarged edition at a much reduced price, in the hope that it may not be beyond the reach of schools, and may take its place as a manual of education. If students can be taught by it to see how regular has been the growth of the French language, derived in almost all important cases from the Latin by even stages and under strictest rule of law, 'agissant,' as the French love to say of all things, 'par principes,' they will have learnt the first and most important lesson in philological study. The French language is in this respect more valuable for purposes of education than any other tongue; and for those who do not know the classical languages, the scientific study of its etymological phenomena must be of the highest importance. It is on this ground that we venture to express a hope that the work may find its way into the classrooms of girls' schools, in which it will add an element of precision, as well as of interest, to the teaching of the French language, which seems just now to be unfairly threatened by the growing favour shown to the study of German.

G. W. K.

OXFORD,
April, 1878.

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INTRODUCTION.

BOOK I.

OF THE RULES TO BE FOLLOWED IN ETYMOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Axiomata a particularibus rite et ordine abstracta nova particularia rursus facile indicant et designant, itaque scientias reddunt activas.—BACON, *Novum Organon*, i. 24.

§ 1. ETYMOLOGY, which investigates the origin of words and the laws of the transformation of languages, is a new science. It is scarcely thirty years since it became one of the sciences of observation; yet the good work it has done has speedily won for it among the historical sciences a place which it can never lose.

Before attaining its present precision, etymology—like every other science, and perhaps more than any other—passed through a long period of infancy, of uncertain groping and effort, during which it subsisted chiefly on arbitrary relations, superficial analogies, and fanciful combinations.

‘One can scarcely imagine how arbitrary was the search for etymologies so long as it was a mere attempt to connect words at haphazard by their apparent resemblance, without any farther proof. The dreams of Plato’s *Cratylus*, the absurd etymologies of Varro and Quintilian, the philological fancies of Ménage in the seventeenth century, are known to every one. There was no difficulty in connecting *jeûne* with *jeune*, for youth is the morning of life, and one rises fasting. Most frequently one word was derived from another of an entirely different form, by means of fictitious intermediate words, invented to fill up the gap. Thus Ménage derives *rat* from the Latin *mus*! “They must have said, first *mus*, then *muratus*, then *ratus*, then *rat*.” Nay, farther, these guessers went so far as to suppose that an object could derive its name from a quality the opposite of that which that name denoted, because affirmation provokes negation; thus, for instance, they affirmed that *lucus* came from *lucere*, “*quia non lucet*.”’¹

¹ M. Réville, *Les ancêtres des Européens*.

At last, the dreams of etymologists became proverbial, and the whole subject fell into uttermost discredit. How then did this confused heap of erudite error give place to an established science of etymology? Simply by the discovery and application of the comparative method, the method of the natural sciences. 'Comparison is the chief instrument of science. Science is made up of general facts; scientific knowledge is the formation of groups, the establishment of laws; and consequently it elicits the general out of the particular. Now, if we would compel facts to surrender to us their inner meaning, we must draw them together, explain them by one another, —in other words, we must compare them.

'Every one knows something of the discoveries of comparative anatomy. We know how the study of the structure of animals, and the comparison of organs, the infinite modifications of which form the differentia of class, order, genus, have revealed to us what we may call the plan of nature, and have provided us with a solid foundation for our classifications.'¹

It is the same with the science of language: here, as elsewhere, comparison is doubtless as ancient as observation; but there are two kinds of comparison, or rather, two degrees of comparison through which the mind must pass in succession.

§ 2. The first kind of comparison is hasty and superficial; it was omnipotent in all physical sciences down to the end of the seventeenth century; it was satisfied with connecting beings or words by their superficial resemblances. Thus, naturalists called the dolphin and the whale fishes, by reason of their outer shape, their habits, their constant living in the sea; and etymologists derived the word *paresse* from the Greek *πάρεσις*², because of all words they knew this was the one most like the French word, and they concluded, without any further proof, that this was the origin of *paresse*: an easy proof indeed!

These arbitrary comparisons have in our own days given place to thoughtful and methodical comparison, after an exact and scientific method, which is not satisfied with outer resemblances or differences, but seeks by careful dissection to penetrate to the essence and inner-most analogies of things.

The anatomist now studies the internal structure of the whale, and discerns that the conformation of its organs excludes it from the class of fishes, and places it among the mammals. Similarly, the philologist, instead of studying the mere outside of a word, dissects it into its elements, the letters; observes the origin of these, and the way in which they are transformed.

¹ E. Schérer, *Études d'histoire et de critique*.

² See below, § 21, for the true origin of the word *paresse*, from *pigritia*.

It is by a strict application of this new method, by following facts instead of trying to lead them, that modern philology has proved that languages grow by invariable laws, and follow in their transformations certain necessary rules.

This book will lay out the principal characteristics of this natural history of language: it will be found that they furnish the etymologist with unexpected help; for they are, as it were, a valuable instrument, a powerful microscope for the observation of most delicate phenomena.

§ 3. The instruments of observation are three in number: Phonetics, History, Comparison.

CHAPTER I.

PHONETICS.

§ 4. TAKE any Latin letter, and ask what it has become in French: you will soon see that it has suffered transition in a regular course, or, in other words, that each Latin letter passes into French in an unvarying way: for example, *ē* long usually becomes *oi*: as *rēgem*, *roi*; *lēgem*, *loi*; *tēla*, *toile*; *vēlum*, *voile*: *ca* becomes *che*; *caballus*, *cheval*; *caminus*, *chemin*; *canile*, *chenil*: *o* becomes *ou*; *tormentum*, *tourment*; *vos*, *vous*; *nos*, *nous*; *soricem*, *souris*, &c. We give the name of Phonetics¹ to the collection of these laws of transformation.

The bearings of this discovery are plain enough; these laws of transformation once observed for each letter are a guiding line in investigation, and stop us if we are on a wrong track; an etymology which does not satisfy these conditions of phonetic change is null and void.

Thus then the knowledge of the sum total of these transformations of the letters from Latin to French² is the first condition which must be fulfilled if we would busy ourselves with etymology. If any one thinks this preparatory study too minute or needless, we would remind him that anatomy observes and describes muscles, nerves, vessels, in most minute detail: so vast a collection of facts may seem dry and tiresome; yet, even as comparative anatomy is the basis of all physiology, so is the exact knowledge of phonetics the starting-point for all etymology; from it alone the science gets its character of solidity and exactitude.

§ 5. We may then state this new principle as follows:—every etymology which does not, according to the rules of permutation laid

¹ See below, § 37.

² Ibid, §§ 40, sqq.

down by phonetics, account for every letter retained unchanged, changed, or dropped, must be set aside as worthless.

Taking this principle as our guide, let us, by way of illustration, look for the origin of the word *laitue*. One sees at once that the letters *it* represent the Latin *et*, as is found in *fait* from *factus*; *lait* from *lactem*; *fruit* from *fructus*, &c. Thus then the first part of the word will answer to a Latin form *lact*; what however is the origin of the suffix *-ue*? Now we can prove that this suffix comes from the Latin suffix *-uca*¹, as in *verr-ue*, *verr-uca*; *charr-ue*, *carr-uca*, &c. Hence we arrive at the form *lactuca*, the actual Latin name for a lettuce.

Thus, in fact, the search for etymologies corresponds to researches in chemical analysis. When a substance is put into the crucible and reduced into its elements, the chemist ought to find those elements equivalent in weight to the original substance: in this case the elements are the letters, and the analysis—that is, the etymology—is uncertain until all the elements are accounted for.

§ 6. To sum up; etymological research is subjected to two laws: (1) No etymology is admissible unless it accounts for every one of the letters of the word which it professes to explain; (2) In every etymology which involves a change of letters we must be able to produce at least one example of a change thoroughly like the one suggested; if we can adduce no such example, the attempted comparison between the two words is valueless.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

§ 7. EVERY Latin word has undergone two successive changes in its journey into the present French language: it has passed out of Latin into Old French, out of Old French into Modern French: thus, *fésta* became first *feste*, then *fête*. In searching for the origin of a French word it would be a great mistake to speculate on it only in its present condition, and to leap at one bound back to the Latin: we ought first to enquire whether any intermediate forms exist in Old French which illustrate the transition and mark the path through which the Latin word has passed down to us. These intermediate steps lead us up to the point of departure, and enable us to see with greater distinctness, and even sometimes to discover without any further investigation, the original word from which our French word comes.

¹ See below, § 237.

One example will explain clearly enough the difference which separates the old from the new etymological method: formerly etymologists were, much divided in opinion as to the origin of the word *âme*: some, thinking only of the sense, derived the word from the Latin *anima*, without being able to explain how the transformation was accomplished; others, thinking this transformation from *anima* to *âme* too harsh, derived it from the Gothic *ahma* (breath). The dispute would have still been unsettled had not modern philology intervened. Substituting for imagination the observation of facts, modern philologists laid it down that it is absurd to debate for ever over a word in its present form, without troubling oneself with the changes it has undergone since the first beginning of the language; and so, reconstructing the history of this word by means of the study of early texts, they shewed that in the thirteenth century it was written *anme*, in the eleventh *aneme*, in the tenth *anime*, a form which brings us straight to *anima*.

We can avoid mistakes only by observing step by step all the intermediate forms, so as to study the gradual transformation of the Latin word; yet even so, we ought to distinguish between two kinds of intermediates, those of the old and those of the new philological school. The first assumed at a venture a very dissimilar word as the origin of the word under enquiry, and then, in order to connect the two extremes, invented fictitious intermediates, which thus led them on to the point they wished to reach. Ménage, for example, fancied he found the origin of the word *haricot* in the Latin *faba*; and, to fill up the blank between, he added, 'People must have said *faba*, then *fabaricus*, then *fabaricotus*, *aricotus*, *haricot*.' It is like a dream, to listen to such lucubrations: they more than justified the laughter of the wits,

‘*Alfana*¹ vient d'*equus* sans doute,
Mais il faut convenir aussi
Qu'à venir de là jusqu'ici,
Il a bien changé sur la route.’²

§ 8. The intermediates which modern etymology demands are of a different kind: the science now no longer asks what people ought to have said, but *what they did say*. No more fanciful intermediates, invented as they were wanted: it is enough to trace the word through French texts from the nineteenth to the tenth century. Modern etymology notes the first appearance of words, and observes their changes age by age; nothing is left to conjecture or invention. And

¹ *Alfana* is the name given by Ariosto to the steed of Gradasso. Ménage declares that it comes from *equus*.

² The epigram is by the Chevalier d'Accilly.

this exact observation, though a preliminary, is an indispensable portion of every etymological investigation: 'before passing on' to the analysis of a French word in its present state, one must try to find as many examples as possible of the word in Old French.

Littre, in his splendid Dictionary, follows this plan. Instead of inventing an arbitrary series of intermediates, he collects under each word a series of examples taken from actual documents, running back to the very origin of the French language. These landmarks once established, he goes on to discover the etymology, starting from the word as it stood at the very birthplace of the language.

The attentive observation of these intermediate forms is, next after Phonetics, the most valuable guide in Philology.

This being granted, the comparison of Old French with Modern French—two successive states, in fact, of one language—is absolutely indispensable. How much better do we understand that *modulus* is the parent of *moule*, when we see the intermediate steps—the Merovingian Latin *modlus*, the old French *modle* of the eleventh century, the *molle* of the twelfth. This word becomes *moule* by the same change of *ol* into *ou* which we find in *fou* from *fol*, *cou* from *col*, &c.¹ We need not have any doubts as to the meaning of the word *déluré*—one who will no longer let himself be deceived (*leurré*)—when we have before us the old form *déleurré*. In many cases we have lost the primitive form, which was in use in Old French, and have retained the diminutive, as *alouette*, *mouette*, *belette*, whose primitives *aloue*, *moue*, *bele*, are gone. We have no longer the old verbs *lentir*, *freindre*, *pentir*, *auser*, *vergonder*, *bouler*; but we have their compounds, *relentir*, *enfreindre*, *repentir*, *désauser*, *dévergondé*, *déboulé*: and it is important that the etymologist should know all these forms; for, before we find the origin of a word, we are bound to reduce it to its simplest form².

¹ The chief reason why the French language is so perfect a model for etymological study lies in the fact that these intermediary forms have an ascertained existence. We may gather from this birth and development of the French language,—in a historical age, well-known to us,—how such languages as Latin and Greek (which are known only in their full age) came first into being. This enquiry into the development of languages, through the study of the French tongue, in which all the conditions required by the philologist are to be found, is analogous to the process in chemistry which is styled 'une expérience en vase clos.'

² Other examples of primitives lost in Modern French, but retained solely in their derivatives, are to be seen under the words—*accabler*, *béant*, *compagnon*, *corset*, *créance*, *dernier*, *doléance*, *effroi*, *émoi*, *engeance*, *finance*, *galant*, *herboriste*, *issue*, *laitance*, *méchant*, *mécréant*, *nuance*, *outrecuidance*, *surcan*, &c.

CHAPTER III.

COMPARISON.

§ 9. WHEN the popular Latin gave birth to the French, it also created four other sister languages, formed, like the French, with amazing regularity and similarity—the Provençal, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese: these, as the Germans would say, are the *Romance* languages. It follows hence that we must use comparison between the Romance forms and the French, as a touchstone by which to verify and confirm our hypotheses. We have, for instance, just shewn that *lailue* answers letter for letter to *lactuca*. If this etymology is correct, the Italian *lattuga*, the Spanish *lechuga*, must also come from the same word, their sense being also the same. Hence we may gather that the Italian *ll* and the Spanish *ch*, come from the Latin *ct*, thus:

ITALIAN: *nolle* from *noctem*; *otto*, *octo*; *biscotto*, *biscoctus*; *tratto*, *tractus*; &c.;—whence *lattuga* = *lactuca*.

SPANISH: *noche* from *noctem*; *ocho*, *octo*; *biscocho*, *biscoctus*; *trecho*, *tractus*; &c.;—whence *lechuga* = *lactuca*.

Thus one sees how a comparison of the Romance languages with the French confirms our preliminary observations and verifies our hypotheses. These comparisons have a farther use: they often shew us the route we may follow. The Romance tongues are intermediate in point of space between the Latin and the French, as Old French is in point of time: *rouler* seems less distant from *rotulare* when the gap is filled up by the Provençal *rolar* (early Prov. *rollar*) and Italian *rotolare*. *Chou* is directly related to *caulis*, through Old French *chol*, Spanish *col*, Provençal *caul*: between *coude* and *cubitus*, we find the Provençal *code*, the old Spanish *cobdo*, the Italian *cubito*. The stages between *nourrir* and *nutrire* are filled up when one has passed through the three steps of Provençal *norrir*, Catalan *nudrir*, Italian *nutrire*. If, on the other hand, we study the chronological sequence of the transformations of *nutrire* into the French language, we shall see that the word was *nudrire* in Merovingian Latin, *nodrir* in the eleventh century, *norrir* in the twelfth, *nourrir* in the thirteenth: and thence we may conclude that it is a natural law of such developments, that the Romance languages offer simultaneously to our sight, and, as it were, in living examples, the same series of linguistic degradations and dead forms that the French language sets before us at different periods in its history: just as the globe shews us in different parts the successive formations on its surface, while at the same time

we have those same beds ranged one under another in a vertical series¹.

§ 10. By the side of these four Romance languages, the great divisions of the Latin tongue, we have 'patois,' which are secondary divisions under each language. We have shewn elsewhere² that at first there was no one literary language in French; and that the Latin was broken up into dialects corresponding to the different districts—Norman, Burgundian, Picard, French (i.e. the dialect of the inhabitants of the Ile de France). We know by what succession of political events, by the conquests of the Dukes of France, and the successive augmentation of the royal domain, three of these dialects were absorbed at last in the fourth, the French, which, as it rose to the rank of the one literary language, depressed the others into patois, which at this day are slowly dying out in the country districts. These patois are not, as is commonly thought, literary French corrupted in the mouth of peasants; they are the remains of ancient provincial dialects, which, thanks to political events, have fallen from the position of official and literary languages to that of simple patois³. The history of patois shews us their importance in the study of French etymology. Side by side with the four Romance languages, which form as it were four distinct colours, lie patois, filling up the intermediate spaces, and providing us with all the secondary and intermediate stages: thus regarded they throw a very strong light on many words. The bivalve shell, called in Latin *musculus*, is *moule* in French. How can we connect these words together, without passing through the Norman patois *moucle*, then the Languedoc *mouscle*, which form the intermediate links? One can understand that *fresaie* and *praesaga* are the same word by seeing the forms *presaié* in Poitou, and *bresague* in Gascony⁴.

Even exceptions or corruptions of language often find their explanation in patois. Thus it seems very strange that the Old French *ombril* (the navel), from *umbilicus*, should have become *nombril*. But if we consider that the Old French *aim* (a hook), from *hamus*, has become *naim* in the modern patois of Touraine, by an euphonic

¹ Other examples of the value of the comparison of Romance forms for French etymology may be found under the words *courroux*, *guère*, *pou*, *tuer*, &c.

² In the *Historical Grammar of the French Tongue*, p. 18, sqq. English translation.

³ In the same way the Tuscan obtained the supremacy over all the other Italian dialects (the Milanese, Venetian, Neapolitan, Sicilian), which dropped into the position of patois; and in Spain also, the Navarrais, Andalusian, &c., gave place to the Castilian dialect, which became the literary language of the whole country.

⁴ For other examples of the value of patois in etymological research, see under the words *coulis*, *godet*, *levis*, *nombril*, &c.

corruption of *un-aim*, into *un naim*, whence *le naim*, we shall find that we have a clear instance of the process which has converted *un-ombril* into *un nombril*, *le nombril*.

Thus one sees what help etymology can receive from the comparative study of patois. The linguist can also verify in them the following fact, which appears in all the Romance languages: namely, that in them, as well as in the patois, the Latin tongue becomes more dull and contracted the greater its distance from Latium. And thus the progress of the Latin word is a kind of sensitive thermometer, which falls lower and lower as we go northwards, by a series of slow and insensible degrees, not by a sudden leap or instantaneous change.

CHAPTER IV.

VARIATIONS IN MEANING.

§ 11. Of the two elements, form and meaning, which make a word what it is, we have now considered the first, its form, 'in space and time,' as philosophers say—in space by means of Phonetics and Comparison, in time by means of History. The knowledge of the *history* and *changes* of meaning in words is also an indispensable instrument in the study of forms. In this branch of the subject we may study the *history* of the meaning either by following the changes in its own language, or by instituting a comparison, and setting the word side by side with words of the same signification in other languages.

§ 12. *History of Meaning*.—If we compare a number of French words with the Latin words whence they have sprung, we soon see that most of them have changed in meaning as they have passed from Latin to French, and have not retained their original significance and power. Thus, sometimes the meaning is wider: *carpentarius* (a wheelwright) becomes *charpentier* (a carpenter); *caballus* (a nag) has risen to nobility in *cheval*; *minare* (to guide a cart, or a flock) is *mener* (to lead generally); *villa* (first a farmstead or country-house, and then a hamlet) becomes *ville*, a town¹. In other cases the sense is narrowed: passing from general to particular—*jumentum* (every

¹ For other examples of expansion of sense see the words *abonder*, *abonner*, *acérer*, *accorder*, *accoster*, *agneau*, *alarme*, *alerte*, *aller*, *arriver*, *bâtard*, *beugler*, *boucher*, *bourg*, *corbeille*, *corneille*, &c.

kind of beast of burden) becomes *jument* (a mare); *peregrinus* (properly a stranger, one who travels) is restricted, in *pèlerin* to travellers to the Holy Land¹ or some other holy place; *arista* (a fish-bone or an ear of corn) has lost its second meaning in *arête* (a fish-bone only); *carruca* (a chariot) becomes an agricultural cart in *charrue*².

Sometimes the abstract Latin word becomes concrete in French: as *punctionem* (the action of pricking), *tonsionem* (the action of clipping), become *poinçon*, *toison*: similarly *nutritionem* is the action of nourishing, and becomes *nourrisson*, one who nourishes³.

Sometimes, on the other hand, a Latin concrete word becomes abstract or metaphorical in French: thus *ovicula* (a sheep) has produced the word *ouailles*, which in French ecclesiastical speech is used of the flock of a spiritual pastor⁴. It is clear that the French language, having before it the many rich and slightly different senses of the Latin word, takes one of these, regards it as if it were the only one, and thus gives birth to the modern signification.

§ 13. But these changes of meaning do not merely take place in the passage from Latin to French: 'Consuetudo loquendi est in motu,' says Varro (De Ling. Lat. ix. 17); and if we were to confine ourselves to observing the history of the French tongue from the eleventh century to the present time, we should find, even in the heart of the language, many words whose sense has grown or shrunk as they have passed from Old to Modern French. Words formerly used in a noble or refined sense have fallen into the humblest and meanest condition: thus *pectus* (the breast) kept its original sense when it passed into Old French; and *pis* (from *pectus*, like *lit* from *lectum*, *confit* from *confectura*) meant at first the breast or chest; in feudal speech a man was said, in taking an oath, 'mettre la main au *pis*,' to lay his hand on his breast. The word has gradually been restricted and lowered to its present meaning. *Mutare* has become *muer* (so *remutare*, *commutare* are *remuer*, *commuer*). *Muer*, which had at first retained the whole energy of the Latin word (so Froissart says:

¹ The Latin *peregrinus* (found in the form *pelegrinus* as early as in the Inscriptions) had already taken the sense of 'pilgrim' in Low Latin. Thus Mapes, De Nugis Curialium, i. 18, has 'Miles quidam a pago Burgundiae . . . venit Jerusalem *peregrinus*.'

² For other examples of restriction of sense see the words *ainé*, *ampoule*, *ancêtre*, *andouille*, *apothicaire*, *appeau*, *arche*, *billon*, *baïlan*, *boiteux*, *brosse*, *brouette*, *couper*, &c.

³ For other examples see *ablette*, *accessit*, *accoucher*, *alevin*, *ambe*, *amble*, *angélique*, *armée*, *artillerie*, *braire*, *cannelle*, *corset*, *défense*, *déjeûner*, *diner*, *écluse*, *engin*, *fort*, *habit*, *biver*, *jour*, *maison*, *meute*, *mollet*, *poison*, *printemps*, *quaterne*, *rouget*, *serre*, *suçon*, *témoin*, *tendue*, *terne*.

⁴ For other examples see *barreau*, *chambre*, *chancellerie*, &c.

'les dieux et les déesses *muoient* les hommes en bestes'¹) presently was restricted to the moulting of birds, the skin-shedding of certain beasts;—*labourer* (*laborare*, to work) was restricted at a quite late period to the sowing of turning the soil. Oresme, in the fourteenth century, in translating the Ethics of Aristotle, says 'Les excellens médecins *labourent* moult á avoir cognoissance des choses du corps.' *Mardire* (from *matraster*) meant only 'mother-in-law,' or 'step-mother'; it later came to mean a 'harsh and cruel step-mother.' *Préau* (from *pratellum*, like *fléau* from *flagellum*) is literally a 'little meadow,' and kept this sense in Old French; later² it was restricted to the meaning, a 'little meadow behind a prison,' where the prisoners take their exercise; thence, the prison-court³.

Not only are there these narrowings and diminutions of meaning but also in some cases there are extensions and enlargements⁴. Many terms of trade, or technical and special words, have thus entered into general use: as has been specially the case with hunting terms. *Attraper* was at first 'to catch in a trap'; *leurrer* to 'call in the falcon with the lure';—one who refuses to be deceived by the lure is a *décurré* (old form of the modern *déluré*). When a falcon was caught after his second moulting season, he was hard to tame and fierce, or, as the falconers said, *hagard*; whence Fr. *hagard*, Eng. *haggard*, came to have the sense of wild, then wan and wasted. But when the bird was taken from the nest, it was called *niais* (*nidacem* from *nidus*) and the weakness of young falcons gave the words *niais*, *niaiserie*, which express the simpleness and awkwardness of young people who 'are scarcely out of their nest.' Another term of falconry occurs in the phrase *dessiller les yeux* (formerly *déciller*). It was usual to sew up the eyes of falcons to tame them, an operation expressed by the word *ciller*: when the bird was tame enough, they re-opened its eyes (*déciller*) by cutting the thread which sewed together the eyelids (*cils*)⁵.

It was, similarly, very natural that man should give to the machines

¹ Voltaire has still preserved this etymological signification in the lines

'Qui de Méduse eût vu jadis la tête
Était en roc mué soudainement.'

² Mariot, iii. 308 (sixteenth century), writes—

'Bientost après, allans d'accord tous quatre
Par les préaux toujours herbus s'esbattre.'

³ For examples see *atterrer*, *dais*, *dépît*, *ennui*, *étonner*, *fer*, *froisser*, *gêne*, *gravelle*, *manant*, &c.

⁴ For examples see *arriver*, *aubaine*, *avanie*, *banal*, *banlieue*, *boucher*, *débardeur*, &c.

⁵ For other examples see *abois*, *acharner*, *agacer*, *aburir*, *aigrette*, *ama-douer*, *ameuter* (?), *appas*, *béjame*, *beugler*, *blottir*, *boucher*, *braconnier*, *brisées*, *brouter*, *bute*, *hutor*, *curée*, *émérillonné*, *enjeleur*, *fureter*, *hérissier*, *bobereaux*, *ruser*, *sacre*, *tanière*, *trace*.

he has invented to economise his energy, or to augment the effect of his work, the names of animals which paid him service, or interested him by some fanciful analogy. Thus the Latin *aries* is a ram, a buttress, and a war-engine; *capriolus* has the two meanings of a goat and of a pronged fork used to turn up the ground; *corvus* is a raven, a grappling-hook, and a crane, &c. Similarly, the French language gives this kind of double meaning to several words: thus *mouton* is a wether and a rammer; *corbeau*, a raven and a corbel; *grue*, a crane and the engine which bears the same name; *bélier*, a ram and an engine of war; *chèvre*, a goat and a crane for lifting weights; *chevron*, a kid and a rafter. In many cases the earlier sense, that of the animal, has disappeared from Modern French, and that of the implement has survived alone: thus *poutre*, a beam, signifies also a mare in Old French: 'De toutes parts les *poutres* hennissantes,' says Ronsard (sixteenth century). This word, originally *polltre*, Italian *poledro*, comes from the Latin *pulletrum*, a derivation of *pullus*, a foal, a word found in the Germanic laws; thus in the *Lex Salica*, tit. xl. (sixth century), we read 'Si quis *pulletrum* furaverit.' Again, just as *equuleus* signifies a young horse and a block, and the French *chevalet* is a little horse and a buttress, so *poutre* passed from the sense of a mare to that of a beam by the application of that well-known metaphor which likens a supporting piece of wood to an animal which bears up a burden¹.

So also land and water transport are assimilated, sea-terms being applied to land journeys: thus *débarcadère*, derived from *débarquer*, to disembark, is used for the terminus of a road or railway; the platform of a station is called *quai*, a wharf: some kinds of omnibus are called *gondole* or *galère*; *coche* signified first a barge for travelling, then a coach; from *caboter*, to coast from port to port, comes *cabotin*, a strolling player who goes from town to town, &c.²

§ 14. To complete this series we must quote some very singular metaphors which come from the vulgar Latin, and prove what a great part the common people took in the formation of the French language: from *testa* (a broken vessel), *gurgus* (a gulf), *botellus* (a pudding), *pellis* (a fur hide), come the French *tête*, *gorge*, *boyau*, *peau*; and the classical words *caput*, *guttur*, *intestinum*, *cutis*, are set aside. The French tongue adopted these metaphors from the vulgar Latin: *testa* means a 'skull' in Ausonius, *botellus* an 'intestine' in Tertullian. These fanciful metaphors of the Roman common folk are not at all astonishing, when we remember that in French slang a head is likened to a ball, the legs to skittles, the hand to pincers, &c. By the side of these metaphors, which are transmitted from the Latin to the French, there are a great number of native growth, which are

¹ For other examples see *demoiselle*, *grue*, &c.

² For other examples see *canard*, &c.

charming in their simplicity: thus the people have given the name of *bergeronnette* (= *petite bergère*, little shepherdess) to the wagtail, a meadow-loving bird; the *bouvreuril* (*bovariolus* from *bovarius*, = a little *bouvier*, or neat-herd) is the bullfinch, a bird which follows the herds, and lingers about in their neighbourhood.

§ 15. *Comparison of Meaning*.—What we have already said is enough to shew how much more difficult it is to study the meanings than the forms of words. In dealing with the latter we have simply to deal with regular and observable changes. Climate and race have given to each of the peoples of Gaul, Italy, and Spain, a vocal apparatus differing in certain inflexions of pronunciation; and according to these, the Latin language has been transformed with an unchanging regularity into three different languages. This part of philology, which we call Phonetics, is in reality a part of Natural History, for it depends finally on the physical conditions special to certain families of languages and peoples. In fact it is as much dependent on material conditions as the study of meanings is independent of them. While the study of form can only have in view a single group or family of languages of common origin, the study of meanings attacks all languages alike, observes in all the progress of the human mind, and passes out of the domain of natural sciences into that of psychology: etymology draws largely on this comparison of metaphors, as it often accounts for and confirms the derivations suggested for certain words, even when we cannot give a full explanation of them. Thus, it seems curious that popular language should have called a certain bird (the wren) *roitelet* (= *petit roi*, kinglet); the etymology, however, becomes absolutely certain if we compare the Latin, Greek, German, Dutch, Swedish, Spanish, and Portuguese, and find the same metaphor in all¹. This coincidence does not indeed explain how the name arose², but it proves its existence, and the correctness of the derivation. Thus again it is easier to understand that the Latin *causa* became *chose*, when one notices that the German *Esche* has the meaning of both these words. We are certain that *chardonnet*, the goldfinch, means the bird which feeds on the grains of the thistle, *chardon*, when we see that in Latin the bird is called *carduelis*, from *carduus*, in Italian *cardellino*, and in Greek *ἀκανθίς*, from *ἀκανθος*, in German *Distelfinf*, the ‘thistle-finch,’ in Dutch *distelvink*.

¹ The wren, *roitelet*, is in all the following languages called by names which are connected with the word which signifies a king in each case: Latin, *regulus*, from *regem*; Greek, *βασιλίσκος*, from *βασιλεύς*; in German, *Zaunfönig* (the ‘hedge king’); in Dutch, *Winterkoningje* (the ‘winter-king’); in Swedish, *fugl-konung*, and in Danish, *fugl-konge* (the ‘bird-king’); in Spanish, *reyezuelo*, from *rey*; in Portuguese, *reisêto*, from *rei*.

² The origin of this metaphor must be looked for, under guidance of the principles of comparative mythology, in the legends of the Indo-Germanic races.

We have just said that *bouvreuil*, the bull-finch (from *bovariolus*, diminutive of *bovarius*, a neat-herd), signifies a little neat-herd; its English name *bullfinch*, and one of its German names, *Bullenbeißer* (the bull-biter), join in confirming this derivation. *Contrée* comes from Low Latin *contrata* (= the land stretched out before one), and *contrata* comes from *contra*: here the German *Gegend* from the prep. *gegen* (= over against) explains and confirms the derivation. *Déjeuner* (to break one's fast) from *jeûner* (like *défaire* from *faire*), is used of the morning meal, just like the English *breakfast*, which means exactly the same thing. *Corset* is a diminution of *corps*¹, a little body—a metaphor confirmed by like expressions in other tongues, as the German *Leibchen* (*Leib*², a body); English *boddy*, from *body*; Italian *corpetto* (*corpo*, a body). It seems quite natural that *habitus*, which signifies an habitual manner of being, should become in French *habit*, dress, when we see that the Greek *σχῆμα*, and the Italian *costuma* have the same double sense of manner of being, habit, and clothing. It is by making a delicate and careful comparison of the operations of the human mind that the etymologist is enabled to explain the origin of all such metaphors, whether they spring from caprice, or from the imagination of the people³.

CHAPTER V.

CONCLUSION.

§ 16. BY shewing that words have growth and history, and that, like plants or animals, they pass through regular transformations—by shewing in a word that, here as elsewhere, law rules, and that it is possible to lay down strict laws by which one language is derived from another—modern philologists have established the firm basis of comparative etymology, and have made a science of that which seemed doomed to abide in the region of imagination and individual caprice.

¹ Originally written *cors*; the *p* was added by the learned after the fourteenth century. At first the word *corset* was not used, but *corps* (the corset being regarded as the body of the skirt): and in the eighteenth century, Rousseau found fault with the tightness of ladies' *corps*. *Corset* simply means a 'little body.'

² We must not imagine from instances like this that the German language has taught the French its method of procedure: the resemblance springs from the identity of the operations of the human mind in general, and is not transmitted from language to language.

³ For other examples of the value of this comparison of meaning in other languages see *arborer*, *belette*, *bélier*, *berner*, *blaireau*, *blé*, *boucher*, *bourdon*, *brochet*, *broder*, *cabus*, *chardonnay*, &c.

Of old, etymology tried to explain *à priori* the origin of words according to their apparent likenesses¹ or differences²: modern etymology, applying the method of the natural sciences, holds that words ought to explain themselves, and that, instead of inventing systems, we ought to observe facts. This is to be done by the help of three instruments; (1) the *History* of the word, which by regular transitions leads us up to the derivation we are seeking, or, at any rate, brings us nearer to it; (2) *Phonetics*, which gives us the rules of transition from one language to another, rules to which we must absolutely submit, or we shall lose our way; (3) *Comparison*, which assures and confirms the results arrived at.

To the fantastic aberrations of learned men of old is due the discredit into which etymology has sunk; it is by the strict application of this method and these principles that comparative etymology has risen in our days to the dignity of a science.

¹ For example, the etymologists of the seventeenth century deduced *me, te, se, vos, nos, très, leur*, from the Latin *me, te, se, vos, nos, tres, hora*, without any suspicion that these words, which have certainly produced *moi, toi, soi, vous, nous, trois, heure*, could not possibly have produced anything else. They similarly deduced *boucher* from *bouche* (as being the man who caters for the mouth), while the history of this word shews that it means the man who kills the *bouc* or buck; they derived *cordonnier* from *cordon*, *forcené* from *force*, while the Old French forms *cordouanier* and *forsené* prove at once that such derivations are impossible; similarly they connected *écurier* and *écurie* with the Latin *equus*, whereas it has in reality no relation whatever to either of them. We may, in fact, lay down as an invariable axiom in etymology the principle that we may expect '*two identical words not to be derived from one another.*' •

² Were we not acquainted with the successive progress of etymological transformation, we could not believe that *pou* and *penduculum*, *âge* and *aetæticum*, *gril* and *craticulum*, *feu* and *fatutum**, were in reality the same words.

BOOK II.

ETYMOLOGICAL ELEMENTS OF THE FRENCH TONGUE.

§ 17. A VERY brief *résumé* of the history of the French Tongue is necessary, if we would understand what is to follow.

The 'Vulgar Latin,' carried into Gaul by Caesar's soldiers and by colonists, quickly swallowed up the original Celtic language (see below, pp. xix-xxii): four centuries later it was deeply affected, as to its vocabulary, by the invasion of the Germanic tribes; more than five hundred German words establishing themselves in the Gallo-Roman language (see pp. xxii-xxiv). This language, thus modified by the introduction of barbarous words, and influenced by slow and insensible changes, became a new language, the French tongue, which in the ninth century shakes itself clear of the Latin language. Between the eighth century and the eleventh the French tongue advances, and in the twelfth century may be regarded as fully formed. To this ancient and popular foundation are added successively, in the thirteenth century, a number of Oriental words, introduced by the Crusades; in the sixteenth century a certain number of Italian and Spanish words; in the eighteenth, terms of German origin; in the nineteenth, English words: to these must be added words borrowed by the learned from the Latin and Greek, between the fourteenth century and our own day.

To sum up, the French language has two great deposits of words: one laid down before the twelfth century, by the unconscious action of the people, and formed from the three elements, Latin, Celtic, German; the other later than the twelfth century, formed on the one hand of elements borrowed from the modern, on the other hand from the ancient languages.

Thus then French words can be divided into three classes,—words of popular origin; words of learned origin; words of foreign origin.

PART I.

ELEMENTS OF POPULAR ORIGIN.

CHAPTER I.

THE LATIN ELEMENT.

§ 18. As we have shewn in the *Historical Grammar of the French Tongue*, we may study any language in four ways :—

1. We may study sounds, and consider the origin and history of each letter ; this is called *Phonetics*.

2. We may study words, the manner of their creation or deformation ; this is called *the Formation of Words*.

3. When we have thus studied the constituent elements of words, and their aggregation, we may farther consider how words are modified when they are brought together ; this is *Inflexion*, and is divided into declension and conjugation.

4. Lastly, *Syntax* shews us how words may be grouped together so as to form phrases or sentences.

A review of these four divisions in succession is needful if we will describe the transition from Latin to French ; the third Book of this Introduction will give us the rules which the Latin letters have followed in their transition into French ;—we have elsewhere studied the changes which the Latin declensions and conjugations have undergone ; how the article was created to replace the case-inflexions ; how declension lost one gender, the neuter, and at first was reduced from six cases to two in Merovingian Latin and Old French, and then from two cases to one at the end of the thirteenth century ; how conjugation lost the passive voice, how it created the auxiliary verbs *être* and *avoir* to take the place of the Latin compound tenses, how it gave a new form to the future : we need not, therefore, reconsider these purely grammatical points.

As to vocabulary, the French language, being the simple product of the slow development of the ‘vulgar Latin,’ is of necessity profoundly different from the classical Latin : sometimes the vulgar and the classical Latin had two different forms of the same word to express the same idea ; thus *doubler*, *avant*, *ivraie*, come from the vulgar forms *duplare*, *abante*, *ebriaca*, while the classical forms *duplicare*, *ante*, *ebrius*, have produced no French words : at other

times the people and the learned employed two words of entirely different origin; thus it is not from the classical forms *hebdomas*, *via*, *pugna*, *osculari*, *verti*, but from the popular words *septimana*, *caminus*, *batalia*, *basiare*, *tornare*, that *semaine*, *chemin*, *bataille*, *baiser*, *tourner*, have been formed.

Many other Latin words have disappeared from different causes; some because they had not sufficient hold on the language, or sufficient power of resistance—as e.g. *spes*, which gave way to *speres*, a word found in Ennius; others because they would have produced the same form in French as was being produced by some other word of different meaning—as *bellum* disappeared because of *bellus*, *beau*; for the French word for ‘war’ derived from *bellum* would also have been *beau*. Lastly, many synonyms have perished,—thus *fluvius*, *fleuve*, has overwhelmed *aronis* and *flumen*; *janua* and *ostium* have given way to *porta*, *porte*.

Next after these modifications of the Latin vocabulary we must enumerate briefly the changes introduced in the formation of words either in their derivation or their composition. Of these the most important is the addition of diminutive suffixes to Latin primitives, without any change in sense: thus we have *sturnus*, *sturnellus*, *étourneau*; *corvus*, *corvellus*, *corbeau*; *passer*, *passerellus*, *passereau*. The ‘Lingua Romana rustica,’ the ‘field-Latin,’ had already shewn this influence when it gave to diminutives the full meaning of their primitives, as *apicula* for *apis*, *cornicula* for *cornix*, &c., whence we have in French *chevreuil* from *capreolus*, *abeille* from *apicula*, *agneau* from *agnellus*, &c., words in which the diminutive signification is entirely lost.

Many new substantives have been formed from existing verbs, and for this end other means have also been employed. The Latin language had the remarkable power of being able to make substantives out of its past participles: e.g. *peccatum*, properly the p. p. of *peccare*, *scriptum* of *scribere*, *fossa* of *fodere*. The French language has carried on this grammatical process, and has thereby produced thousands of substantives, as *reçu*, *fait*, *dû*, the p. p. of *recevoir*, *faire*, *devoir*. This is also especially the case with feminine participles, as *vue*, *élouffée*, *venue*, *avenue*, &c.¹

Next after the past participle comes the infinitive, whence are formed about three hundred verbal substantives, answering to no Latin form, but derived directly from a French verb by cutting off the infinitive termination: thus, the Latin *apportare*, *appellare*, *purgare*, have produced the French verbs *apporter*, *appeler*, *purger*, and these verbs in their turn, by dropping the verbal ending, become the verbal substantives *apport*, *appel*, *purge*, which have no corresponding substantives in Latin. As however the Latin and French are but two

¹ For details, see the *Historical Grammar*, pp. 140, 141.

successive conditions of the same language, there is scarcely any grammatical process in the French the germ of which cannot be found in Latin: so we find that the Latins also created verbal substantives by means of the infinitive; from *notare*, *copulare*, *probare*, &c., came the substantives *nota*, *copula*, *proba* ¹.

Thus, too, it is after the Latin pattern that the French language has formed new verbs by means of the participles of existing verbs: from *edere*, *cogere*, *quater*, *deträhere*, *videre*, the Latin had formed, by adding the infinitival ending to the participles *editus*, *cogitus* *, *quassus*, *detractus*, *visus*, the verbs *editare*, *cogitare*, *quassare*, *detractare*, *visere*; and the 'rustic Latin' built a crowd of verbs on this plan; it rejected such primitives as *uti*, *radère*, *audère*, &c., and from the participles *usus*, *rasus*, *ausus*, produced the verbs *usäre*, *rasäre*, *ausäre*, &c., whence have sprung the French verbs *user*, *raser*, *oser*, &c.

These are the principal changes introduced into the structure of the Latin language by the inhabitants of Gaul². We shall see in the Dictionary itself, and in the next book of the Introduction (*Phonetics*), through what intermediate stages the Latin, thus modified in inflexion, syntax, formation of words, passed before it reached its present state as Modern French.

CHAPTER II.

THE CELTIC ELEMENT.

§ 19. We need not again³ discuss the reasons for the absorption of the Gallic language by the Latin: it is enough to state that, two centuries after Caesar's conquest, the Celtic tongue had all but disappeared from Gaul. Still that language did not perish without leaving behind it traces distinct if slight. Thus, the Romans noticed

¹ The subject of verbal substantives has been exhaustively treated by M. Egger, in an admirable article in the *Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions*, 24. 2, a model of sure and acute scientific study, which leaves his successors no gleanings in the field which he has reaped.

² There are many more modifications, which must be looked for in the body of the Dictionary; we here attempt only a general view.

³ See the *Historical Grammar*, pp. 4, 5. It is so difficult to describe the etymological elements of the French tongue without reproducing the history of the language, that the reader must excuse our frequent references to the book in which that history has already been given: the introduction of certain elements in the language can only be explained by a historical account of the vicissitudes of that language; and thus we have more than once repeated here what we have already said elsewhere.

that their *galerita* (the crested lark) was called '*alauda*' by the Gauls; that fermented barley, their *zythum*, was in Gaul '*cervisia*'; they accepted these words as incomers; and from them, six centuries later, sprang the French words *alouette*¹, *cervoise*.

This is also true of *bec*, *lieue*, *alose*, *braie*, *banne*, *arpent*, *brasseur*, *boulcau*, *marne*, which answer to *beccus*, *leuca*, *alosa*, *braca*, *benna*, *arepenqis*, *brace* (Pliny), *betula*, *margula*, words which Roman writers cite as borrowed from the Celtic. There are many other Latin words, said to be of Gallic origin, which have not descended to the French: such are *ambactus*, *bardus*, *druida*, *galba*, *rheda*, *soldurius*. These isolated words, and certain other such², especially names of places, are all that are due to the Gallic language; and indeed, to speak more exactly, nothing is due to it, for even these words reached the French through the Latin; they did not pass straight from Celtic to French, but underwent translation into Latin first. In short, these words are so few that one may fairly say that the influence of the Celtic on the French has been inappreciable.

Thus, while the French nation is in the main Celtic, the French language has preserved but a few words which can be traced to a Celtic origin:—a singular fact, and one which shews even better than history can do, how all-absorbing was the Roman power.

The Gallic language, thrust back into Armorica by the Roman conquerors, has survived, thanks to its isolation, for centuries; in the seventh century its strength was renewed by the immigration of refugees from Wales. The Bretons resisted the Frankish conquest even as they had resisted the Roman; the Low Breton patois, as it is called, of the present day is the direct heir of the old Celtic speech. It has a considerable literature, tales, national ballads, plays,—though they date no farther back than the fourteenth century. For a thousand years this Low Breton has been incessantly pressed, in its last refuge, by the French language, and is therefore now very different from the original Celtic: the original Celtic elements having necessarily suffered degradation from eighteen centuries of use, and, besides, many strange, that is, French, words having forced themselves in. And thus many Breton words run in pairs, the one old and of Celtic origin, the other

¹ *Alanda* is not the immediate parent of *alouette*, but of *aloue*, which existed in Old French; *alouette* is its diminutive; cp. *curvette* and *curve*, *amourette* and *amour*, &c.

² *Bagage*, *balai*, *barre*, *bétoine*, *bidet*, *bille* (a log), *bouge*, *bran*, *bruyère*, *bassin*, *clai*, *cormoran*, *crucbe*, *darne*, *dartre*, *dru*, *galerie*, *garotter*, *gober*, *goëland*, *goëlette*, *barnais*, *boule*, *jarret*, *lais*, *matras*, *pinson*, *pot*, *quai*, *rucbe*, *sornette*, *toque*, *truand*, *vassal*. And beside these there are the words which modern history has introduced, as loans from the Latin (such as *barde*, *ambarte*, *druide*), or from the Low Breton (as *dolmen*, *men-bir*). See also p. xxxix, note 1.

newer, French in origin, and dressed up with a Celtic termination : thus, the French word

<i>juste</i>	is,	in Breton,	either	<i>egwirion</i>	or	<i>just</i> ,
<i>troublé</i>	"	"	"	<i>enkrezet</i>	or	<i>troublé</i> ,
<i>colère</i>	"	"	"	<i>buanegez</i>	or	<i>coler</i> ,
&c.,						&c.

Of these synonyms, the first column (*egwirion*, &c.) is composed of old words of Celtic origin; the second (*just*, &c.) of French words slightly altered. It would not have been needful to insist on this simple matter, had not some bold speculators in the eighteenth century, struck with this resemblance, concluded at once that such words as *just*, *troublé*, &c. were not French importations, but were rather the originals of the corresponding French words. Le Brigant and the illustrious La Tour d'Auvergne (as bad as a philologist as he was good as a patriot) declared that the French language was derived from the Low Breton¹. They would have been rather astonished had they seen the proof that the contrary is the case, and that these words (*just*, *troublé*, &c.) instead of being the parents, are the children of the French language, being only French words corrupted and disguised under a Celtic termination. These etymological follies, which Voltaire derided under the name of 'a Celtomania,' formed the amusement of the eighteenth century; the 'Celtomaniacs' gave loose rein to their fancies, and declared that the Celtic was the language of Paradise, and that Adam, Eve, the serpent himself, talked Low Breton.

One would have thought that, after all the discoveries of modern philology, which has clearly proved the Latin origin of the French language, and has worked out by observation the laws of its transformation, there would have been an end of such fancies; on the contrary, the Celtomaniacs are as lively as ever, and we may read in the Memoirs of the Celtic International Congress, that 'France, whose magnanimity impels her to the four corners of the earth to succour the oppressed, will never allow the literature whence hers has sprung to languish at her side. The saying runs that the Pelican feeds her young with her blood; we have never heard that her brood have shewn themselves ungrateful for such unparalleled generosity. But

¹ These unfortunate mistakes have also had a worse result—that of throwing undeserved discredit on Celtic studies. Instead of trying to prove that the French language springs from the Celtic, as the Low Breton philologers have done, they ought to have studied the Celtic in and for itself, and to have written the comparative history of the dialects of Brittany, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, as has been done for Italian, Spanish, and French. It is to a German, Zeuss, that Breton philologists owe the completion of this task, in an excellent work, the *Grammatica Celtica*, published at Leipzig in 1853.

I am wrong:—such ingratitude does exist! The Celtic tongue has nourished all the languages of Europe, and specially the French, with her best blood: surely we cannot have¹ to say of France what has never been said of the little Pelicans—*she has forgotten her mother*!¹

CHAPTER III.

THE GERMANIC ELEMENT.

§ 20. By the side of the vulgar Latin tongue, the basis of the French language, a very considerable number of German words have been brought by the Germanic tribes into the Gallo-Roman speech. Three successive strata of such imported words may be noted: (1) those prior to the invasion, introduced by the barbarians who served under the Roman eagles, such as *burgus*, used by Vegetius for a fortified work; (2) war-terms, feudal-terms, &c., which Franks, Goths, and Burgundians brought in with them; (3) a great number of sea-terms, imported in the tenth century by the Northmen.

Under these three heads there are, in all, about 450 words: if we were to add German words imported into Modern French, the number might easily be doubled. This great invasion of foreign words seems to be the necessary consequence of the adoption of the manners and institutions of the conquerors. How could such ideas as those expressed by the words *vassal*, *alleu*, *ban*, *mall*, *fief*, be rendered into Latin, which had neither the things nor the names for them? When the conquerors substituted the feudal régime of the Germanic tribes for the monarchical and centralising organisation of the Roman Empire, they were obliged at the same time to introduce into the language words relating to their institutions; consequently, the titles of the feudal hierarchy and all terms referring to its political or judicial institutions are of German origin. Thus, such words as *mahal*, *bann*, *alod*, *skepeno*, *marahscalh*, *siniscalh*, &c., introduced by the Franks into the common Latin, became *mallum*, *bannum*, *alodium*, *skabinus*, *mariscallus*, *siniscallus*, &c., and when, together with the rest of the common Latin, they passed into French, they became *mall*, *ban*, *alleu*, *échevin*, *maréchal*, *sénéchal*, &c.² These words, thus introduced, represent

¹ *Congrès Celtique international*, Saint-Brieuc, October 1867, p. 309.

² These German words having been latinised by the Gallo-Romans, we will cite them as far as possible in their Latin form, which lies between the German and the French. Thus, *échevin* is nearer to *scabinus* than to *skepeno*.

There are also two other questions connected with this subject, which have not yet been noticed: (1) the exact determination, in the case of each word, of the particular German dialect to which it belongs; (2) the date of its introduction into the Low Latin. There is but one class the origin of which we know, the sea-faring terms, which come, almost without exception, from the Dutch or the Norse. This uncertainty, and our

classes of ideas of very different kinds¹; war, seafaring, hunting, are the most considerable, as may be seen by the following examples.

The following is a full list of these borrowed words, classified under a few of the most general heads:—

1. Military terms:—*arroi, auberge, balle, bande, baudrier, beffroi, berme, blinder, boulevard, bourg, brandir, brèche, brette, bride, briser, bulin, cible, dard, désarroi, drille, écharpe, écraser, écurie, éperon, épier, esquiver, élope, étrier, fourrage, flèche, fourreau, frapper, gage, galoper, gonfalon, guerdon, guérite, guerre, guet, guichet, guide, halberde, halle, haubert, heaume, héberger, héraut, houx, housse, marcher, maréchal, marque, narrer, rang, rapière, large, trêve, vacarme.*

2. Seafaring terms:—*agrès, amarrer, avarie, bac, bitte, bord, brasse, canot, caquer, chaloupe, cingler, crique, digue, drague, écume, élingue, équiper, esquif, esturgeon, élangue, falaise, foc, fresange, fret, gaffe, garer, guinder, halage, hamac, hauban, havre, hisser, hune, lisse, mât, matelot, mousse, quille, rade, radoubier, tillac, vague, varangue, varech, voguer.*

3. Hunting terms, names of animals, &c.:—*aigrette, baudir, bétier, blesser, bramer, braque, breuil, broncher, brouter, caille, canard, carpe, chopper, chouette, clabauder, clapir, clabe, crèche, croupe, écaille, échasse, échine, écrevisse, épieche, épervier, épois, estrive, fanon, faucon, garenne, garou, gersaut, glapir, grimper, grincer, gripper, grommeler, hanche, hanneton, happer, hareng, hargneux, héron, homard, lécher, leurrer, madré, marsouin, mile, mouette, mulot, rat, renard, rosse, rôti, taudis, trappe, traquer.*

4. Titles, and names of political or judicial institutions:—*abandonner, allu, ban, bedeau, carcan, chambellan, échafaud, échanson, échevin, écot, fourrier, fief, franc, gabelle, gai, galant, hanse, hardi, haro, honnir, joli, liste, lot, malle, marc, mignard, mignon, nantir, orgueil, race, radoter, riche, saisir, sénéchal.*

5. Cardinal points and geographical terms:—*dunc, est, nord, ouest, sud.*

6. The human body:—*blasard, blémir, bosse, bot, brun, dandiner, danser, empan, forcé, gauche, giron, grimace, guérir, hocher, jaser, laid, lippe, moue, nuque, râler, rider, rincer, teler, touffu, toupet.*

7. The vegetable world:—*alise, aune, bille, bois, bourgeon, brouir, dragon, drèche, église, élaguer, épautre, émoncé, framboise, gale, gaude, gerbe, grappe, grossille, gruaux, haie, haveron, hêtre, houblon, houx, laiche, regain, roseau, saule, tuyau.*

8. The earth, elements, &c.:—*flaque, frimas, gazon, grès, vase.*

ignorance as to the ancient German dialects, have hindered us from giving (as we have done for the Latin element) a complete phonetic system for the words of German origin; we have only given, under each word, the chief examples which support the observed rules.

¹ This intermixture of German words affected only the Latin vocabulary; it left the syntax almost untouched, and was scarcely more than an accidental and superficial disturbance.

9. Dress, &c.:—*agrafe, brodequin, coiffe, cotte, étoffe, fard, feutre, froc, gant, goder, guimpe, guipure, haillon, laye, layette, mitaine, rochet, touaille.*

10. Instruments, &c.:—*anche, banc, bloc, brandon, canif, clinquant, crampe, crampon, cremaillère, émail, étau, fauqueuil, gâule, hanap, houe, huche, latte, loquet, manne, mannequin, noue, pincer, râper, tamis, tas, tonneau, tréteau, vilbrequin.*

11. Dwellings:—*échoppe, étal, élayer, étuve, gâcher, halle, hameau, hanter, hutte, loger, salle.*

12. Food, &c.:—*beignet, bief, bière, drogue, flan, gâteau, gaufre, saur, soupe.*

13. Abstract terms, &c.:—*affreux, agace, basouer, blanc, blette, bleu, emboiser, émoi, gai, gris, guère, haïr, hâle, hâve, lesté, sombre, sûr.*

14. Other words:—*bisse, bouler, braise, brejan, broyer, bru, brulée, choisir, choquer, clocher, cracher, dauber, déchirer, défalquer, déguerpier, dérober, drôle, éclater, épeler, faude, fournir, frais, gaber, gagner, gamboison, garant, garder, garnir, gaspiller, gatine, gauchoir, gehir, gletteron, glisser, gratter, graver, grenon, groupe, guerpir, guille, guiller, guise, harangue, hâle, jardin, lot, marri, meurtre, musser, regretter, river, rouir, sale, siller, sillon, souhail, suie, suif, suinter, taïsson, tarir, ternir, tirer, toucher, trôle, trop.*

CHAPTER IV.

THE GREEK ELEMENT.

§ 21. The Greek language has given scarcely anything to the French since the time of its popular formation; it could not be otherwise, as the Gallo-Romans and Greeks never came into contact, and all the patriotic tales invented by Henri Estienne, Ménage, and others to prove the affinity between French and Greek, are mere fancies. The one city which could have brought France into connection with the Greek language, Marseilles, a Phœcean colony, was early absorbed into the Roman Empire, and lost its Greek character and language. There are a few Greek words¹, such as *chère, somme, parole, bourse, local*; but these do not come straight from the Greek

¹ We are speaking here of words of popular, not scientific, origin. We must also distinguish, in the case of Greek compounds, between those which existed in Greek, as *ἀριστοκρατία, aristocratie*, and those which have been framed by French writers, as *photographie, typographie*, &c.; in the latter case we must study each of the elements of these new words, unknown to the Greek language; in the former case we should be wandering into the history of the Greek language were we to decompose these words and their component elements. As for the numerous class of words introduced from Greek to Latin (such as *allegoria, philosophia, caryatides*, &c.), they have come to the French language through the Latin, and are therefore, for our purposes, Latin words.

κάρα, σάγμα, παραβολή, βύρσα, βαυκάλιον, but from the Latin *cara*, *sagma*, *parabola*, *byrsa*, *baucalis*, derived from the Greek; all these words are to be found in Latin authors of the seventh century¹. The discovery of the laws of transformation of Latin into French has given us the true origin of many words formerly regarded as derivatives from the Greek: thus, the chance likeness of *parasse* and *πάρεσις* had led etymologists in old times to connect the two words; but if we divide the word *parasse* into its elements, we shall see that the suffix *-esse* must answer to a termination *-ilia* (cp. *tristesse*, *tristitia*, *mollesse*, *mollitia*, &c.); such words as *entière* from *integra*, *noire* from *nigra*, shew us that the *r* of *parasse* answers to a Latin *gr*; the French *a* is the Latin *i* (as in *balance*, *bilancia*; *aronde*, *hirundo*, &c.); and thus we reach, by these three observations, the word *pigritia*, the true original of *parasse*.

To sum up, we may say of the Greek as of the Celtic; its influence on popular French has been altogether insignificant.

PART II.

ELEMENTS OF LEARNED ORIGIN².

§ 22. By words of learned origin we mean all words introduced into a language after the epoch of its formation³; that is, in the case of

¹ To this list may be added, *adragant*, *bouteille*, *chimie*, *chômer*, *clopin*, *dragée*, *emeri*, *golfé*, *gouffre*, *migraine*, *osier*, *plat*, *poêle*, *serin*. *Accabler*, *chaland*, *mangonau*, are military terms 'imported into the French language at the time of the crusades by the Byzantines. Two Oriental words, *avanie* and *chicane*, have passed into the language through the medieval Greek.

² It is not always easy to distinguish between words of popular and words of learned origin. I have placed among the latter a very large number of words composed of two parts, the one popular, the other learned; sometimes a learned prefix has been joined to a popular word, as in *ad-joindre*, *ad-mettre*, *dis-courir*, *dis-joindre*, *im-payable*, *in-clinaison*, *pro-duire*, *pro-fit*, *sub-ordonner* (words which should have been *a-joindre*, *a-mettre*, *dé-courir*, *dé-joindre*, *en-clinaison*, *en-payable*, *pour-duire*, *pour-fit*, *sour-ordonner*); sometimes a learned termination suffixed to a popular word, as in *en-luminer*, *fer-meté*, *nourri-ture* (which should have been *en-lumer*, *fer-té*, *nourr-ure*). Among these words we meet with some ghastly philological monsters, like *m-surmontable*, *pré-alable*.

³ The persistence of the Latin tonic accent (see § 49) is the rule and guide for the discovery of such words. All popular words introduced during the formation of a language respect the Latin accent, proving that they have been formed by the ear, not by the eye, and that they spring direct from the living and spoken language. All words which neglect the accent

the French language, between the eleventh century¹ and our own day. They have been created, long after the death of the Latin language, by learned men and clerks, who got them out of books, as they needed them to express their thoughts, and who transplanted them just as they were into the French speech. Thus, in the eleventh century we find in some MSS. the word *innocent*, the exact and servile reproduction of *innocentem*; the French tongue had then no term for such a quality, and the writer, embarrassed in his attempt to express himself, was obliged to copy the Latin word. The learned origin of the word is shewn from the fact that it has not undergone those transformations which popular usage imposes on all the words it adopts; thus, in popular words, *in* becomes *en* (as *infantem*, *enfant*; *inimicus*, *ennemi*), and *nocentem* becomes *nuisant*; so that if *innocentem* had suffered popular transformation it would have become *ennuisant*, not *innucent*. Popular words are the fruit of a spontaneous and natural growth, learned words are artificial, matters of conscious reflection; the former are instinctive, the latter deliberate.

At first, each learned word, for some time after its introduction into the French language, remained as unknown to the people as scientific terms are in our day. The barons and villains of the days of Robert the Pious were as little able to understand the word *innocent*, as the labourers of our day are to comprehend the meaning of *paléographie* or *stratification*; as however there was no popular word for the thing, *innocent* presently passed out from learned into general use: it appears for the first time in ecclesiastical works; less than a century later it is to be found in the *Chanson de Roland*, and other popular poems; it has become a full citizen of France, having passed from the scientific and special vocabulary to the usual and daily language of men².

In writing the history of the French language, it is necessary to state that it is in the popular part alone that we can grasp the laws according to which the instincts of the people have transformed Latin

are of learned origin. This distinction enables us to determine exactly the time when the French language took its birth;—the French tongue, that is, the popular and vulgar tongue, was born, and the Latin language was utterly dead from that day on which the people no longer spontaneously recognised the Latin accent. This was about the eleventh century; thenceforward the formation of the popular French is complete; all the rest is of learned origin.

¹ These are words borrowed from ancient languages—at any rate, from Greek or Latin; as to words borrowed from modern languages, they will be found below, under the head of 'Elements of Foreign Origin' (§ 23).

² Philologists who divide all languages into two deposits, the instinctive and the conscious, need not draw any distinction between learned words and what we call scientific words; for both of these are of conscious origin (whether they are in common use, like *innocent*, or technical, like *paléographie*); and besides, each word in common use whose origin is learned has begun by being a scientific term, employed by the few.

into French; from this point of view, learned words are useless to the philologist: this being laid down, it does not follow that learned words are therefore to be banished; they have proved their right to exist by existing; as M. Sainte-Beuve has rightly said, 'ils sont une des saisons de la langue.' When the French language was formed the popular speech was meagre¹, answering to the wants of a simple and unrefined state of society, and to the scanty ideas of a warlike, agricultural, and feudal population; all scientific ideas, the property of the clerks, being expressed only in Latin. After a time feudal society was modified, then declined, lastly perished, and gave place to a new order; to express new ideas the French language had to enrich itself either by developing popular terms², or by borrowing from the dead languages learned terms, which after a time passed into the common tongue. These borrowed words, rare in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and more numerous in the fourteenth, have become countless from the sixteenth downwards; they have increased directly with the growth of ideas and the daily quickening succession of inventions and discoveries³.

PART III.

ELEMENTS OF FOREIGN ORIGIN.

§ 23. In addition to the classes already considered there are many words of foreign origin, borrowed directly by the French from other living languages. These follow no fixed law, for they are the simple results of chance. Thus, a succession of marriages in the sixteenth

¹ In the French language there are not much more than 4000 popular primitives. See below, § 36, for the *statistics* of the language.

² By means of compounds, or fresh derivatives; as from *règle* have sprung in course of ages, *dérégler*, *dérèglement*; *régler*, *réglementer*, *réglementation*, &c.

³ I give only the immediate etymology, having neither time nor room for more. Thus I simply cite *enormis* as the primitive of *énorme*; were I to go on and give the derivation of *enormis* (*ex norma*), I should have to write the history of the Latin language. Those who desire to know more of that history are referred to the valuable *Manuel des racines grecques et latines* by M. Bailly. It often happens, that after a Latin word has produced a popular French word, it produces, later on, a learned term; thus from *rationem*, *raison*, in popular French, comes later the learned *ration*; this process of double reproduction has received, from a seventeenth-century grammarian, the name of 'Doublets.' I have abstained from dealing here with this subject, as I have already treated of this philological phenomenon in detail in a *Dictionnaire des Doublets ou doubles formes de la langue française*; Paris, 1868.

century between princes of the House of Valois and Italian princesses brought in suddenly a number of Italian terms: when France in the last century borrowed from England some of her judicial and political institutions, she also took the terms which expressed them. These instances shew that a minute study of history, political, artistic, or colonial, will enable us to determine the precise part taken by foreign language in our vocabulary. On the other side, the attentive observation of early texts will teach us the age of these words, and will give us one more element of our knowledge by fixing for us the epoch of their introduction. Thus we know that *piano* (= soft) is imported from Italy, partly because the word exists, with the same meaning, in Italian, partly because it does not appear in French musical writings till the end of the sixteenth century. Besides these *à posteriori* proofs, furnished by history, there are other *à priori* proofs, provided by philology, which enable us to declare at once that the word sought for is not of French origin, and point out to us its true source. These words have all entered in since the formation of the language: accordingly, they have not combined with it, nor have they received any of the characteristics which the French language impresses on those words which it assimilates. Thus, to refer again to the word *piano*; we have already considered it by the historical or *à posteriori* method; let us see what philology tells us about it. *Piano*, which answers to the Latin *planus*, cannot, *à priori*, be a word of French origin, for *pl* never becomes *pi* in French, but remains *pl*,—*plorare*, *pleurer*; *plenus*, *plein*; *plus*, *plus*, &c.; but more, *piano* must be of Italian stock, for in Italian only does *pl* turn into *pi*, witness *plorare*, *piorare*; *pluere*, *più*; *plenus*, *pieno*, &c. Thus it is seen how the laws discovered by philology often enable us even to anticipate in many cases the inductions of the historical method.

To enumerate according to the scale of importance the languages which have thus affected the French, we must begin with the family of the Romance languages (Provençal, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese): these have furnished the most. It was natural that the kindred languages should provide most: then comes the Teutonic family (German, English, Flemish). Modern Greek, Hungarian, and the Slavonic tongues (Polish, Russian) have given some words. If we leave Europe, something is due to the Semitic languages (Hebrew, Turkish, Arabic), and also to the East Indian, Chinese, and Malayan. The American Colonies have introduced a few special terms into the French language.

We have now nothing to do but to lay before our readers a formal catalogue of all these borrowed words, and the history of these importations.¹

¹ As we have done in the case of Greek and Latin, we only give in this Dictionary the immediate etymology of the words borrowed from modern

CHAPTER I.

WORDS OF PROVENÇAL ORIGIN.

§ 24. It will perhaps seem strange that I should have named the Provençal here as a distinct language, parallel with Italian, Spanish, Portuguese. The truth is that if we would really understand its importance, and the influence it has exercised over the French, we must cease to regard it in its modern form, as an obscure despised patois, and must look at it in its historical development: before its decadence it had, between the eleventh and the fourteenth century, a brilliant and flourishing existence.

The Provençal, or '*Langue d'Oc*,' is the language of all the population of the Garonne basin, and of the southern part of the Rhone basin: it is the speech of a race of men quite distinct from the French of the North; it is parent of a brilliant lyrical literature, which in the thirteenth century was translated into German, admired by Dante, imitated by Petrarch; and lastly, it satisfies the two criteria which in a historian's eyes distinguish a language from a patois—it is the language of a people and of a literature. The philologist sees still more clearly the linguistic originality of the language when he compares it with the French¹; though its age is equal, it has certain more archaic characteristics, which bring it nearer the Latin and give it the

languages; thus we shall see that the French *dilettante* is a nineteenth-century importation of the Italian *dilettante* (= amateur. pers. taste); but it would be outside our sphere, and a part of the history of the Italian language, to go on and shew that the Italian *dilettante* comes from the Latin *delectantem*, like *atto*, *frutto*, &c., from *actum*, *fructum*, &c., by regular change of *et* into *tt*. Want of space forbids us to carry out the relationship between words of French origin and those of foreign origin which have a common root. *Delectantem*, for example, has produced the Italian *dilettante*, the French *délectant*; in the nineteenth century *dilettante* crossed the Alps and became French: it would be interesting to explain that *délectant* and *dilettante* are two forms of a common root, that *dilettante* is a 'doublet' of *délectant*, and that these two words form what we call a 'doublet' (see § 22, note 3).

¹ In the middle ages the southerners regarded the French language as so thoroughly foreign, that the *Leys d'Amor* (a kind of poetical and grammatical code of laws, written in the fourteenth century) says (ii. 318) of the French language: 'Apelam lengatge estranh coma frances, engles, espanhol, lombard'—'We mean by foreign tongues such as the French, English, Spanish, Lombard.' In 1229, in a municipal document of Albi, a notary excuses himself for not having read the inscription on a seal because it was in French, or some other foreign tongue: 'In lingua Gallica vel alia nobis extranea, quam licet literae essent integrae, perfecto non potuimus perspicere.'

same intermediate position between French and Italian that Provence holds geographically between France and Italy. But the course of events quickly put an end to this independent life. The rivalry between South and North which ended with the Albigensian war and the defeat of the South, gave a deadly blow to the Provençal tongue.

In the year 1272 Languedoc fell into the hands of France, and the introduction of the French language followed at once. The Provençal was no longer written; it fell from the rank of a literary language to that of a patois. The patois of Provence, Languedoc, and Gascony in our day are the mere wrecks of that 'Langue d'Oc' which in its time had been so brilliant. Yet it has left in the French language a great many terms of different meanings, introduced chiefly during the middle ages, since the twelfth century; and a few in modern times. These words represent the most different ideas; thus there are seafaring terms, *aulan*, *cap*, *carguer*, *carre*, *corsaire*, *espade*, *gabarril*, *mistral*, *vergue*; names of plants and animals, *bigarrade*, *cabri*, *carnassier*, *dorade*, *grenade*, *isard*¹, *jigale*, *ortolan*, *radis*; names of precious stones, *cornaline*, *grenat*; terms of dress, dwelling, horticulture, *barette*, *bastide*, *cadenas*, *caisse*, *camail*, *cambouis*, *pelouse*²; and other terms, such as *badin*, *badaud*, *croisade*, *donzelle*, *fâcher*, *fat*, *forçat*, *malotru*, *ménéstrel*, *jaser*, *rôder*, *ruser*.

CHAPTER II.

WORDS OF ITALIAN ORIGIN.

§ 25. THE expeditions of Charles VIII, Louis XII, and François I beyond the Alps, and the prolonged sojourn of the French armies in Italy, during the early years of the sixteenth century, made the Italian language very familiar to the French. 'The brilliancy of arts and letters in the Peninsula attracted men's minds at the very time when the regency of Catherine de' Medici set the fashion of admiring everything Italian³.'

This Italian influence was omnipotent over the courts of Francis I and Henry II, and the courtiers did their best to make it felt throughout the nation. Then for the first time there appeared in the writings of the day a crowd of hitherto unknown words; terms of military art used by the French throughout the middle ages, such as *haubert*, *heaume*, &c., disappeared, and gave place to corresponding

¹ Peculiar to the Béarn patois, which has also given the word *béret*. Before leaving the countries which border on France, let us say that the Walloon has contributed *ducasse*, and the Grisons' patois *avalanche*, *chalet*, *crétin*, *ranx*.

² Add to these *baladin*, *ballade*, *béton*, *câlin*.

³ M. Littré.

Italian words, brought in by the Italian wars. From this time date terms of fence, *botte, escrime*; words relating to military usages and qualities, *accolade, affront, altier, bravache, bravade, brave, bravoure*; camp-words, fortification, *alarme, alerte, anspessade, bandière, bandoulière, barricade, bastion, bastonnade, brigade*; weapons, *arquebuse, baguette, bombe, &c.*

This mania for 'Italianisms' roused the just wrath of a contemporary, Henri Estienne: 'Messieurs les courtisans se sont oubliez jusque-là d'emprunter d'Italie leurs termes de guerre sans avoir esgard à la conséquence que portoit un tel emprunt; car d'ici à peu d'ans qui sera celuy qui ne pensera que la France ait appris l'art de la guerre en l'eschole de l'Italie, quand il verra qu'elle usera des termes italiens? Ne plus ne moins qu'en voyant les termes grecs et tous les arts libéraux estre gardez es autres langues, nous jugeons, et à bon droict, que la Grèce a été l'eschole de toutes les sciencs¹.'

And Catherine de' Medici brought in not only court terms, and words expressing amusements, but also terms of art, needed to express new ideas, which had come from Italy with Primaticcio and Leonardo da Vinci; such were architectural words, painters' and sculptors' words, terms of music, brought in at the end of the sixteenth and throughout the seventeenth century; commercial words also, sea terms, thief-language, names of plants, diminutives, and many others.

We subjoin a list of these borrowed words:—

1. Court-terms:—*accolade, accort, affidé, affront, allesse, altier, banquet, bravade, brigue, camériste, canaille, caracolier, carrosse, cavalcade, caveçon, cocarde, cortège, courtisan, escorte, estafier, estrade, fanfreluche, grandesse, grandiose, imbroglio, incognito, page, paladin, partisan, sérénissime.*

2. Names of games, &c.:—*arlequin, baladin, bamboche, batifoler, bouffon, burlesque, tabriole, capot, caricature, carnaval, carrousel, comparse, entrechat, escapade, gala, gambade, jovial, lazzi, loto, mascarade, pasquinade, polichinelle, prestidigitateur, quadrille, raquette, saltimbanque, tarot, tremplin, volège.*

3. Terms of art. Architecture:—*arcade, archivolt, balcon, baldaquin, balustrade, balustre, belvédère, cabinet, campanile, casino, catafalque, cimaise, corniche, coupole, dôme, façade, galbe, niche, paravent, pilastre, stuc, villa.* Painters' terms:—*aquarelle, calquer, canevas, carmin, diaprer, esquisse, estamper, fresque, gouache, grotesque, incarnat, madone, maquette, modèle, mosaïque, palette, pastel, pastiche, pittoresque, profil, sépia, virtuoso.* Sculptors' and other artists' terms:—*artisan, bronze, burin, buste, camée, ciccone, concetti, dilettante, feston, filigrane, filoseille, girandole, improviser, madrigal, médaille, orviétan, panache,*

¹ Henri Estienne, *Conformité du langage françois avec le grec*, éd. Fougère, p. 24.

piédestal, porcelaine, stance, stage, torse. Musical terms:—*adagio, andante, ariette, arpège, barcarolle, bécarré, bémol, cadence, cantate, cavatine, concert, crescendo, épinette, fausset, fioriture, fugue, mandoline, opéra, oratorio, piano, presto, rebec, rilournelle, souffège, solo, sonate, soprano, ténor, timbale, trille, trombone, violon, violoncelle, vite.*

4. Terms of commerce:—*agio, banque, banqueroute, bilan, billon, bulletin, cambiste, carafe, carton, citadin, colis, contractor, dito, doge, douane, ducat, franco, gazette, grège, jeton, mercantile, noliser, numéro, patache, piastre, pistole, séquin, tare, tarif, tirclire, tonline, turquoise.*

5. Seafaring terms:—*bastingage, boussole, brigantin, calfuler, caravelle, coche, escale, escadre, fanal, felouque, frégate, gabier, gondole, nocher, palan, régate, tartane.*

6. Terms of war:—*alarme, alerte, arquebuse, arsenal, bandière, bandoulière, baraque, barricade, bastion, bombe, botte, bravache, brave, bravoure, brigade, calibre, canon, canline, caporal, carabine, cartel, cartouche, casemate, casque, castel, cavalerie, cavalier, chevaleresque, citadelle, colonel, condottière, croisade, cuirasse, embusquer, escadron, escalade, escarmouche, escarper, escopette, escrime, espadon, esplanade, esponton, estacade, estafette, estafilade, estoc, estramaçon, fantassin, fleuret, fougue, fracasser, gabion, généralissime, giberne, infanterie, javeline, manège, mousqueton, parade, parapet, pertuisane, patrouille, pavois, pennon, piller, plastron, poltron, rebuffade, redoute, représaille, sacocbe, saccade, sentinelle, soldat, soldadesque, spadassin, tuillade, vedette, volte.*

7. Names of plants, &c.:—*artichaut, belladonne, brugnion, cabus, caroubier, cédrat, céleri, espalier, gousse, lavande, muscade, muscat, oléandre, pistache, primevère, scorsonère.*

8. Dress, &c.:—*cadenas, caleçon, camisole, capote, casaque, costume, grègues, pantalon, parasol, perruque, pommade, postiche, satin, serviette, simarre, valise, zibeline.*

9. Names, &c., of animals:—*balzan, cagnoux, caresser, ganache, imprégner, madrépore, marmotte, perroquet, piste, tarentule, zibeline.*

10. Food:—*biscotte, brouet, candi, capiteux, capon, carbonnade, casse-rolle, cervelas, frangipane, macaron, macaroni, marasquin, marmite, massépain, muscadin, panade, revêche, rissoler, riz, salade, semoule, sirop, sorbet, zeste.*

11. Man's person:—*attitude, caboché, camus, carcasse, esquinancie, estropier, in-pello, moustache, pavaner, scarlatine, sélon, svelle.*

12. Thief-terms and slang:—*bagne, bandit, bastonnade, bravo, brigand, charlatan, chiourme, contrebande, escroc, espion, estrapade, faquin, lazaret, lazzarone, rodomont, sacripant, sbirre, supercherie.*

13. Diminutives:—*babiole, bagatelle, baguette, bambin, caprice, peccadille.*

14. The elements, &c.:—*bise, bourrasque, brusque, calme, cascade, filon, granit, lagune, lave, sirocco, tramontane, volcan.*

15. Other terms, not classified:—*anspessade, ballon, balourd, baster, boucaq, boutade, camérine, cantone, capilotade, capilonner, cariole, cata-combe, chagrin, déesse, désinvolte, douche, fiasco, forfanterie, frasque, gabie, gambet, gigantesque, girouette, gourdin, isoler, improvisiste, ingambe, lésine, malandrin, palade, passade, pédant, piston, populace, révolte, riposte, sarbacane, sorte, talisman, tromblon, villégiature.*

CHAPTER III.

WORDS OF SPANISH ORIGIN.

§ 26. The Wars of the League and the long occupation of French soil by Spanish armies towards the end of the sixteenth century spread wide among the French nation the knowledge of the Castilian speech. This invasion, which lasted from the time of Henry IV to the death of Louis XIII, left very distinct marks on the French language. Hence come the names of many exotic plants and their manufactured products, as *abricot, benjoin, cannelle, cigare, indigo, jasmin, jonquille, jujube, limon, savane, tabac, tomate, tulipe, vanille*; animals¹, *anchois, cochenille, épagneul, mérinos, musaraigne, pintade*; colours, *albinos, alezan, basané, nacarat*; parts of dwelling-places, *alcôve, case, corridor*; furniture, *calebasse, cassolette, mantille*; dress, *basquine, caban, chamarrer, galon, mantille, pagne, savate*; confectionary, *caramel, chocolat, marmelade, nougat*; some musical terms, *aubade, castagnette, guilare, sérénade*; games, or enjoyments, *dominos, lombre, ponte, régaler, sarabande, sieste*; titles or qualifications, *duègne, grandesse, laquais, meunier*; sea terms, *arrimer, cabestan, embarcadère, embargo, débarcadère, mousse, pinte, récif, subrécargue*; military terms, *adjudant, algarade, cabrer, camarade, caparaçon, capitain, caserne, colonel, diane, escouade, espadon, haquenée, incartade, matamore, salade.*

Abstract terms are rare, *barbon, baroque, bizarre, casuiste, disparate, eldorado, habler*², *paragon, risquer, soubresaut, transe.* *Créole, mulâtre, nègre*, come from the Spanish-American colonies, as also does *liane*, which is not to be found in literary Spanish. We may add that most of these importations are later than the time of Charles IX, with

¹ Certain organs also, as *carapace*; or their products, as *basane*.

² *Habler* comes from *hablar* 'to speak,' and answers to the Low Latin *fablare* from *fabulari*. As it passed into French the word took the signification of *exaggeration* in speech. It is curious that the same change has overtaken *parler*; the Spaniards borrowed the word in the seventeenth century from France, and have given to it the sense of *boastfulness* in speech. *Ambassade* came from Spain about the end of the fifteenth century.

the exception of a few words like *algarade*, which are to be found far back as the middle of the sixteenth century¹.

The Portuguese language has given some words bearing on India and Chinese manners, as *bayadère*, *bézoard*, *caste*, *fétiche*, *mandarin* one term signifying an ecclesiastical punishment, *auto-da-jé*; one of military discipline, *chamade*; and some names of fruits, *abrico* *bergamote*, *coco*.

CHAPTER IV.

WORDS OF GERMAN ORIGIN.

§ 27. ALL French words of German origin are later than the middle of the sixteenth century. The religious wars, the Thirty Years War, the German wars of the eighteenth century, have introduced a number of military terms, *bivouac*, *blockhaus*, *blocus*, *chabraque*, *colback*, *fyfre*, *flamberge*, *harcasac*, *hourrah*, *lansquenét*, *loustic*, *obus*, *réître*, *rosse*, *sabre*, *sabretache*, *schlague*, *vaguemestre*; words expressing drink, pot-house terms, *bonde*, *brandevin*, *cannette*, *choucroule*, *fleche*, *gargotte*, *kirsch*, *nouille*; some names of animals, *brème*, *élan*, *hamster*, *renne*; some terms of art, *estamper*, *graver*; of dancing, *valser*; of seafaring, *bâbord*². Mining industry, so general in Germany, has given a great number of specific mineralogical terms, *bismuth*, *cobalt*, *couperose*, *égriser*, *embérize*, *gangue*, *glette*, *gueuse*, *manganèse*, *potasse*, *quartz*, *spath*, *zinc*. *Nickel* is a Swedish word.

We have said above that French words of German origin are not earlier than the sixteenth century; this remark does not apply to words of Old German or Teutonic origin, which came into the Latin language between the tenth and the thirteenth centuries, and passed from the Latin into the French. These two classes of words are very distinct; the Teutonic words, in passing through the Latin, have lost their native form, and have gone through regular transformations before becoming French; the others, German words, borrowed straight from Modern German, and introduced in their natural state, break the general regularity of the language. The former unite closely and absolutely with the French, the latter are but superficially connected: in the language of chemistry, words of German origin *mix* only with the French, those of Teutonic birth enter into *combination* with it.

¹ Add, as debts to the Spanish, the name of one metal, *platine*, and of a typographical abbreviation, *cédille*. One word, *mesquin*, came in about the twelfth century.

² House furniture owes to German some special terms, *babut*, *édredon*. Abstract terms are few, *anicroche*, *ebenapan*, *chic*, and almost always bear a bad sense. The Flemish has given *bouquin*, the name of a plant, *colza*, and one name of a festival, *kermesse*.

CHAPTER V.

WORDS OF ENGLISH ORIGIN.

§ 28. Communications between England and France have daily grown more and more frequent from the time of the Restoration, and have brought with them a large number of English words.* These refer to industrial pursuits, *ballast, coke, express, flint, lias, malt, rail, tender, tunnel, wagon*; agriculture, *cottage, drainer*; politics, legislation, *bill, budget, club, comité, convict, jury, meeting, pamphlet, toast, verdict, speech*; banking, *chèque, drawback, warrant*; sundry moral states, *comfort, humour, spleen*; dress, *carriack, chûle, lasting, plaid, redingote, spencer*; food, *biftek, bol, gin, grog, pudding, punch, rhum, rosbif*; racing, sport, amusements, *bouledogue, boxe, break, clown, dandy, dogcart, fashionable, festival, groom, jockey, lunch, raout, sport, stalle, steeple-chasse, tilbury, touriste, turf, whist*; medicine, *croup*; sea-terms, many of which are of old standing in the French language, *accore, beaupré, bosseman, boulingrin, coaltar, tabestan, cabine, cachalot, cambuse, cutter, éperlan, flibustier, hêler, interlope, loch, lof, paquebot, poulie, louage, yacht*¹.

CHAPTER VI.

WORDS OF SLAVIC ORIGIN.

§ 29. The Polish language has provided certain dance-words, *polka, mazurka, redowa*, the word *calèche*, and one heraldic term, *sable*. Russian gives *cosaque, czar, knout, palache, steppe, cravache* (though this last word travelled into France through Germany).

Besides the Slavic languages the Uralian tongues have also borne their very slender part in influencing the French language; Louis XIV having introduced the *hussards* (a Hungarian word), the new corps kept its Magyar name, *huszár*, and some of its old technical terms, *dolman, shako*. In the fifteenth century, *horde*, a word of Mongol origin, meaning in Tartar the camp and court of the king, was brought into France.

CHAPTER VII.

WORDS OF SEMITIC ORIGIN.

§ 30. The Semitic words in the French language are Hebrew, or Turkish, or Arabic. It was a pet notion of the old etymologists to

¹ France also owes to the English the words *square, billet*, and *alligator*.

derive all languages from the Hebrew; the labours of modern philologists have shewn that such dreams were a vanity: and the most important result of modern philological science has been the discovery of the law that *elements of languages answer exactly to the elements of race*. Now the French belong to a very different race from the Jews, and therefore the relations between the French and Hebrew tongues must be illusory, a mere chapter of accidental coincidences. When St. Jérôme rendered the Old Testament out of Hebrew into Latin, he brought into his version a number of Hebrew words which had no Latin equivalent, such as *seraphim*, *gehennon*, *pascha*, &c., and from ecclesiastical Latin they passed, five centuries later, into French, *séraphin*, *gêne*, *paque*, &c.¹ But it is through the Latin that the French received them, and we may fairly say that Hebrew has had no direct influence on French. The same is true of the Arabic, whose relations to the French have been entirely matters of chance. Besides words expressing things purely Oriental, like *Alcoran*, *babouche*, *bazar*, *bey*, *burnous*, *cadi*, *calife*, *caravane*, *caravansérail*, *chacal*, *cimeterre*, *deriviche*, *drogman*, *firman*, *gazelle*, *genclle*, *girafe*, *janissaire*, *mameluk*, *marabout*, *marfil*, *minaret*, *mosquée*, *narghilé*, *odalisque*, *once*, *pacha*, *sequin*, *sérail*, *sultan*, *talisman*, *turban*, *vizir*, &c., which have been brought straight from the east by travellers, the French language received during the middle ages several Arabic words from another source: the effect of the crusades, the great scientific progress made by the Arabs, the study of oriental philosophers, common in France between the twelfth and fourteenth centuries, have enriched the vocabulary with words bearing on the three sciences cultivated successfully by the Arabs, namely, astronomical terms, *azimulh*, *nadir*, *zénith*; alchemist terms, *alambic*, *alcali*, *alchimie*, *alcool*, *ambre*, *borax*, *élixir*, *julep*, *sirop*; mathematical terms, *algèbre*, *algorithme*, *chiffre*, *zero*; but even these words of exclusively learned origin did not pass straight from Arabic into French, but passed first through the scientific medieval Latin.

The commercial relations between France and the East have also introduced a number of terms bearing on dress, *babouche*, *bouracan*, *colback*, *coton*, *hoqueton*, *jupe*, *laffetas*; on building and furnishing, *bazar*, *divan*, *kiosque*, *magasin*, *matelas*, *sofa*; jewellery, colours, perfumes, *azur*, *carat*, *civette*, *laque*, *lazuli*, *nacre*, *orange*, *talc*; lastly, words which come under no special classification, *amiral*, *café*, *échec*, *haras*, *hazard*, *mat*, *lamarin*, *truchement*.

The frequent invasions and long sojourn of the Saracens in Southern France between the eighth and the eleventh centuries have left absolutely no traces either on the southern dialects, or on the French language².

¹ We may add to this list the Talmudic words *cabale* and *rabbin*.

² See Reinaud, *Invasions des Sarrasins en France*, pp. 306, 307.

CHAPTER VIII.

WORDS OF EASTERN ORIGIN.

§ 31. By words of Eastern origin are meant all those terms which have been brought by travellers from India, *bambou*, *brahme*, *cache-mire*, *carnac*, *jongle*, *mousson*, *nabab*, *pagode*, *palanquin*, *paria*, &c; from China, *thé*; from the Malay Archipelago, *cassar*, *orang-outang*.

The word *zèbre* is of African origin.

CHAPTER IX.

WORDS OF AMERICAN ORIGIN.

§ 32. THE words collected in the three last chapters do not express French notions, and are, properly speaking, not French words at all; the same is true of local terms introduced into the language by the relations kept up between France and the American colonies. Such words are *acajou*, *alpaga*, *ananas*, *boucanier*, *cacao*, *caïman*, *calumet*, *chocolat*, *colibri*, *condor*, *jalap*, *mais*, *ouragan*, *quinquina*, *quinine*, *sagou*, *tabac*, *tapioca*, *tatouer*.

PART IV.

ELEMENTS OF VARIOUS ORIGIN.

UNDER this head come all the words whose introduction into the language may be said to be purely accidental, whether their origin be historical, as the word *Séide*¹, or onomatopoeic (due to the imitation of sounds), as *craquer*. After these, which will close the list of words of known origin, we shall come to a list of all the words as to which etymology has arrived at no definite conclusion.

CHAPTER I.

WORDS OF HISTORICAL ORIGIN.

§ 33. THESE words, few in number, are due to some accidental circumstance: this makes it all the more needful to recognise them properly; for if we were to shut our eyes to their origin, and try to

¹ From Voltaire's *Mahomet*, in which there is a blind agent of the Prophet's will named *Séide*, the French form of the Arabic *Saïd*.

discover a scientific etymology for them, we should be sure to go wrong. If we were to forget that *guillotine*, *macadam*, *mansarde*, *quinquet*, are named after their inventors, and set ourselves to decompose them into their elements, with a view of finding, by the rules of permutation, their Greek or Latin origin, we should certainly fall into the most fantastic mistakes.

Words of historic origin almost always stand for concrete things or material objects, and especially, as is natural, for new inventions, or importations, as, for example, stuffs, *astrakan*, *cachemire*, *calicot*, *gaze*, *madras*, *mousseline*, *nankin*, *rouennerie*, from the names of places, *Astrakhan*, *Cashmire*, *Calicot*, *Gaza*, *Madras*, *Moussoul*, *Nankin*, *Rouen*, where these goods were first made; carriages, *berline*, made at *Berlin*, *fiacre*, *Victoria*, *d'Aumont*, &c.; vegetables, *Dahlia*, named after the botanist *Dahl* by Cavanilles in 1790, *cantaloup*, or melon, cultivated at *Cantaluppo*, a papal villa near Rome, &c.

Abstract words are scarcer: such as *Jérémieade*, from the Prophet, *lambiner*, from *Lambin* (d. 1577), a professor in the College of France, and famous for the immense length of his explanations, and the diffuseness of his commentaries. Other words are either invented by the learned, as *gaz*, which was created in the sixteenth century by Van Helmont the alchemist, or they are the expression of some ancient circumstance, as the word *grève* (= combination of working men) comes from the phrase *se mettre en Grève*, and this from the fact that under the old régime the working men of the different corporations used to assemble on the old *Place de la Grève* at Paris, to wait to be hired, or to prefer complaints against their employers before the *Parc-vôt des Marchands*¹.

CHAPTER II.

ONOMATOPOETIC WORDS.

§ 34. THERE are very few words in the French language which are formed 'onomatopoetically,' that is, by imitation of sounds. These express the cries of animals, *bâfrer*, *croasser*, *japer*, *loper*, *miauler*; the

¹ The following is the list of French words of historic origin:—*Amphitryon*, *Angora*, *Artésien*, *Assassin*, *Atlas*, *Baïonnette*, *Balais*, *Baragouin*, *Barême*, *Basque*, *Béguin*, *Berline*, *Besant*, *Bicoque*, *Biscaïen*, *Bougie*, *Bretteur*, *Brocard*, *Cachemire*, *Calepin*, *Calicot*, *Canari*, *Cannibale*, *Cantaloup*, *Carlin*, *Carmagnole*, *Carme*, *Casimir*, *Cauchois*, *Céladon*, *Chiner*, *Cognac*, *Cordonnier*, *Cravate*, *Curaçao*, *Dahlia*, *Damasser*, *Damasquiner*, *Dédale*, *Dinde*, *Ecbalotte*, *Epagneul*, *Esclave*, *Escobard*, *Espiègle*, *Faiencer*, *Fiacre*, *Flandrin*, *Florin*, *Fontange*, *Franc*, *Frise* (cheval de), *Futaine*, *Gaïetas*, *Galvanisme*, *Gavote*, *Gaze*, *Gilet*, *Gothique*, *Grève*, *Guillemet*, *Guillotine*, *Guinée*, *Hermétique*, *Hermine*, *Hongre*, *Inde*, *Jarnac*, *Jaquette*, *Jérémieade*, *Laconique*, *Lambiner*, *Louis*, *Macadam*, *Madras*, *Magnolier*, *Mansarde*, *Marionnette*, *Marotte*, *Maroquin*,

phases of human speech, *babiller, cancan, caqueter, chuchoter, chut, fredonner hoquet, marmotter*; certain conditions of size or movement, *bouffer, bouffir, zigzag*; some natural sounds, *bruissement, clapoter, claque, cliquitis, érac, craquer, cric, croquer, fanfare, humer, pouffer, tic, toper*; the speech of children, *funfan, maman, papa*; and some interjections, from *bah, ébahir*; from *hu, huer*.

CHAPTER III.

WORDS THE ORIGIN OF WHICH IS UNKNOWN.

§ 35. WE have now described all the known provinces of that vast domain which men call the French Language; there are other provinces which philology has not yet recognised or explored. The limits of these must now be carefully traced out on our linguistic map of the language; for the line which separates the known from the unknown cannot be fixed till we have made out the map of the former, and have fixed the frontiers of the provinces with which we are certainly acquainted.

This unknown region, as might be expected, embraces hardly any but words of popular origin, and gives us a collection of more than six hundred words of which the derivation is as yet undiscovered. It would be not strictly true to say that the etymology of all these words is unknown to us; there are very few of them as to which philology cannot give us several conjectures, each equally plausible; and it is quite certain that the day will come when the science, with more powerful instruments, will resolve all these problems¹; still, in the present state of our philological knowledge, these hypotheses can be neither verified nor refuted, and we therefore pass them by in silence, reckoning as unknown all those words as to which philology has not attained to any definite conclusion.

To reproduce discussions which lead to no conclusion would be contrary to the aim we have set before us; for purposes of in-

Marotique, Martinet, Mercuriale, Meringue, Mousseline, Nankin, Nicotine, Patelinage, Perse, Persienne, Phaëton, Pierrot, Pistolet, Praline, Quinquet, Renard, Ripaille, Robinet, Roquet, Rouennerie, Salseparville, Sansonnet, Sardouque, Sarrasin, Séide, Serin, Silbouette, Simonie, Strass, Tartufe, Tournois, Truie, Turlupinade, Vandalisme, Vaudeville.

¹ It is hard to foresee into what these 650 words will be resolved; a large and marked portion of them is certainly formed from words altered from the Latin or the Teutonic, and the action of degradation has been so great that it conceals from us their origin. The rest, doubtless less than one half, are sprung from, and will be traced back to, the indigenous languages, the Basque, the Celtic, &c., which were spoken on the Gallic soil at the time of the Roman Conquest.

struction, doubt is worse than ignorance, and in teaching the young we are apt to lose some of the fruits of knowledge unless the distinction between the known and the unknown is laid down clearly and without hesitation.

There are about 650 words of which the origin is unknown¹. The following is a list of the chief ones.

Abri, accourter, aigrefin, aise, ajonc, aloyau, amalgame, amphigouri, andouiller, antilope, antimoine, ardillon, ardoise, argot, armet, atteler, attifer, aube, aumusse, auzent.

Babine, babouin, bâche, badigeon, bagüenauder, balafre, balise, baliverne, balle, bancal, bancroche, barat, baratte, barder, barguigner, baril, baron, basané, bascule, bâtir, baudruche, bauge, bedaine, bégue, bêtître, bercer, berge, berne, besogne, besoin, biche, bidon, bielle, biffer, bigarrer, bigle, bigot, bijou, bilboquet, billevésée, billon, bimbelot, bique, bis, bise, biseau, bisquer, bistouri, bistre, blaser, blason, blette, blond, blottir, blouse, bobèche, bobine, bombance, bombe, borgne, bosse, bot, boudier, boudin, boue, bougon, boulanger, bourbe, bourdon, bourreau, bousculer, bouse, braire, branche, brande, branler, braquemart, braquer, bredouiller, brehaigne, breloque, bretauder, bretello, bribe, bricole, brimborion, brin, brioche, broc, brocanter, brou, brouir, bruine, bruire, buffet, burette, bulor.

Cabaret, cabas, cafard, cagot, cahoter, caïeu, caillou, calembour, califourchon, calotte, camard, camion, camouflet, cant, canton, carambolier, cassis, catimini, chalet, chail, chamailler, chambranle, chanfrein, charade, charançon, charivari, chassie, chiffre, choyer, ciron, ciseau, civière, claquemurer, cocasse, coche (a notch), cochevis, colifichet, complot, concierge, copeau, coqueluche, coquin, corme, cosse (écosser), coterie, cotret, courge, crécelle, crêpe (a cake), cretonne, creuset, crotte.

Dague, dalle, débaucher, décruier, dégingandé, dégringolé, développer, dîner, disette, dodu, dorloter, doucine, douve, drap, dupe.

Eblouir, ébouriffer, écarquiller, échouer, éclabousser, éclanche, écran, écrouer, écrouir, égrillard, embaucher, émoustiller, empeigne, endéver, engouer, enlizer, enticher, épargner, éparvin, ergot, estaminet, élaner, éloier, étiquette.

Fagot, falbala, falun, fardeau, farfadet, félon, feuillotte, filou, flagorner, flanelle, flâner, flatter, foulard, fredaine, freluquet, frétin, fricasser, friche, fricot, frime, fringant, fripe, friser.

Gadoue, gaillard, galet, galeas, galimatias, galvauder, ganse, garçon, gargote, gargouille, gargouse, gât, gibier, giboulée, gifle, gigot, givre, se goberger, godailler, godelureau, gogo, goinfre, gonelle, goré, gosier, goujat, gourmand, gourme, gourmet, grabuge, grailon, gravier, gredin, grêle, gribouiller, groimoiere, gringalet, grive, gruger, guenille, guenon, guéridon, guêtre, guilleret, guimbarde, guinguette, guisarme.

¹ This is calculated on the base of the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie*; if we were to include every unknown word in the language the number would be considerably larger.

Harasser, hardes, haricot, haridelle, heurter, horion, houille, houppe-lunde, houspiller, hure.

Juchère, jalon, jargon, jauger, javarte, javelot, jucher.

Laie, laiton, lambeau, landier, laudanum, liais, liard, lice, lie, lingot, lopin, losange, loupe, luron, lutin, luzerne.

Mâche, mâchicoulis, macquer, magnanerie, magot, mammoth, manigance, manivelle, maquereau, maraud, marc, marassin, marmot, marmouset, maklot, malois, malou, mauvais, mégissier, melèze, meringue, merisier, merlan, mièvre, mijaurée, mijoter, mince, mirliton, moellon, moignon, moquer, moquette, morgue, morlaise, morue, motte, mouron, musfe, maser.

Nabot, nigaud.

Omelette, orseille, ouate.

Palois, patraque, patte, pépin, percale, percer, petit, pile (reverse, of coins), pilori, pimpant, pingre, pirouette, pilon, pivot, pleige, pompe, pompon, potelé, poliron, preux.

Quinaud, quintal.

Rabâcher, rable, rabougir, rabrquer, racher; rafale, rainure, ralatiner, raz, renfrogner, requin, rêve, ricaner, ricocher, ronfler, rosser, ruban.

Sabord, sabot, salmis, sarrau, sèbile, semelle, serpillière; sobriquet, soin, sol, soubrette, souche, soupape, souquenille, sournois, sparadrap.

Tache, taloche, tan, tangage, taper, tapir, tarabuster, tarausder, tarte, tintamarre, trancher, trapu, tricoter, trimbaler, trimmer, tringle, tripot, tripoter, trique, trogne, trognon, trompe, truffe, trumeau.

Varlope, vasistas, vigie.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE STATISTICS OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

§ 36. LET us finally express in figures the chief results at which we have now arrived: although statistics are hardly in their right place here, and although we may not wish to follow Malherbe's precept, that it is very pretty to 'nombrer nécessairement,' we may apply to our subject M. Sainte-Beuve's excellent maxim, that *il faut, tôt ou tard, dans ce vaste arrière humain qui s'amoncele, en venir . . . à des réglemens du passé, à des conceptions sommaires, fussent elles un peu artificielles, à des méthodes qui ressemblent à ces machines qui abrègent et résument un travail de plus en plus interminable et infini*¹. We must not, then, press our figures too hard; they only express approximately the relations and proportion of the different elements which combine to form the French language.

¹ Sainte-Beuve, *Nouveaux Lundis*, VIII. p. 44.

STATISTICS OF THE MODERN FRENCH LANGUAGE.

1. Words of which the origin is unknown	650
2. Words of popular origin :—	
i. Latin element (primitive words)	3800
ii. Germanic element	420
iii. Greek element	20
iv. Celtic element	20
	<hr/> 4260
3. Words of foreign origin :—	
i. Italian	450
ii. Provençal	50
iii. Spanish	100
iv. German	60
v. English	100
vi. Slavonic	16
vii. Semitic	110
viii. Oriental	16
ix. American	20
	<hr/> 922
4. Words of historic origin	115
5. Onomatopoetic words	40
	<hr/>
Total number of words	5987

If we subtract from the 27,000 words contained in the *Dictionnaire* ~~valent~~ these 5987 just enumerated, we shall find a remainder of 21,000 words, created either by the people from primitive words, by composition and derivation, or by the learned, who have added a crowd of words direct from Greek and Latin.

BOOK III.

PHONETICS, OR THE STUDY OF SOUNDS.

§ 37. There are two objects which Phonetics set before them: first, the description of sounds, which are the elements of language; secondly, the study of the origin and history of these sounds when once we have clearly described them¹;

PART I.

DESCRIPTION OF SOUNDS.

§ 38. Without attempting to describe the organs of the human voice, or encroaching on the sphere of the anatomist, we must still state in this place (though without endeavouring to prove our positions)

¹ I have already defined Phonetics (§ 4), and have shewn what help etymology gets from them: guided by these fixed laws of transformation of sounds in passing from a parent-language to its offspring, etymology is no longer obliged to trust to fallacious analogies of sounds or signification; it can usually tell beforehand the form which any particular Latin word naturally adopts in French.

The true place of Phonetics is under the head of Grammar, of which they are an integral part; and I have discussed the Phonetics of the French language in the *Historical Grammar*. It might have been enough to refer the student to that work; but as I am now endeavouring to lay before him for the first time the proof of every etymology, I wish him to have ready to hand the means of verifying and controlling my statements, and the complete collection of the transformations of Latin into French.

These two treatises on Phonetics are not the same. In the *Grammar* I limited myself to the exposition of the chief laws, with a few examples only; here, on the contrary, I lay down not only the list of facts which confirm the chief laws, but also most of the secondary laws and the exceptions.

the chief results which have been attained by physiology¹, in its *researches into the mechanism of language and the classification of sounds*. It is only by dissecting sounds that we can get a detailed account of the marvellous instrument on which, as Max Müller well says, 'we play our words and thoughts.' And, moreover, these physiological preliminaries are an indispensable prelude to the study of the history of the sounds of the French language.

- § 39. Whatever the human ear can perceive may be divided into two classes, *sounds*, or successions of periodical vibrations, and *noises*, or irregular successions of discontinuous vibrations. Sounds may be noted musically; noises cannot. The human voice is caused by a current of air emitted from the lungs, under the pressure of the thorax, vibrating as it passes across the vocal chords.

§ 40. If the current of breath reaches the open air without having been interrupted or troubled in its passage through the mouth, there is produced a sound, which we call a *vowel*².

§ 41. If, on the other hand, this current of air is suddenly stopped in its progress by any barrier, such as the tongue, teeth, or lips, the *sound* is spoilt, and instead thereof out comes a *noise*, known by the name of *consonant*; of these the different varieties are due to the differences in organs (tongue, teeth, lips), which thus interrupt the emission of the voice.

Thus, then, human speech is to be divided into two modes and forms; the consonant which is but a *noise*; and the vowel, which is a *sound*, and is consequently subject to certain musical conditions which we must now pass on to discuss.

¹ The two works of the highest value on this subject (placed in chronological order) are Brücke's *Grundzüge der Physiologie und Systematik der Sprachlaute* (Vienna, 1856), and Helmholtz's *Lehre von den Tonempfindungen* (Brunswick, 1863). Of these, the former has settled, quite finally or nearly so, the laws of consonants; the latter is all-important for the vowels. Both have been combined, and thrown into a short and useful form, by Dr. Rumpelt, in 1869 (*Das natürliche System der Sprachlaute*). I need not name Mr. Max Müller's admirable lecture (Lect. II. p. 103) on the same subject: it is a real *chef-d'œuvre* of penetration and clearness.

² Literally an emission of the voice: *vocalis* from *vox*.

CHAPTER I.

THE VOWELS.

§ 42. Setting aside the question of its duration, each note has three aspects:—

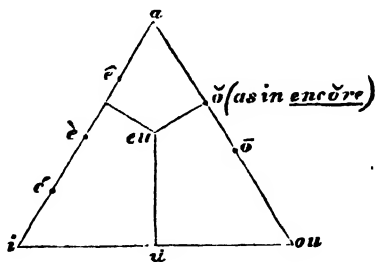
1. As to its *elevation* or tone; that is, its place in the scale of sounds. The elevation of a note is a result of the number of vibrations which take place in a given time. When we say that a *si* is more shrill, or a higher note than a *mi*, we mean to say that *si* is produced by a greater number of vibrations in the same time than are required to produce the sound called *mi*.

2. As to its *power*; that is, the degree of intensity with which the note strikes the ear. This depends on the length of the curves of oscillation of the air-particles; or (as it would be phrased in acoustics) on the amplitude of the vibrations. When we sing a note softly we displace or set in vibration a less volume of air than if we were singing the same note at the full pitch of our voice.

3. As to its *quality*; that is, the *timbre*, or sonorous characteristics of a note. Thus, if we hear the same note sounded at the same moment on a violin and on a piano, why is it that we can distinguish the two? Whence comes it that these two notes, of the same *elevation* and *power* (identical, that is, in number and amplitude of their vibrations), are yet perfectly distinguishable? The answer is that the piano and violin have different *qualities*; they give, as one may say, two distinct colours, just as when we see the same object through two panes of coloured glass, one making it look green, the other red. Each instrument has its own peculiar quality; a colour which tinges each sound, and gives its *timbre* to it. This modification of sounds arises from the different shapes and materials of the instruments which generate them; for these differences in shape and material naturally produce a corresponding difference in the form of the vibrations which create the sound. Whence then comes it that, in the case of two notes, identical in intensity and elevation, the form of the vibrations can produce this diversity of quality? This brings us to the theory known under the name of that of 'Multiple Resonance,' or of 'Harmonic Sounds.' As long ago as A.D. 1700, Sauveur remarked that if the string of a clavichord be pinched tight, one hears at once, in addition to the note which has been struck, and at the same time with it (supposing the ear is sharp and practised), other notes which are more acute than the one struck, and which sound feebly through a sort of sympathy. These accompanying secondary notes, which emerge directly we strike a note, are called 'the harmonics' or 'resonant sounds': the experiment by

which the existence of these harmonics can be materially proved is well known:—if we put leaden soldiers on the notes of a piano, and then strike a note, all the men standing on the notes which are harmonics to the note struck will be upset, while the others all remain unmoved. Next, Helmholtz discovered the important fact that the harmonics which accompany each note vary in number and quality, according to the nature of the instrument; or, in a word, that the form of the instrument giving its own character to the vibrations, the harmonics were modified in different ways, while the note struck remained always the same; he shewed that this difference in the nature and intensity of the harmonics was in fact the cause of that difference in quality of which we have been speaking. This discovery, that the shape of the instrument modifies the form of the vibrations, and that this determines the different varieties of harmonics, whence come the varieties of quality, gave Helmholtz the clue to the explanation of the manner in which vowel-sounds are produced. Thinking that in order to pronounce each of the vowels *a*, *i*, *u* (the last to be sounded *ou*, as in Italian), we have to modify the form of the tube made by the cheeks, and that thereby we modify the form of the vibration, and thereby also we change the character of the harmonics, Helmholtz succeeded in proving that the different vowels are only the different *qualities* (or *timbres*) of the human voice, due to the different forms taken by the orifice of the cheeks, the mouth, during the emission of the voice.

§ 43. The gamut of vowels, as Helmholtz has established it, is *u*, *o*, *a*, *e*, *i*; the relationship and transformation of the vowels will be more visible by means of the vocal triangle, as Brücke determined it in 1856¹:—

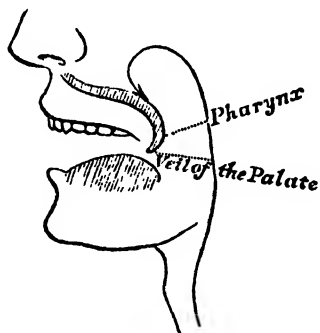


This triangle shews us the progress of vowel sounds as they pass through the phases of their transformation: thus *o* on its way to *u*

¹ In this diagram are given the sounds which exist in French or Latin. Brücke's triangle marks several other vowels, foreign to these two languages, and therefore not inserted or studied here.

must necessarily first pass through *eu*; and this law, directly established by physiological investigation, is confirmed by history, which shews that it has always existed, and has always been obeyed: thus Lat. *morum* became first O. Fr. *meure*, and is now *mitre*; *motum*, O. Fr. *meu*, now *mit*. Is it not clear then, that the previous study of the physiological law of sounds is a very valuable guiding line for the history of the transformations of language? In fact, strange as it may seem, this preamble to etymological research is an absolute necessity. The human organs ever obey the same laws, and it is natural that we should employ the discoveries made by investigation into the living organ, if we would explain the changes of sound caused by the vocal organism of races which have now disappeared from the earth.

§ 44. By the side of these vowels which we have just studied, known by the name of 'pure or sonorous vowel-sounds,' we find a second class of vowels known as the 'nasal or muffled vowel sounds'; so called, not because they are really pronounced through



the nose, but because in pronouncing them the veil of the palate is lowered, and the air thus compelled to vibrate through the cavities which connect the nose with the pharynx: in fact, if while these sounds are being emitted, we close the nose altogether, we make the vowel still more strongly nasal, which shews that they cannot be formed through the nose. These nasal sounds, unknown to the Latins and to most European languages, are, we may say, a French speciality, represented by the following groups of letters, *an, en, in, on, un*.

§ 45. In addition to these vowels, pure and nasal, are the diphthongs, or mixed sounds, made up of two vowels pronounced together

by a single voice-utterance: these we must consider next. Now, according as we rest on the first or on the second of these vowels, so shall we produce one or other of two kinds of diphthongs: those which are accented on the former vowel, as the Italian *oi* (*poi, noi*), we will call *strong* diphthongs; and those accented on the latter vowel, like the French *oui*, which we will call the *weak* diphthongs.

§ 46. *Application of the above-stated Principles. Inventory of Latin Vowels.*

I. There are eleven Latin vowels: *ā, â, ě, ê, ō, ô, î, ī, y; ũ, û*. The pronunciation of *a, o, i* was identical with that of the French *a, o, i*; *e* was pronounced like the open French *è* (as in *après*); *u* like the French *ou*; *y* was a sound unknown in common Latin, and imported into the learned language from Greece; it answers to French *u*, or to German *ü* in Müller, with, however, a somewhat more marked tendency to pass into *i*. The nasal sounds are unknown in Latin.

II. The diphthongs. These are six in number, all of them with the accent on the former vowel: they are *āu, éu, éi, ūi, áe, óe*. These strong diphthongs are pronounced as follows:—

'*Au* like German *au* (in *haut*), and answers to the combination of French letters *au*: thus, *aurum* was pronounced *áouroum*: in the latter days of the Empire this *au* became *o* in the speech of the peasantry; for Festus (p. 189) tells us that from the third century downwards the peasantry said *orum*, for *aurum*, *oricula* for *auricula* ('*orum pro aurum rustici dicebant*').

'*Eu* was pronounced *éou* (as in Italian *Europa*).

'*Ei* like the French *ei* in *eille* (in *corbeille*), or like Spanish *éy* (in *réy*), or like Italian *éi* (in *léi*).

'*Ui*, like the French *oui*, if the accent be shifted to the earlier part of the diphthong (*ōui*, instead of *oui*): the Italian *úi* (in *fúi*) exactly reproduces the Latin sound.

It is useless to say anything about the pronunciation of *áe* and *óe*, which at quite an early Latin period were transformed into *ē* (as in *edus* for *hoedus*, *Mesius* for *Maesius*).

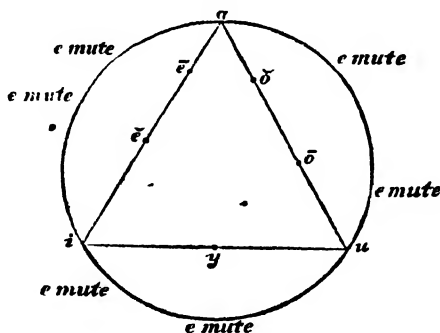
§ 47. *Further application of above-stated Principles. Inventory of French Vowels.*

I. The pure vowels. As is well known, the French alphabet is very badly constructed; for it has several orthographic signs for the same sound, and, on the other hand, is so meagre that it has to denote several different sounds by the same letter: thus, for the one sound *o*, it has the three signs *o, au, and eau*; while for the two

different sounds of *c*, hard and soft, it has only one sign, *c* (as in *calomnie* = *kalomnie*, and *cerveau* = *servau*). Further on we shall explain the cause of this lack and surplus in French orthography, when we treat of the history of the language; now we will only deal with the list of French vowels, neglecting the multiple orthographic signs which stand for one sound. The French vowels, then, are eleven in number: *a*, *ā*; *e*, *ē* (also written as *è* or *ai*); *o*, *ō* (also written *au*, *eau*); *i* (also written *y*), *ī*; *u*; *ou*; *eu* (also written *œu*, as in *bœuf*, and *ue*, as in *accueillir*).

If we compare this list with the Latin vowel sounds, we shall see that the French language has gained the sounds *ū* and *eu*, and the closed *ē*, none of which existed in Latin; the letter *u* (which in Latin marked a sound equivalent to the French *ou*) is used in French to represent the new sound *ū*, and in order to represent the Latin sound, the *ou* group has been created: thus *murum* has become *mur*, while *ursus* is *ours*. Hence has come an unfortunate confusion: it would have been better to keep for the letter *u* the sound it already had in Latin, and to represent the Modern French *u* sound (as the Germans have it) by *ū*.

Another and more important gain to the French language is that of the vague sound indicated by the name of the *e* mute. This sound, unknown in Latin, is produced from every one of the Latin vowels: thus the Latin *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, have all alike become *e* mute, thus *a* becomes *e* in *rosam*, *rose*; *caballum*, *cheval*; *e* becomes *e* in *venire*, *venir*; *fratrem*, *frère*; *i* becomes *e* in *vestimentum*, *vêtement*; *minutum*, *menu*; *o* becomes *e* in *conucla**, *quenouille*; and *u* becomes *e* in *juniprum*, *genièvre*; *templum*, *temple*. Now if we draw the Latin vocal triangle within a circle, the circumference will stand for the *e* mute, that sound to which, in French, all the Latin vowels descend when they become deadened; thus—



This loss of vocal power in the Latin final vowels had advanced far at the time of the fall of the Empire: and Inscriptions of that

period are full of such forms as *domino* for *dominuh* (see Schuchardt), in which the final vowels are confused with one another and used one for another, a confusion which shews how very undecided their pronunciation had become: towards the seventh century all these vowels were lost in one common sound, which was between the French *eu* and *o*, an uniform sound which really required only one sign, and has been represented in French orthography by the *e* mute. But this symbol was not adopted at once: in the very first specimen of the French language—the well-known Strasburg Oaths of A.D. 842¹—we find, two lines apart, two different signs for the silent final vowels: thus the Latin *fratrem* is thrice rendered by *fradre*, once by *fradra*; instead of *notre*, *peuple*, *Charles*, we find *nostro*, *poblo*, *Karlo*, which is also written *Karle*. This difficulty, experienced by the scribe in rendering this new sound by a common and uniform sign, may be seen at every step in the linguistic remains of the period between the ninth and the eleventh century. After that time *e* is always used to represent the mute sound. This letter was not chosen because it answered to the *e* sound (for that new mute sound would have been better represented by *o* or *eu* than by *e*), but simply because, as a matter of fact, of all the Latin final vowels, the *e* was the one which occurred the most frequently. But this *e* mute, which now is almost imperceptible in pronunciation, had, up to about the middle of the sixteenth century, a distinct and sufficiently marked sound (like the final *o* still heard in the pronunciation of the Provençal peasantry, as in *francésó*, *musíco*, *póslo*, for *française*, *musique*, *posle*). Palsgrave, the old English grammarian, in his *Esclaircissement de la langue françoise*, A.D. 1530, says expressly (lib. i. regula 5, ed. Génin, p. 4): ‘If *e* be the laste vowell in a frenche worde beyng of many syllables, eyther alone or with an *s* ffolowyng hym, the worde not havynge his accent upon the same *e*, then shall he in that place sound almost lyke an *o* and very moche in the noose, as these wordes *hómme*, *fémme*, *honéste*, *parle*, *hómmes*, *fémmes*, *honéstes*, shall have theyr laste *e* sounded in maner lyke an *o*, as *hommo*, *femmo*, *honesto*, *parlo*, *hommos*, *femmos*, *honestos*: so that, if the reder lyft up his voyce upon the syllable that commeth nexte before the same *e*, and sodaynly deprese his voyce whan he commeth to the soundynge of hym, and also sounde hym very moche in the noose, he shall sounde *e* beyng written in this place accordyng as the Frenchmen do. Whiche upon this warnynge if the lerner wyll observe by the frenchmen’s spekyng, he shall easely perceive.’ Then, passing from theory to practice, Palsgrave gives us (p. 56) the pronunciation as it ought to be: *La très honorée magnificence* (*la-tres-ounoréo-manifísansó*): *secrétaire du roy nostre sire* (*secrétáyro-deu-roy-nótro-síro*); *glorieuse renommée* (*gloriéúzo renoumméo*). This leaves us no room to doubt what was

¹ See the *Historical Grammar*, p. 14.

the pronunciation of the *e* mute at that time, and shews that it was plainly discernible.

*How to study the transit of the Latin Vowels into French,
and the Rules of Accent.*

§ 48. IF we may compare words to a living organism, the consonants will be the bones, which can only move by help of the vowels, which are the connecting muscles. The vowels then are the fugitive and shifting part of a word; the consonants its stable and resisting part. Hence the permutation of vowels is subject to less certain laws than that of consonants, as they pass more readily from one to another.

The Latin vowels must be studied in two ways,—as to *quantity*, and as to *accent*.

1. As to their *quantity*;—they may be short like the *e* of *fērum*, long by nature like the *e* of *avēna*, or long by position¹ like the *e* of *ferrum*. This distinction may seem trifling, but is really important: thus, for example, following these three differences of quantity, the Latin *e* is transformed into French in three different ways; the short *e* becomes *ie* (*fērus*, *fier*); the long *e* becomes *oi* (*avēna*, *avoine*); while the *e* long by position does not change (*ferrum*, *fer*).

2. As to their *accent*;—in every word of more syllables than one there is always one syllable on which the voice lays more stress than on the others. This raising of the voice is called the ‘tonic accent,’ or more simply, the ‘accent.’ Thus in the word *raison* the accent is on the last syllable; in *raisonnable*, it is on the last but one. This syllable, on which the voice lays more stress than on the others, is called the ‘accented’ or ‘tonic’ syllable: the others are unaccented, or, as the Germans name them, ‘atonic’². The tonic accent gives to each word its proper physiognomy, its special character; it has been well called ‘the soul of words.’ In the French language the accent is always placed on one of two syllables;—on the last when the termination is masculine³ (as *chanteur*, *aimer*, *finir*, *recevoir*); on the penultimate when the termination is feminine (as *roide*, *porche*, *voyage*). In Latin also, the accent occupies one of two places; penultimate, when

¹ A term borrowed from Latin prosody, which so calls words followed by two consonants, which are ‘long by position,’ not by nature.

² In short, every word has one accented syllable, and only one; the rest are unaccented, or *atonic*; thus, in the word *formule*, the last syllable is tonic, the other vowels are unaccented; in Latin, in *cantōrem*, the penultimate is accented, the others are atonic.

³ That is to say, when the word does not end with *e* mute; when it ends with *e* mute, the termination is said to be feminine.

that syllable is long (as *cantórem*, *amáre*, *finíre*), antepenultimate, when the penultimate syllable is short (*rigídus*, *pórticus*, *viáticum*).

We have just seen how important it is, with a view to the origin of the French language, to distinguish the quantity of the Latin vowels. It is still more important to distinguish their accent; the tonic and atonic vowels do not change into the same vowels in French.

We will now state the five rules of Phonetics: they are the fundamental laws for the transformation of Latin into French; the charter of the constitution of the French word.

§ 49. THE LATIN ACCENT ALWAYS CONTINUES IN FRENCH; i.e. the tonic accent always remains in the French on that syllable which it occupied in the Latin word; whether that syllable was the penultimate, as in *amáre*, *aimer*; *téplum*, *temple*; or the antepenult, as *oráculum*, *orácle*; *articulus*, *article*; *durábilis*, *durable*. Thus we see that the accented syllable is the same in each language¹.

In studying the fate of the other syllables, which are of course all atonic, we must distinguish between those which come after the tonic syllable, as the *e* of *cantórem*, and those which precede it, as the *a* of *cantórem*.

We will first consider those which follow the tonic syllable; they can occupy only one of two places, the last syllable, or the last but one, when it is a short syllable.

§ 50. II. EVERY ATONIC LATIN VOWEL, IN THE LAST SYLLABLE OF A WORD, DISAPPEARS IN FRENCH.—Thus, *máre* becomes *mer*; *amáre*, *aimer*; *pórcus*, *porc*; *mortális*, *mortel*; or, which is in fact the same thing, it is written as an *e* mute, as *fírmus*, *ferme*; *templum*, *temple*.

§ 51. III. WHEN THE PENULTIMATE OF A LATIN WORD IS ATONIC, THE LATIN VOWEL DISAPPEARS IN FRENCH.—In words accented on the antepenult, as *oráculum*, *tábula*, *articulus*, *durábilis*, the penultimate vowel is necessarily short in Latin; this vowel was scarcely sounded at all; the refined Romans may have given it a slight sound, but the grosser popular voice neglected altogether such delicate shades of pronunciation. In all the remains of popular Latin that have come down to us (the Graffiti of Pompeii, inscriptions, epitaphs, &c.), the short penultimate is already gone: we find *oracium*, *tabla*, *postus*, *moblis*, *vinere*, *suspendre*, &c.²; and when this common Latin passed into French, the words thus contracted became in turn *oracle*, *table*, *poste*, *meuble*, *vaincre*, *suspendre*, &c. Indeed, by the law which forbids the French language to throw the accent farther back than the penultimate syllable, it was compelled, if it would retain the Latin

¹ We are not speaking here of words of learned origin; these rules refer only to words of popular origin.

² In more than one case the short penultimate had already disappeared even in classical Latin, as in *saeculum*, *poelum*, *vinclum*.

accent in its proper place in words formed from *oráculum*, *tábula*, &c., to suppress the short *u* of the penultimate, and to say *oracle*, *table*, &c.

Having now considered the two classes of atonic syllables which follow the tonic syllable, let us go on to enquire according to what law atonics which precede the tonic syllable pass into French. These atonics may be divided into two classes: those which precede the tonic syllable immediately, as the *o* of *dérógáre*, and those which are at a farther distance from it, as the *e* of *derogáre*.

§ 52. IV. EVERY ATONIC LATIN VOWEL WHICH IMMEDIATELY PRECEDES THE TONIC SYLLABLE DISAPPEARS IF IT IS SHORT, REMAINS IF IT IS LONG¹.—It disappears if short, as *sanítatē*, *bonítatē*, *positúra* become *santé*, *bonié*, *posture*². It remains if long, as *coeméterium*, *ornáméntum*, *cimelière*, *ornement*.

§ 53. V. EVERY ATONIC LATIN VOWEL WHICH PRECEDES THE TONIC SYLLABLE AT A GREATER DISTANCE REMAINS IN THE FRENCH.—Thus the *o* in *positúra* remains in the French *posture*; the *a* of *sanítatē* in *santé*; the *e* of *vestiméntum* in *vêtement*.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY OF THE LATIN VOWELS.

Thus, by help of the Latin accent, and the quantity of syllables, we have fixed the five laws according to which the Latin vowels disappear or remain in passing into French. Let us now reconsider these, and see whether the French language has retained intact the vowels it has received from the Latin, or has altered them, and, if so, after what laws. This study of Latin vowels in their nature must be thus divided—first the simple vowels (*a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*), then the diphthongs (*ae*, *oe*, *au*, *eu*), and each of these subdivided into accented and atonic.

HISTORY OF A.

§ 54. I. The Latin *a*, when long by position, remains unchanged, as *arbor*, *arbre*³.

¹ For examples, see the Dictionary, s. v. *able*, *affable*, *ancré*, *asperge*.

² For examples, see the Dictionary, s. v. *accointer*, *aider*. I have also worked out these two laws in detail in the *Jahrbuch für romanische Literatur* (Leipzig, 1867).

³ In a very few instances it becomes *e* (see *acheter*), or *ai* (see *aigle*).

2. The Latin *ā* and *ǣ*, treated alike in French,¹ become *ai* before the liquids *l*, *m*, *n*, if these consonants are followed by a vowel. This *ai* answers also to *e*, and is found under that form in the suffix *ien* (see *ancien*), which stands for *iaîn* by a slight alteration.

3. *ā* and *ǣ* may also become *ai*, by the attraction of the *i*, in words which have the accent on the antepenultimate, when the *i* is consequently penultimate (see *aillours* from *aliorsum*).

4. *ā* and *ǣ* become *e* before the rest of the simple consonants; they become an open *ê* before a consonant followed by *r* (*br*, *tr*, *dr*, *pr*)¹, as *fratrem*, *frère*; they become a closed *e* before mute consonants (see *abbé*), and before final consonants.

5. *ā* and *ǣ* become also *ie* in some words like *canis*, *chien*; *gravis*, *grief*; *pietatem*, *pitié*; but this has been arrived at by passing through *e*, and then by strengthening the *e* with an *i*, which has produced the diphthong².

HISTORY OF E.

§ 55. We have already said (§ 46) that the Latin *ē* was sounded by the Romans like the open French *è* in *après*; and *ē* was a similar though longer sound, like the French *é* in *tête*.

I.—Ē.

§ 56. The Latin *ē* becomes a diphthong *ie* in French (except before gutturals): as in *fērum*, *fier*; *mēl*, *miel*; *fēl*, *fiel*; *pēdem*, *piéd*; *tēnet*, *tient*; *vēnit*, *vient*; *pētram*, *pièrre*; *fēbrim*, *fièvre*; *derētro*, *dérrière*; *palpētram*, *paupière*³; and this tendency to turn *ē* into a diphthong is so strong that it affects even the French *è* in position and treats it as *ē* before a simple consonant; as in *péd(i)ca*, *piège*; *lép(o)rem*, *lièvre*; *tép(i)dum*, *tiède*; *ēb(u)lum*, *hièble*;

¹ R in this case does not lengthen the preceding vowel by position.

² *a* becomes *i* in *cerasus*, *cerise*; *o* in *tabanus*, *taon*; *phiala*, *fiolle*; *u* in *calamellus*, *chalumeau*; *saccharum*, *sucre*.

³ *Bref* from *brēvis*, *tu es* from *ēs*, are not true exceptions to this rule; for in Old French the words were more correctly *brief* and *tu ies*: the words have been re-fashioned by the clerks and latinists of the close of the middle ages, to make them resemble more closely the Latin forms. The only true exception is *et* from *ēt*. Such words as *lèpra*, *lèpre*; *ténèbras*, *ténèbres*; *célèber*, *célèbre*, are learned, not popular, words.

*hǣd(e)ra, tierre*¹. The history of this change of *e* into the diphthong *e* is short; it did not take place in Latin times, for there is no trace in the common Latin of that strengthening of the sound which is got by the change into this diphthong: still the common Latin bears witness in its own way to the need it felt of strengthening the short *e*; for we find it constantly written *ae* after the sixth century: thus inscriptions and barbarous diplomas write *paedem* for *pēdem*, *faerum* for *fērum*, *paetra* for *pātra*; an important fact, which shews, not that the Merovingians pronounced *ē* as *ae*, but that they gave the *ē* so much emphasis as to oblige the scribes to find a distinct symbol to express the new sound. From the ninth century downwards *ie* is found for *ae* (as *caelum*, *ciel*, in the Song of St. Eulalia; 'Qu'elle Deo raneiet chi maent sus en *ciel*,' literally 'Quod illa Deum renegabit qui manet sursum in caelo').

The only word which is a true exception to this rule is *Dieu* from *Dēum*. *Deum* first became, in very early French, *Deo*, and is so written in the Oaths of A.D. 842; it is also written *Deu* in the eleventh century in the Oxford Psalter (Ps. 149, 6)²; then *Diu*, by the change of *eu* into *iu*. Next the accent was displaced, *Diú* becoming *Diu*, and the strong diphthong a weak one. Finally, *Diu* becomes *Dieu*, just as *pius* becomes *pieux*.

§ 57. Let us pass to the case of *ě* in a word accented on the antepenult, and followed by *eus, ius, ia, ium*: we shall see that it becomes *ie* in *lěvium, liège; ministĕrium, métier; mĕlius*, O. Fr. *miels, mieux*; but *i* in *impĕrium, empire; prĕtium, prix; mĕdium, mi; ingĕnium, engin; spĕcies, épice*.

§ 58. Before gutturals *ě* and *ē* are treated in the same manner in passing into French; we shall therefore treat of these together, although this chapter properly deals with *ě* only.

Ě and *ē* before a guttural pass into *i* (this influence of gutturals in like manner affects *a*, by transforming it into *ai*): thus, *nĕc, ni; dĕcem, dix; lĕgit, lit*³; *pĕius, pis; vervĕcem, brebis*; and this tendency is a very early one, for we can trace

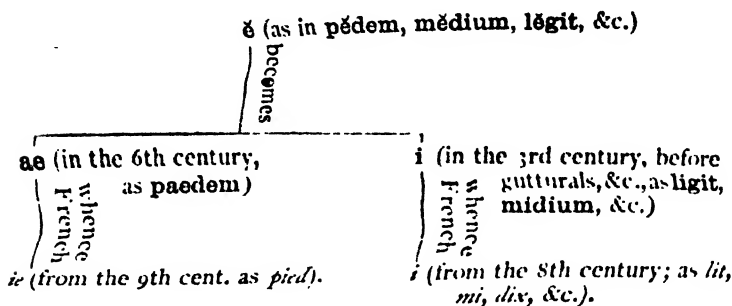
¹ The exceptions are *gĕn(e)rum, gendre; tĕn(e)rum, tendre*; which, however, are doubtless due to the intercalated euphonic *d*, which grouped the consonants together, and weighted the word so heavily that it was easier to keep the short *e* than to pronounce the diphthong *ie*. *Merle* (*mĕr(u)la*), was written correctly *mierle* in Old French, and transformed into *merle* by the learned.

² For the accentuation of this Psalter, and its value as helping to fix the history and pronunciation of the French vowels, I refer the reader to my article in the *Revue Critique*, 1871, ii. 247.

³ *Lĕgit* is written *lĭgit* in several Merovingian documents of the seventh century: this *i* was certainly pronounced very much like *ei*, and did not take the sound of *i* pure till after it had received its French form.

the change from *e* into *i* even in the common Latin (as *berbicem* for *vervecem* in the *Lex Salica*). Before hard *g* and *c*, *ē* and *ē* change to *oi*; as *lēgem*, *loi*; *nēcāre*, *noyer* (O. Fr. *noier*).

The chronological evolution of *ē* may be expressed thus:—



II. — *ē*.

§ 59. *ē* is found to have taken the *i* form in early common Latin documents; and Inscriptions of as early a date as the second century (see Schuchardt, i. 104) are full of such forms as *mercidem*, *dibet*, *virus*, *cadirē*, *capiere*, *tradire*. This *i* must have had a sound intermediate between closed *é* and pure *i* (perhaps one something like that of the French *ei* in *veille*), for it has taken two different French sounds, as *i* on the one side (*mercedem*, *mercidem*, *merci*) and as *ei* on the other side, whence comes the *oi* of Modern French (thus *verum*, Low Lat. *virum*, Old Fr. *veir*, Mod. Fr. *voir*). We must consider these two developments of the Latin *ē* in detail, and trace the path by which they have at last arrived at two such very different results.

§ 60. To clear the way¹, let us begin by at once making out a list of the words which have sharpened into a pure *i* the natural tendency of the Latin *ē* to become *i* in Merovingian days: *ē* became *i* before a simple consonant (except the nasals) in the following words: *mercidem*, *merci*; *cēra*, *cire*; *berbēcem*, *brebis*; *prēsus**, *pris*; *pagēsīs**, *pays*; *marchēsīs**, *marquis*; and sometimes even before a nasal, as in *venēnum*, *venin*; *saracēnus*, *sarrasin*; *racēmus*, *raisin*; *pullicēnum*, *poussin*; *pergamēnum*, *parchemin*².

¹ In a very few instances, and before *l* and *n* only, *ē* continues unchanged: *strēna*, *étrenne*; *candēla*, *chandelle*; *crudēlis*, *cruel*. All other instances of the continuance of the *ē*, such as *sevērūs*, *sevère*; *extradere* as if *extradēre*, *extrader*, are cases of learned words.

² For the nasal sound of *i* in *in*, see § 73.

§ 61. Before the nasal consonants, *ē*, after becoming *i*, is developed into *ei*; just as before the nasals *a* becomes *ai* (§ 54). This *ē*, which became *ei* before a nasal at the very origin of the French language, was accentuated on the former vowel, and was pronounced sonorously, like the *ēi* in Ital. *lēi*. In the eleventh century we find in the Oxford Psalter (of which we have already spoken in § 56) the forms *conseil*, *cēint*, *viēil*, *vēine*; and, in the sixteenth century, Palsgrave gives us the true pronunciation of *ei* in his 'Example howe prose shulde be sounded' (Book i. p. 57). There he writes the phrase *conseil de la souverayne*, by the phonetic forms '*counsēy de la souverāyne*.' After the sixteenth century *ei* was flattened into *éi*, then into *è*: thus *vēna* was *vīna* in Merovingian Latin, *vēine* in the eleventh century, *veine* in the sixteenth, and now is pronounced *vène*, though still written *veine*, a form which remains as an orthographic indication of the old pronunciation which has gone. The like change is to be found in *serēna*, *screine*; *verbēna*, *verveine*; *balēna*, *baleine*; *rēn*, *rein*; *plēnum*, *plein*; *frēnum*, *frein*¹; in some cases this *ei* has dropt to *oi*, as *avēna*, O. Fr. *aveine*, Mod. Fr. *avoine*; *fēnum*, O. Fr. *fein*, now *foin*; and indeed the process has gone yet further, and has reached to *ai*, as *terrēnum*, *terrain*².

§ 62. Before a simple consonant (other than the nasals) *ē* becomes *oi* in *habēre*, *avoir*; *sapēre*, *savoir*; *debēre*, *devoir*; *sedēre*, *seoir*; *mēsīs**, *mois*; *bourgōsis**, *bourgeois*; *rēgem*, *roi*; *lēgem*, *loi*; *sērus*, *soir*; *vērus*, *voir*; *hēres*, *hoir*; *trēs*, *trois*; *tēla*, *toile*; *vēlum*, *voile*; in a few other cases *oi* has gone and is replaced by *ai*: thus *thēca*, O. Fr. *toie*, *taie*; *crēta*, O. Fr. *croie*, *craie*; *alnētum*, O. Fr. *Aunoi*, *Aunay*; *frāncēsis**, O. Fr. *François*, *Français*.

But hitherto we have only stated the mechanical facts of these changes; we must also describe their history, and point out (1) how *ē* becomes *oi*; (2) how, and in what cases, *oi* becomes *ai*.

§ 63. How *ē* becomes *oi*, and then *ai*.

We have seen already (§ 60) that before nasal consonants the classical Latin *ē* becomes *i* in Merovingian Latin, then a sonorous *ēi* in the oldest French monuments, then was stopped in its progress, and was flattened to *è*. Before all other consonants, on the contrary, this development was not so suddenly arrested: thus *debēre*, *frāncēsis*, become successively *debire*, *frāncisis* (seventh century), *deveir*, *frāncēis* (tenth century); at the end of the tenth century this

¹ Notice that *ei* is sounded like *è* when *n* has continued to be sounded, as in *screine*, *veine*; while it takes the nasal sound of *in* in words of a masculine termination, such as *frein*, *plein*, in which the *ein* is sounded exactly like the *in* of *venin*, *raisin*: for this nasalisation, see § 73.

² In the body of the Dictionary will be found an account of the exceptions, *rēmūs*, *rame*; *sēbum*, *suif*; *sequere**, *suivre*.

sonorous *éi* became a sonorous *ôï*¹, and we get *dévoir, François*; by the end of the twelfth century this sonorous *ôï* is softened into a sonorous *œ*: just as the old Latin *fœdere, Cœlius* became *foedere, Cœlius*, so *dévoir, François* changed their pronunciation and became *devoir, François*. But it may be noticed that at the end of the twelfth century it was a characteristic and uniform mark of French vocalisation, that it weakened all the strong diphthongs, and that the accent passed from the first vowel of the diphthong to the second: then *dévoir, François* became *devoir, François*. In this thirteenth-century usage the modern pronunciation can already be recognised; for the Modern French form has been made by the simple change of the strong diphthong into a weak one.

Let us now sum up this first period of the evolution of change by means of a table:—

Classical Latin	ē
Merovingian Latin	i
Tenth century	éi
Before A.D. 1050	ôï
After A.D. 1050	œ
Twelfth century	œ

From the fourteenth century onward a new evolution of *œ* begins to take place, and this in two directions: (1) *œ* advances towards a more closed sound; (2) towards a more open sound.

I. *The closed sound*.—Just as the Latin *foemina, coelum, poena, coena*, quickly took the weaker forms *femina, celum, pena, cena*, so did the French *œ* in certain cases drop to the weaker *è* (between the thirteenth and the fifteenth century): thus the pronunciation *François, Anglois*, dropped to the simple sound *François, Anglois*. This new sound is often, in documents before the seventeenth century, rendered by *è*, which is its proper symbol; but for the most part the Old French spelling in *oi* was kept, as in *François, Anglois*, although it in no way answered to the pronunciation. In order to put an end to this discrepancy between the sound and the spelling, Nicolas Bérain (A.D. 1681?), and after him Voltaire, proposed to

¹ By sonorous *oi* I mean the sound of *oi* in the English word *voice* (which is also the Italian and Greek *ôi*); that is to say, a strong diphthong, accented on the first part, in contradistinction to the sound of the Modern French *oi*, which is a weak diphthong, accented on the last vowel.

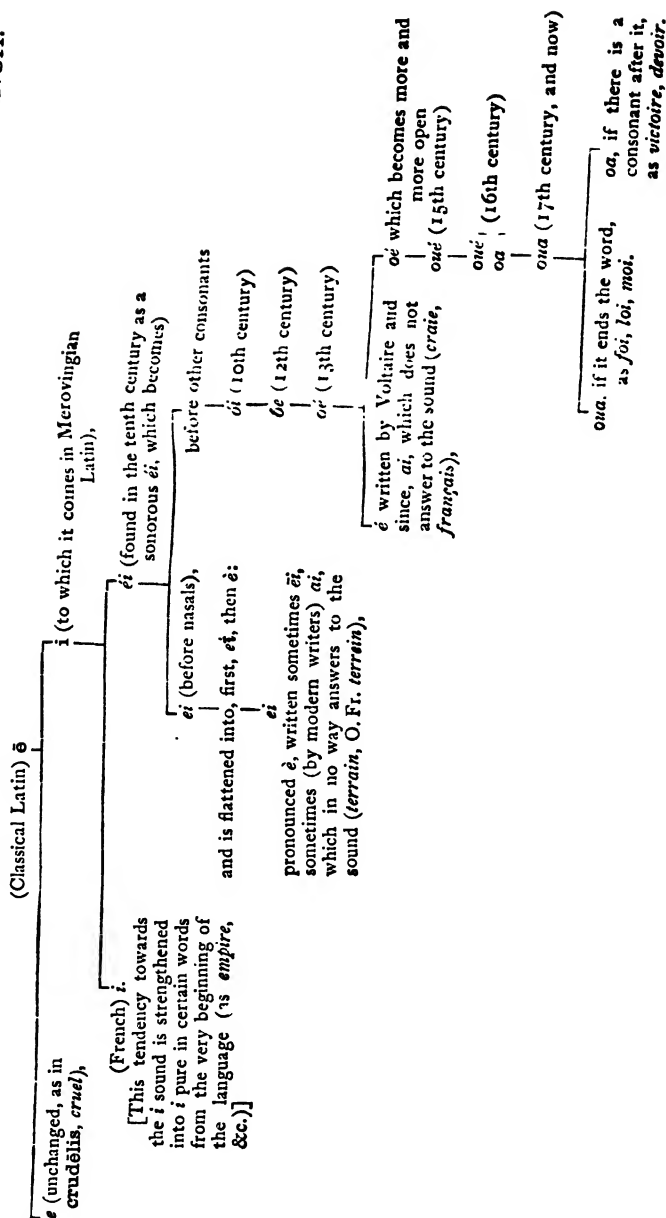
represent by *ai*¹ the sound so ill represented by *oi*; it would have been more logically proper had this sound, really an open *e*, been expressed by *è*; but *ai* was chosen, a symbol which simply still farther increases the orthographic difficulties of the French language. Adopted and pushed by Voltaire, the fashion of spelling with *ai* triumphed, and the French Academy adopted it authoritatively, to the exclusion of *oi*, in the sixth edition of its Dictionary (A.D. 1835) *

II. *The open sound.*—In another direction, *oe* instead of becoming weaker constantly gathered strength. From *oe* in the fifteenth century it passed to the sound *oué*, transformed in the sixteenth by popular usage into *oua*. Palsgrave, in his specimens of French pronunciation (A.D. 1535), Book i. p. 61, give us *droit*, *victoire*, pronounced as *droat*, *victoaire*. Still this pronunciation of *oi* as *oa*, which was that of the Parisian citizens (as Henri Estienne tells us), was not at once adopted by the court and the literary circles: they retained the *oué* sound for more than two centuries. Molière makes fun of the peasantry for saying *oua* for *oi*; and Louis XIV and Louis XV used to say *un ouézeau* (*oiseau*), *la foué* (*foi*), *la loué* (*loi*): the *oua* sound did not triumph finally till the end of the eighteenth century. The stage stuck to *oué* up to the beginning of the present century; and Lafayette in 1830 pronounced *le roi*, *le roué*. The *oua* sound,—which has two shades of pronunciation, *oua* when it stands at the end of a word, as *foua* (*foi*), *loua* (*loi*); and *oa* when the word has a final consonant which is sounded, as *devoir*, *gloire*, *victoire*,—is expressed in French by *oi*, which is the eleventh century orthography. This example clearly shews how in certain cases orthography falls far behind the progress of pronunciation.

§ 64. The study of the history and developments of the Latin *ē* will best be shewn by the following table:—

¹ This *ai* at a later time became confounded with *è*, and finally supplanted it, very wrongly; for the two symbols *è* and *ai* originally represented two entirely different sounds.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE PASSAGE OF THE LATIN \bar{e} INTO FRENCH.



III.—E in Position.

§ 65. **E** in Latin position¹ (i.e. when it is followed in the Latin word by two consonants) always remains unchanged: as *herba*, *herbe*; *testa*, *têle*; *fésta*, *fêle*; *ferrum*, *fer*; *infernum*, *enfer*; *hibernum*, *hiver*¹; except that before gutturals the *e* is 'iotacised,' or passes into the *i* form, under the usual influence (§ 58) of the guttural: and this either into *i*: as *pectus*, *pis*; *lectum*, *lit*; *confectum*, *confit*; *sex*, *six*; *despectum*, *dépit*; or into *ei*, as *sed'cim*, *tred'cim*, *seize*, *treize*; and later on this *ei* becomes *oi*, as *tectum*, *toit*; *creresco* (by transposition *crecso**), *crois*; *directum* (Low Lat. *dirictum*, *driectum*, O. Fr. *dreit*), *droit*; and finally becomes *ai*, as in *paresco* (Low Lat. *parisco*, O. Fr. *pareis*, then *parois*), *parais*.

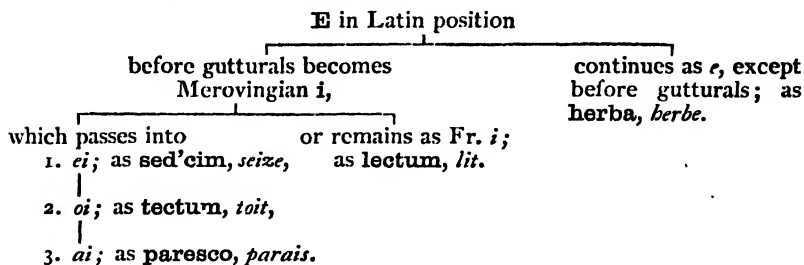
For *e* becoming *ei*, *oi*, and *ai*, see §§ 61, 62, 63.

§ 66. Of **E** in French position (i.e. when followed in the later stages of transition by two consonants), as *debita*, *deb'ta*, *dette*, there are two cases.

1. *ë* is treated as if it were not in position, and follows the course of *ë*, which passes into *ie* (§ 56): as *lëp(ö)rem*, *lièvre*; *pëd(i)ca*, *piège*; *tëp(i)dus*, *tiède*; *ëb(ü)lum*, *hièble*, &c.²

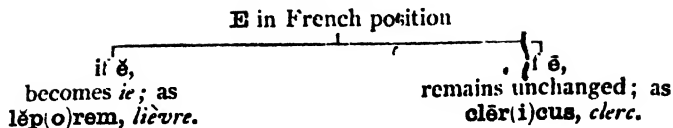
2. *ê* in position remains unchanged: as *dëb(i)ta*, *dette*; *clër(i)eus*, *clerc*, &c.; *quadragë(i)ma*, *carême*; but *centes'mus* becomes *centième* and *centime*.

And this may be thus expressed:—



¹ The only true exceptions are *lucerna*, *lucarne*, and *lacerta*, *lézard*; in the Dictionary will be found an account of each of these exceptional forms. The change of *e* into *a* before *r* (as is also seen in *per*, *par*) follows a secondary law which is explained in my *Mémoire sur le changement de l'e latin en a*, in the *Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique*, i. 418. In *nièce* from *neptia*, *tiers* from *tertius*, the *ie* has been formed by the transposition of the *i*; as also in *siècle*, which is a bad and semi-learned form, as is shewn by the retention of the *c*; *seule* would have been the good form of the word.

² *Mërula*, *postërula*, and *aspëragus**, have been treated as if they had an *e* in Latin position; and have given rise to *merle*, *poterne*, *asperge*.



§ 67. General résumé of the passage of the Latin *e* into the French language:—

1. ē always becomes *ie* (except before gutturals, when it always becomes *i*).
2. ē becomes *i*, which sometimes, though very seldom, continues as *i*; it usually passes on to *é, oi, ai*.
3. *e* in Latin position always remains unchanged (except before gutturals, when it becomes *i*); *e* in French position remains as *e*, if long; becomes *ie*, if short.

HISTORY OF I.

I.—Ī.

§ 68. The Latin *ī* is treated in common Latin, and also in French, as if it was *ē*. We have seen, § 63, that the classical Latin *ē* took in common Latin an iotacised sound, like *ēi*, which became *i*, and was developed consecutively into *ei* in Old French before the eleventh century; then into *oi*, as *lēgem, ligem, léi, loi*.

Similarly the Latin *ī*, in Merovingian times, was sounded like *ēi*, and written in Merovingian texts as *e*¹, which simply became *ēi* in very early French, then *oi*: as *fidem*, Merovingian Latin *fedem*, O. Fr. *fei*, then *foi*. In several cases the *ī* remains as *e*, as *minare, mener*; *minutus, menu*; *divinus, devin*; *appartinere, appartenir* is singular, as violating the rule of the disappearance of the atonic short vowel (§ 52).

This remarkable parallel may be best seen by the following table:—

Classical Latin <i>ē</i> (<i>lēgem</i>).	<i>ī</i> (<i>fidem</i>).
Merov. Latin, <i>i</i> , pronounced <i>ēi</i> (<i>ligem</i>).	<i>e</i> , pronounced <i>ēi</i> (<i>fedem</i>).
French of the 11th century . . .	<i>ei</i> (<i>lei, fei</i>).
After that date	<i>oi</i> (<i>loi, foi</i>).

¹ The forms *vecem, bebere, fedem, menus, &c.*, for *vicem, bibere, fidum, minus, &c.*, occur in Inscriptions of the times of the Empire: and this pronunciation of *ī* as *ēi*, expressed by *e*, dates from very early times; for we find in Varro '*Rustici nunc viam . . veham appellat*.'

This change of *i* into *oi* through O. Fr. *ei*, is also to be found in *pīrum*, *poire*; *filum*, *poil*; *pīcem*, *poix*; *nīgrum*, *noir*; *minū*, *moins*; *sīt*, *soit*; *vitim*, *soif*; *vīam*, *voie*; *fidem*, *foi*; *bīb're*, *boire*; *pīp'r*, *poivre*; *Līg'rim*, *Loire*¹. For details, and for the history of the passage from Old French *ei* into *oi*, see above, § 61.

In some cases the atonic *i* drops to *a*, as *bilancem*, *balance*; *pigrītia*, *paresse*; *hirundo*, *aronde*; *cylindrus*, *calandre*. Sometimes *i* is 'consonnified' into *j*, as *pipionem*, *pipjonem*; *alleviare*, *allevjare*; thence it passes into a soft *g* in French, as *pipjonem*, *pigeon*; *allevjare*, *alléger*.

II.—I.

§ 69. *Ī* usually remains in French: as *nīdum*, *nid*; *ripa*, *rive*; *finem*, *fin*; *vīnum*, *vin*; *prīmum*, *prin* (in *printemps*); *sic*, *si*; *vīta*, *vie*; *pīca*, *pie*; and so too in the suffixes *īlis*, *il*; as *Aprīlis*, *avril*; *īcem* = *is*, *ix*, as *perdicem*, *perdrix*; *radīcem*, *rais* (in *raifort*); thus also the terminations *īcum*, *īcam* = *i*, *ie*, as *amicum*, *ami*; *vesica*, *vesse*; *īnum* = *in*, as *molīnum*, *moulin*; *īre* = *ir*, as *audire*, *ouir*; *ītum* = *i*, as *maritum*, *mari*; *īvum* = *if*, as *captivum*, *chétif*².

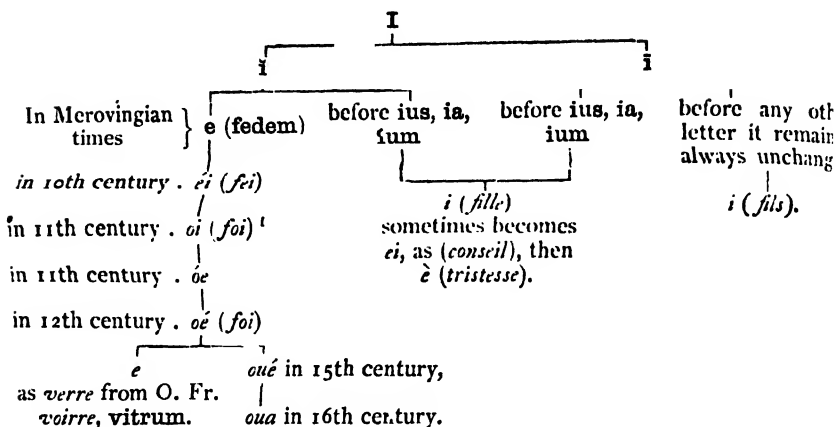
§ 70. Before a consonant followed by *ius* (eus) *ia*, *ium*, this *i*, whether long or short, usually remains: as *filius*, *fil*; *cilium*, *cil*; *servitium*, *service*;—*lineum*, *linge*; *tibiam*, *tige*; *simia*, *singe*;—*familia*, *famille*; *filia*, *fille*; *linea*, *ligne*; *vinea*, *vigne*. In a few cases, however, this *i* passes into *ei* (pronounced like *è*, as we have seen in § 61): as *consilium*, *conseil*; *mirabilia*, *merveille*; *nivea*, *neige*; *tinea*, *tigne*; *insignia*, *enseigne*; and this *ei*, pronounced as *è*, is met with in the latter form in *vicia*, *vesce*; *tristitia*, *tristesse*; *laetitia*, *liesse*; *pigrītia*, *paresse*³.

¹ *Sinus* has stopped at *sein*, and *vītrum* at *verre*, because these monosyllables instinctively keep all the strength they can. The Dictionary explains how it is that *sine* has become *sans*: *mino*, *ligo*, *plico*, formed the regular O. Fr. *moine*, *loie*, *plioie*; and these again have been reformed in Modern French into *mène*, *lie*, *plie*. The only true exceptions are *cicer*, *chiche*; *librum*, *livre* (but the quantity of *librum* was uncertain); other words, such as *tigris*, *tigre*, &c., are of learned origin. The *i* of *vicinus*, *voisin*, is treated as if it were short, thanks to the accent, *vicīnus*.

² *Patrinum*, *parrain*; *matrina*, *marraine*, at first changed the *i* into *ei* (§ 70), whence O. Fr. *parrein*, *marreine*: for the change from *ei* to *ai* see §§ 61, 62, 63. *Glirem*, *loir*; *pisum*, *pois*, have treated the *i* as if it were *i*: perhaps *pois*, which in regular course ought to have been *pis*, is so formed in order to escape from the confusion between *pis* from *pectus*, and *pis* from *peius*. *Cervoise* is not from *cerevisia*, but from *cervisa*.

³ See above, § 2. This change of *i* into *e* is also to be met with in *vidua*, *vidva*, *vedva*, *veve*, *veuve*. *Courroie*, from *corrigia*, has treated the *i* as if it were *i*, see § 68.

The history of the passage of the Latin *i* and *ī* into the French language may be shewn as follows:—



III.—I in Position.

§ 71. *I* in Latin position is changed to *e* in Merovingian Latin²: thus *fermum*, *ceppum*, *mettere*, for *firmum*, *cippum*, *mittere*, are found in Inscriptions; and this *e*, pronounced *ei* (see § 66), has produced two distinct French forms, according as it has preferred the open *è* sound, or the *i* sound.

§ 72. (i) The *è* sound.—This is the usual way in which *i* in position before all consonants, except the gutturals and nasals, is changed: as *illa*, *elle*; *axilla*, *aisselle*; *firmum*, *ferme*; *siccum*, *sec*; *missum*, *mets*; *fissa*, *fesse*; *arista*, *arête*³; *cippum*, *cep*; *crista*, *crêle*; *crispa*, *crêpe*⁴.

¹ For details and history of the development of *oi*, see the table which gives the history of *ō*, above, § 63.

² *i* in position rarely remains unchanged; instances are *ille*, *il*; *villa*, *vill*; *mille*, *mil*; *millia*, *mille*; *missum*, *mis* (but also *mets*); *scriptum*, *écrit*. Such words as *triste* from *tristis*, *argile* from *argilla*, *épître* from *epistola*, are learned or half-learned words.

³ *Illos*, *capillos*, *ilicem*, have formed, quite regularly, the O. Fr. *els*, *chevels*, *yelce*, whence, at a later time, by softening *l* into *u* (see § 157), came the Modern French *eux*, *cheveux*, *yeux*. *Vierge*, from *virgo*, is an exception; but in O. Fr. the correct form, *virge*, was in use.

⁴ In *en*, from *inde*, the word has taken the sound of *an*, a sound which appears orthographically in such words as *langue*, *dans*, *sangle*, *tanche*, *céans*, *dimanche*, from the Latin *lingua*, &c.: these words were correctly written as *lengue*, *dens*, &c., in Old French.

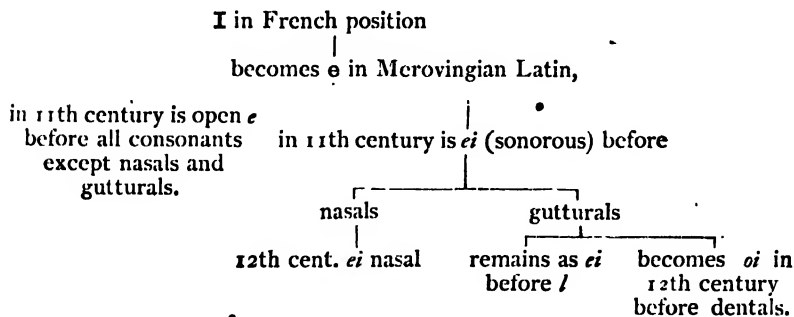
§ 73. (ii) The *ei* sound.—This is the form taken by *i* before nasals, whether they are (1) pure, as *imprim(e)re*, *empreindre*; *exprim(e)re*, *epreindre*; or (2) fortified by a guttural, as *cing(e)re*, *ceindre*; *extingu(e)re*, *éteindre*; *ting(e)re*, *teindre*; *string(e)re*, *étréindre*¹. For the history of this *ei* sound, see § 61.

§ 74. Before pure gutturals *i* first becomes *ei*, which then passes into *oi*, and sometimes even into *ai*: as *rig(i)dum*, *reide*, *roide*, *raide*. For the history of *ei*, *oi*, and *ai*, see §§ 61, 62, 63. This *i* is not in all cases so fully developed; in some words it even remains unchanged: as *periculum*, *péril*; *clavicula*, *cheville*; *lenticula*, *lentille*; *craticula*, *grille*; *dietum*, *dil*; *delictum*, *délit*.

Before *gl*, *ch*, *i* drops to *ei*: as *apic(u)la*, *abeile*; *somnic(u)lus*, *sommeil*; *sicla**, *seille*; *vig(i)lo*, *veille*; *trichila*, *treille*; *ovic(u)la*, O. Fr. *ouelle*, now *ouaille*. (For *ei*=*ai*, see § 61.) *Axic(u)lum* and *spic(u)lum* made the O. Fr. *aissieil*, *espieil*, which, by the later softening of *l* to *u* (§ 157), have produced *essieu*, *épiu*.

It is only before *c*, *g*, followed by a dental, that the *i* is completely developed: thus *strictus*, *digitus*, *rigidus*, *frigidum*, *explicitum*, become O. Fr. *estreit*, *deit*, *reide*, *freit*, *expleit*, now *étroit*, *doigt*, *roide*, *froid*, *exploit*². This *oi* (following the rule given in § 63) becomes *ai* in *roide*, *raide*; but *e* in *implicita*, *empeile**, *emploile**, now *emplette*.

To sum up:—



¹ Why is *constringere*, *contraindre*, written with *ai*? *Vincire* makes *vaincre*, through O. Fr. *veindre*. *Benignus*, *malignus*, keep the *i*, as *bénin*, *malin*: *seign* and *daigne* come, through O. Fr. *sein*, *daingne*, *deingne*, from *signum*, *digno*. *Signum* remains as *sin* in *toc-sin*.

² The attraction between the *i* and the gutturals is so strong that it makes itself felt, even though a consonant be between it and the gutturals: thus *discus*, *meniscus*, *theodiscus*, become *dicsus*, *menicsus*, *theo-dicsus*, whence O. Fr. *deis*, *meneis*, *tieis*, then *dois* (now *dais*), *menois*, *tiois*.

HISTORY OF *O*.I.—*Ö*.

§ 75. *Ö* continues unchanged in French in a very few cases; that is, before the nasals: as *sono, sonne*; *bonus, bon*; *sonum, son*; *homo, on*: this *o*, which was sonorous (like the Italian *o*) in the earliest French, becomes nasal (*ou*) from the twelfth century¹.

§ 76. Before all other consonants *ö* becomes a diphthong in French, in consequence of the necessity of strengthening the accented short vowels. In all the Romance tongues, except Portuguese, the Latin *ö* becomes a diphthong by placing before it *u*, the vowel which comes next after it in the scale of vowels: just as *ä* called in *i* to form *ie*, so *ö* attracted *u*, and formed the group *uo*, some traces of which are even to be found in popular Latin²; this is to be seen in the Italian *uo* (*novum*, It. *nuovo*). This *uo* was softened into *ue* in Spanish (*novum, nuevo*), and, still more, into *eu* in French (*novum, neuf*). But the remark made above, that the Romance tongues offer us in space the same phenomena as are presented by the French language in time, is here again shewn to be just; for the Latin *ö* was *uo* in ninth-century French—the Hymn of St. Eulalia has *buona*; in the eleventh century this *uo* had softened into *ue*: thus *novum, proba**, are *neuf, preuve* in the Chanson de Roland. In the twelfth century the *u* dropped to *o*, the group *ue* became *oe*, whence *noef, provee*; this group, *oe*, in the thirteenth century takes the sound of the German *ö* (as the rhymes of that age clearly shew). Now, this German *ö* being expressed in French by *eu*, the *oe* group was transcribed into *eu* towards the end of the fourteenth century. It may be noticed that, here as elsewhere, orthography has taken two centuries to accommodate itself to pronunciation. Hence comes the modern orthography of *novum, neuf*; *novem, neuf*; *proba, preuve*; *movita**, *meute*; *volo, veu.v*; *mola, meule*; *Mosa, Meuse*; *coquus, queuex*; *dolium**, *deuil*; *folia, feuille*; *solea**, *seuil*; *jocum, jeu*: also *locum*, O. Fr. *leu*, now written *lieu*, just as *Deu* has become *Dieu*.

Here also there are many orthographical irregularities: although the pronunciation is *eu*, we find even now (1) the orthographical twelfth-century form *ue* in *accueillir, orgueil, cueillir*³; (2) the orthographic form *æu*, which is still more uncouth, in *bovem, banf*;

¹ Let us add the two words, *schöla, école*; *röta*, O. Fr. *roe*, now *roue*.

² Schuchardt, ii. 329, cites *buona* for *bona* in a MS. of the seventh century.

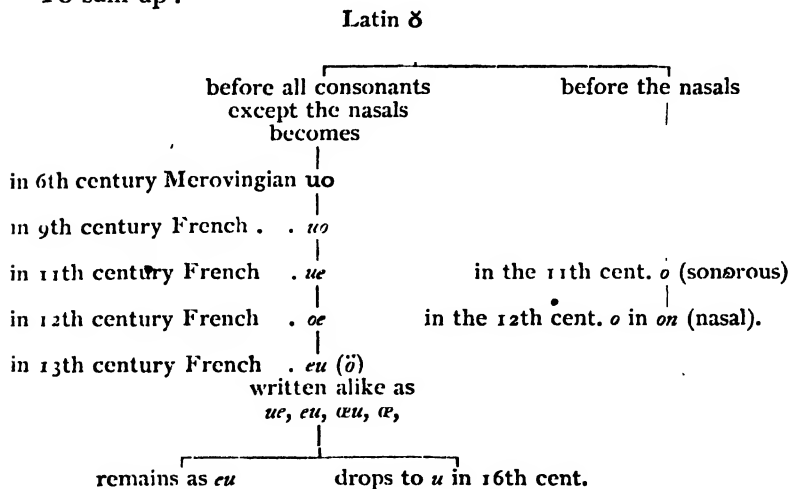
³ While the O. Fr. *muete*, from *mövita*, was changed in regular course to *meute* in Modern French, the old form remained in the hunting-term *muette*, a house in which hunting relays are kept: hence comes the name *La Muette*, a château in the Bois de Boulogne, mentioned in the correspondence of the eighteenth century.

sororem, *sœur*; *cor*, *cœur*, which were *buef*, *suer*, *cuer* in the twelfth century. This strange orthography was invented by the copyists, who were embarrassed by *ue*, *oe*, and *eu*; they got rid of the difficulty by a compromise between *oe* and *eu*; that is, by sticking these two diphthongal forms together (*oe* + *eu* = *œu*). This *œu* is even reduced to *œ* in *œil*. We must not be deceived by these irregularities of the written language; the true language, the spoken tongue, is, on the contrary, perfectly regular in all its developments.

In a few cases *ø* becomes *ou*, as *rota*, *roue*; *dølere*, *douloir*; *døtare*, *douer*.

§ 77. After reaching *eu*, the Latin *ø* usually remains stationary: it does, however, sometimes undergo a change, descending still farther to *u*: thus *forum* was first O. Fr. *fucr*, then *feur*, now *fur*: and the O. Fr. *meure*, *beu*, *meu*, *meutin*, *bleuet*, *peurée*, have dropped to *mûre*, *bû*, *mû*, *mutin*, *bluet*, *purée*. Similarly *gageure* is pronounced *gajure*.

To sum up:—



II.—*Ö*.

§ 78. *Ö* in popular Latin early took a sound intermediate between *o* pure and *ou*—a sound which transcribers expressed by *u*: thus we find *honur*, *amur*, *neputem*, *nus*, *vus*, &c., in the Inscriptions of the fifth century, and in later Merovingian diplomas.

This new sound passed into the French language, which, in the eighth century, in the Glosses of Cassel, has *tulli*, *purcelli*, *tundi*; in the ninth century, in the Oaths of A.D. 842, we find *amur*, *dunat*, *returnar*, *nun*; while side by side with these are *om*, *contra*, *non*, which

shews clearly how undecided was the scribe as to the best way of expressing this new sound; for he rendered it sometimes by *u*, sometimes by *o*. From the ninth to the eleventh century it is usually noted by *u* by French scribes: thus we commonly find, till the twelfth century, *duner*, *amur*, *ublier*, *sun*, *tute*, *hume*, *lur* (*leur*), in all French texts¹: after the twelfth century the French scribes seem to prefer *o* to express this sound², and write *amor*, *honor*, *lor*, *oblier*, *tote*, &c. Finally, in the thirteenth century this misleading orthography (which did not express the true sound, and made a confusion between *o* and *u*) is abandoned, and in its place the two special notations *eu* and *ou* are introduced to express the two sounds into which the Latin *ō* is divided.

§ 79. *Ō* passes regularly into *eu* (save in the cases stated below): as *nepōtem*, *neveu*; *hōram*, *heure*; *flōrem*, *fleur*; *cōtem*, *queux*; *mōbilis*, *meuble*; *illōrum*, *leur*; *sōlum*, *seul*; *mōres*, *mœurs*; *nōdum*, *nœud*; *vōtum*, *vœu*; *ōvum*, *œuf*³; *seniōrem*, *seigneur*; all suffixes in *ōsum* become *eux*: as *virtutōsum**, *vertueux*; *peduculōsum**, *pouilleux*; *ventōsum*, *vertueux*: suffixes in *ōrem* become *eur*: as *dolōrem*, *douleur*; *honōrem*, *honneur*; *imperatōrem*, *empereur*⁴. Before we end, let us say that this *eu* coming from *ō* (and expressed in the twelfth century by *o*, in the tenth and in Merovingian Latin by *u*), cannot be confounded with the *eu* which comes from *ō* (expressed in the twelfth century by *oe*, in the eleventh by *ue*, in the ninth by *uo*, see § 77).

§ 80. Sometimes *eu* drops to *u*: thus *mōrum* becomes O. Fr. *meure*, but from the sixteenth century *mûre*.

§ 81. There are a few cases (chiefly before dentals between two vowels) in which *ō* prefers to become *ou*: as *nōdo*, *now*; *vōto*, *vow*; *dōto*, *doue*: and to these let us add *spōsus**, *époux*; *nōs*, *nous*; *vōs*, *vous*; *totum*, *tout*; *ferōcem*, *farouche*; *amōrem*, *amour*; *zelōsum*, *jaloux* (which is an exception to the general rule for words ending in *osum*).

§ 82. Before the nasals, *ō*, after becoming *u* in the eleventh century, settles down as *o* in the twelfth century; first as sonorous *o* (§ 75),

¹ The editors of mediæval works are wrong in concluding hence that in these words *u* was pronounced as Modern French *u*: it is easy to see, by means of rhymes of the period, that the pure *u* sound (like *mur*, from Latin *u* in *murum*) never rhymes with such a word as *amur* (from Latin *o* in *amore*).

² On the other hand Anglo-Norman scribes retain the orthography in *u*, a fact which for a long time kept alive the belief that this *u* was the distinctive sign of the Norman dialect; it is so, in fact, only from the thirteenth century.

³ In the words *mœurs*, *nœud*, *vœu*, *œufs*, the *œu* for *eu* is an unlucky imitation of the *œu* group, already treated in § 76.

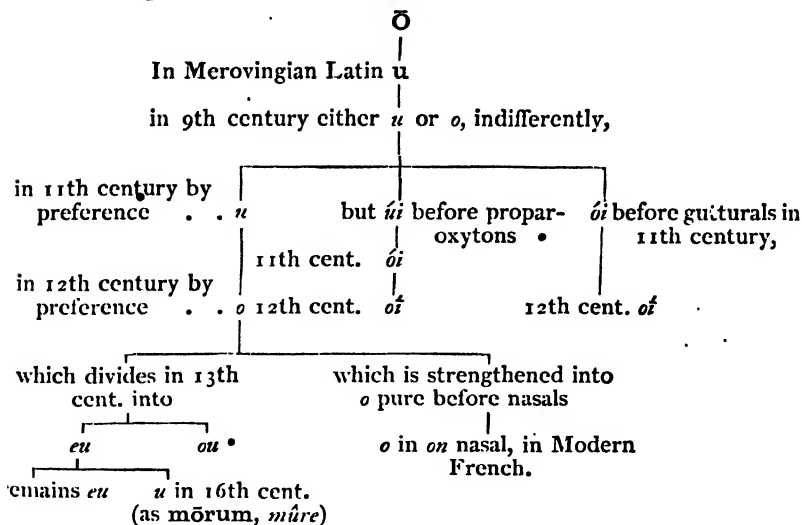
⁴ *Amōrem*, *amour*, forms a single and singular exception. *Labour* is simply the verbal substantive of *labourer*, and is therefore no exception.

then as nasal *on* (§ 75) thus *leōnem*, *dōnum*, *nōmen*, after having been *leun*, *dun*, *nen* in the seventh century, are fixed as *lion*, *don*, *nom* in Modern French.

§ 83. Before the gutturals *ō* is 'iotacised'; and, just as *a* becomes *ai*, and *e* *ei*, so *o* becomes *oi*, which in the eleventh century is sonorous, like the Italian *voi*, but is weakened in the twelfth century into the modern *oi*; as *vōcem*, *voix*. For the history of French *oi* see § 63.

§ 84. Before proparoxytons in *eus*, *ea*, *eum*, *ius*, *ia*, *ium*, the *ō* (which also includes *ō* treated, from its position, as if it were *ō*) attracts to it the *i*, and then one of two results follow: either (1) the *ō* remains, while it softens the subsequent consonant; either continuing as *o*, as in *ciconia*, *cigogne*¹, or following the regular changes into *eu*, as *folia*, *feuille*; *solum*, *seuil*; or into *ou*, as *de-ex-spoliare*, *dépouiller* (as is expounded in §§ 78, 79): or (2) the *ō* is 'iotacised,' and becomes *ui*, as *corium*, *cuir*; *podium*, *pui*; *modium*, *muid*; *hodie*, *hui*; *oleum*, *huile*; and this sound afterwards drops to *oi* in *eboreum**, *ivoire*; *monius**, *moine*; *testimōnium*, *témoin*; *dormitōrium*, *dortoir*; *glōria*, *gloire*; *historia*, *histoire*².

To sum up:—



¹ *Cigogne*, however, is a learned word; and the true popular form of it is *Fr. soigne*, which remains in the derivative *soignole*, from *ciconiola* (*the war of a well*, in Isidore of Seville).

² This *oi*, coming from Latin *o + i*, must not be confounded with *oi* which comes from *e* or *i*: (1) because *oi* from *o + i* was never *ei*, whilst the other *oi* was *ei* at the beginning of the French language. (2) *oi* from *o + i* is a natural outcome of the Latin sound, while *oi* from *o + i* comes from the addition of a Latin *i* to the Latin *o*.

III.—O in Position.

§ 85. O in Latin position, except in the two cases considered below (§§ 86, 87), always continues in French: as *ossum*, *os*; *portum*, *port*; *longum*, *long*; *socum*, *soc*; *porta*, *porte*; *corpus*, *corps*; *cornu*, *cor*; *cornua*, *corne*; *montem*, *mont*. The same is the case when Latin o is in French position (§ 86): as *coph(i)num*, *coffre*; *pon(ē)re*, *pondre*; *com(i)tem*, *comte*; *rot(ū)lum*, *rôle*; *comp(ū)tum*, *compte*; *hosp(i)tem*, *hôte*¹.

§ 86. In certain words this o drops to ou (see § 88): as *cortem**, O. Fr. *cort*, *cour*; *torno**, O. Fr. *torne*, *tourne*; *torta*, O. Fr. *torle*, *tourle*; *coventus* (from *conventus*), O. Fr. *covent*, *couvent*; *costare* (from *constare*), O. Fr. *coster*, *coûter*; *consuere*, *cosuere*, O. Fr. *cousdre*, *coudre*.

Note, that this is not the same kind of softening that has changed o into ou in the following: *mollis*, O. Fr. *mol*, *mou*; *collis*, O. Fr. *col*, *cou*; *foliis**, O. Fr. *fol*, *fou*; *pollicem*, O. Fr. *polce*, *pouce*; *resolvere*, O. Fr. *resoldre*, *résoudre*; *molere*, O. Fr. *moldre*, *moudre*; *vol(u)ta*, O. Fr. *volle*, *voûte*; *colaphum*, O. Fr. *colp*, *coup*; *rotulo*, O. Fr. *rolle*, *roule*; *corotulo*, O. Fr. *crolle*, *croule*; *polypum*, O. Fr. *polpe*, *poulpe*: for these come from the resolution of *ol* into *ou*; for the history of which see § 157.

§ 87. Before gutturals, and in proparoxyton words ending in *ius*, *ia*, *ea*, &c., o is 'iotacised,' like all other vowels in the same position (see §§ 70, 84), and becomes *oi* in the eleventh century (§ 84); this at a later time becomes *oi* (§ 84), then *ui* towards the end of the middle ages: thus *noctem*, O. Fr. *noit*, *nuit*; *cocsa* (*coxa*), O. Fr. *coisse*, *cuisse*; *octo*, O. Fr. *oit*, *huil*; *coq(ue)re*, O. Fr. *coire*, *cuire*; *noc(e)re*, O. Fr. *noire*, *nuire*; *ostium*, O. Fr. *oistre*², *huître*. Even in common Latin we find *ustium* for *ostium*, *ustarius* for *ostarius*³. For the history of French *oi*, see § 63.

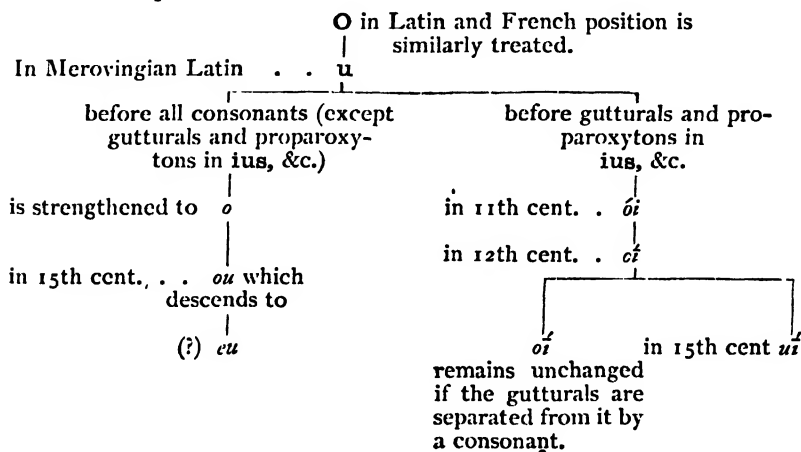
¹ Why should *dom(i)na* (written *domna* in Merovingian texts) have taken the strange form *dame*, while *dom(i)num* became *dom* in regular course?

² As late as Villon we find *oistre* (whence Engl. *oyster*) rhyme with *cloistre*.

³ This influence has been so strong that *possum* produced the O. Fr. *pois*, now *puis*, although there is no guttural in the word: the probability is that the word was treated as if it was *pocsum*. A remarkable irregularity is to be seen in *oc(ū)lum*, *oculum* in the fourth century (Appendix ad Probum). *Oculum* produced the O. Fr. *ucil*, then *oail* whence comes the transformation into *auil*, *ail*, as we have seen above, in § 76. Why then have we *aveugle* from *aboculum*, and not *avaail*? From the form *euil*, plural *euils*, comes the diphthongal form in *ieuls*, whence, by dropping the *i*, comes the plural *yeux*.

§ 88. This mutual attraction between *o* and the gutturals is so strong, that it even affects them when they are separated by another consonant. In this case the *o* attracts the guttural, transposes it, and produces the *oi* sound: thus *cognosco*, *boseum**, becoming *cognosco*, *boesum*¹, produced *connois*, now *connais*², and *bois*. Similarly, when the letters are divided from one another by a nasal: *longe*, *mon-(ā)chus*, *canon(i)cus*, become *logne*, *moe'nus*, *canoe'nus*, whence *loin*, *moin*, *chanoin*. It should further be noticed that in the two cases treated in this paragraph *o* stops at *oi*, and does not descend to *ui*.

To sum up:—



General résumé of the history of the Latin *o*:—

1. *ō* remains unchanged before nasals; becomes a diphthong *eu* before all other consonants.
2. *ō* remains unchanged before nasals; becomes *oi* before gutturals; *eu* or *ou* before other consonants.
3. *o* in position (Latin or French) becomes *ui* before gutturals; remains unchanged before other consonants.

Thus we see that as the tendency of *a* is towards *e*, of *e* towards *i*, so is that of *o* towards *u*.

II. HISTORY OF U.

§ 89. This vowel was pronounced like French *ou* by the Romans: they used to express the French *u* sound (=German *ü*

¹ Similarly, we find in Inscriptions of the fifth century the form *crex-entem* (= *crecsentem*) for *crescentem*.

² For the later change of *oi* into *ai*, see § 63.

and Greek *v*) by the letter *y*, which, in imperial times took (like Gr. *v*) the sound of *i* pure.

Towards the end of the Empire the classical *i* sound was often softened into *ü*, which the copyists could not render by *y*, seeing that that letter was softened in turn from *ü* to *i*. Consequently, we find a great confusion in the written language: *u* being taken to represent the new *ü* sound, it was necessary, in order to express the old classical sound of *u*, to introduce a new orthographic sign, *ou*. This is apparently a diphthong, but in reality has always expressed a simple sound¹.

I.—Ü.

§ 90. Just as *ē* and *i* become confounded together in Merovingian Latin, and are both rendered in French by *oi*, so *ō* and *ū* undergo the same fortune in French, *ō* becoming *ou*, as is also the case with *ū* (except before nasals).

The Latin *ū* sound is represented in Merovingian Latin by *o*, a letter which certainly must have differed from pure *u*, since the Appendix ad Probum (Keil, 199. 2) has 'coluber non colober.' Thus we find *cobetus* for *cubitus* in the *Formulae Andegavenses*; *jogum* for *jugum* in the MS. of the Theodosian Code. This sound, certainly intermediate between *ou* and *eu*, was usually represented by *u*, then by *o*, in the hands of the French scribes at the beginning of the language; and it is only at the end of the twelfth century that we see this sound dividing in two very different directions, and passing one way towards *ou* pure, as *cūbo*, *couve*; *jūgum*, *joug*; *ūbi*, *où*; *lūpum*, *loup*; and on the other side towards *eu*², as *gūla*, *gueule*; *colūbra*, *couleuvre*; *jūvenis*, *jeune*; *sūpra*, O. Fr. *seur*, now *sur*. For the softening of *eu* into *u*, see § 77³.

¹ We must take care not to confound *ou*, as found in *sourd*, which is a simple orthographic transcription of the classical Latin *u*, with *ou* in *cou* (a softened form of O. Fr. *cōu*, originally *col*, from Lat. *collem*). In the former case *ou* is a simple sound, and has always been such; in the latter, *ou* is the softened form of a strong diphthong, *ōu* in the eleventh century (§ 157), which also is a resultant of the softening of *i* into *u*. In the eleventh century these two sounds, now altogether confused together, were completely distinct.

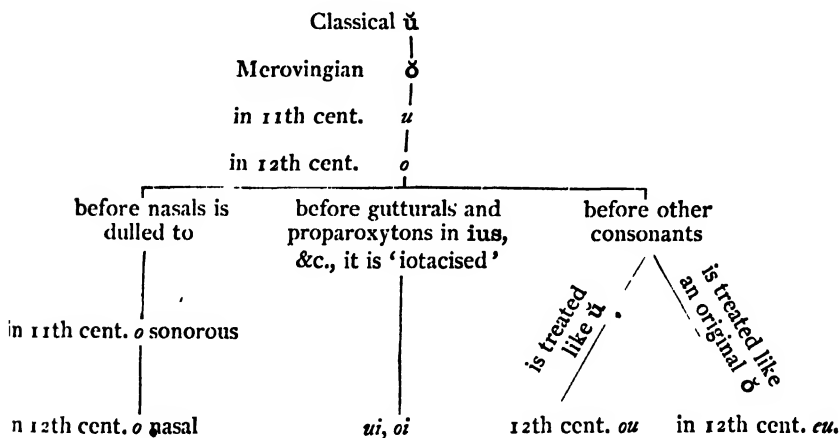
² For this change of Merovingian *ō* into *eu*, see § 76.

³ The same word has often undergone this double treatment, passing into one form with *eu* and another with *ou*: thus *lūpum* becomes in O. Fr. both *leu* and *loup*; *sūpra* both *seur* (*sur*) and *sor*; *jūvenis* both *jeune* and *jone*. Modern French has only adopted one of these two forms. This *eu* from *ū* must not be confounded with the *eu* which really comes from *ō*, and which has been treated of in § 76. The former was always *eu* in the middle ages, but the latter was originally *ue*.

§ 91. Before gutturals this parallelism of *ō* and *ū* is again met with. Just as *ō* becomes *oi* (*vōcem*, *voix*), so *ū* also becomes *oi* (*nūcem*, *noix*; *crūcem*, *crbx*). A strange exception is *ducem*, *duc*.

§ 92. There is a parallel phenomenon in proparoxytons in *ius*. *eus*, *ia*, *ea*, &c.: *ō* then becomes *ui* (as *podium*, *puy*?), and *ū* also becomes *ui* in *cupreum**, *cuivre*.

§ 93. So again before nasals: *ō* and *ū* become *o*, which is sonorous when followed by a single nasal and a vowel, but nasal in all other cases: *sūmus*, *sommes*; *tūum*, *ton*; *sūum*, *son*.



II.—Ū.

§ 94. The classical Latin *ū* was at an early date transformed into a softened *ū*, and the scribes have kept the orthographic sign which formerly designated *ou* to express this new sound. This change of classical *ū* into *ū* is general: *crūdum*, *cru*; *cūpa*, *cuve*; *cūlum*, *cul*; *dūrum*, *dur*; *scūtum*, *écu*; *glūten*, *glu*; *jūs*, *jus*; *lūna*, *lune*; *matūrum*, *mātr*; *mūrum*, *mur*; *mūla*, *mule*; *mūta*, *mue*¹; *nūdum*, *nu*; *nūbem*, *nuc*; *pūrum*, *pur*; *plūma*, *plume*; *sūdo*, *sue*; *secūrum*, *sār*; *sūsum**, *sus*; *ūsus*, *us*; and in the suffixes (1): *ūra* = *ure*, as *armatūra*, *armure*; *secatūra*, *sciure*; (2) *ūtem* = *u*, as *virtūtem*, *vertu*; *salūtē*, *salut*²; (3) *ūtum* = *u*, as *acūtum*, *aigu*; *minūtum*, *menu*; *canūtum*, *chenu*.

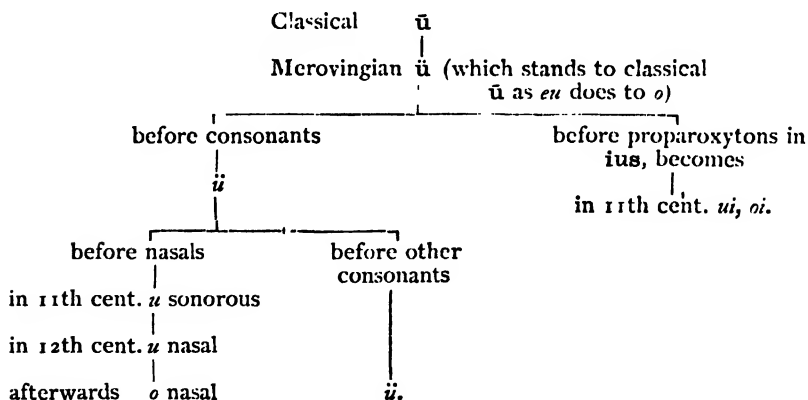
¹ In the one word *rage mue*. The masculine *mu* from *mūtum* remains in the diminutive *muet*.

² This is a form reconstructed by the learned: the O. Fr. regular form was *salu*.

§ 95. Before the nasals *u* becomes, nasal: as *jejunum*, *jéune*; *ūnum*, *un*; *Melodūnum*, *Melun*; *Augustodūnum*, *Autun*; *Eburodūnum*, *Embrun*; and this sometimes passed into a nasal *o*, as *Sedūnum*, *Sion*; *Lugdūnum*, *Laon*, *Lyon*.

§ 96. In proparoxyton words ending in *-ius*, *-eus*, &c., *ū* or *û*, through the reflex action of the *i* (or *e*) of the suffix, are transformed into *ui*, *oi*: as *fugio*, *fuis*; *junius*, *juin*; *pluvia*, *pluie*; *puteus*, *puits*; *euphia*, *coiffe*; *Curia*, *Coire*; *cuneus*, *coin*: and this iotacism is extended even to *u* when in position: *angustia*, *angoisse*; *bustia**, *boite*. *Diluvium* has undergone peculiar treatment: instead of falling under the influence of the *i*, and becoming *oi*, it has turned the *i* into a consonant, whence comes *diluvjum*; and then the *u*, being before two consonants, does not follow the rule given below (§ 97) for vowels in position, but becomes *û* (*déluge*). *Fleuve* from *fluvius*, and *bute* from *buteo*, are harder to explain: so also is *heur* in *bonheur*, *malheur*; O. Fr. *cür*, *wür*; Provençal *agur*, from Lat. *augūrium*: here the *i* has no perceptible influence.

To resume the history of *ū*:—



IV.—*U* in Position.

§ 97. It is an ascertained fact that vowels are protected, and saved from change, by being 'in position' (i.e. followed by two or more consonants): thus *a* in position remains as *a*: *arbor*, *arbre*; *e* is still *e*, as *ferrum*, *fer*. Similarly, *u* ought to keep the pure *ou* sound, and not to drop to *ü*; and this is exactly what happens. *U* in position retains its classical purity, under the new orthographic sign of *ou*, as *gutta*, *goutte*.

Ū having, even in Merovingian times, become *ü* (see above, § 94),

as in *pūrum*, *pur*, the scribes of that time, wishing to shew that *u* in position kept its *ou* sound, were obliged to have recourse to a new symbol, and took for this purpose the letter *o*. Thus the Inscriptions of the Empire and Merovingian diplomas are full of such forms as *forum*, *mosca*, *dolcem*, *comolo*, *sordum*, *oltra*, *orsum*, in all of which *o* stands for *u*.

This Merovingian *o* was transcribed by the French scribes sometimes into *u*, sometimes into *o*; for they were as undecided about the best sign for this new sound as the Merovingian scribes had been: from the thirteenth century however it settled down definitely into the *ou* sign. Thus *turrim* is *turre* in Merovingian Latin, *tor* in Old French, and now *tour*.

The same continuance of the Latin *u* in French, under the form of *ou*, is to be seen in *ampulla*, *ampoule*; *bulla*, *boule*; *betulla*, *boule*; *bucca*, *bouche*; *cup'tus*, *coude*; *cultrum*, *coudre*; *cursus*, *cours*; *curvum*, *courbe*; *cuppa*, *coupe*; *curtum*, *court*; *cule'ta-puncta*, *courte-pointe*; *dulcem*, *doux*; *dubito*, *doile*; *fulgurem*, *foudre*; *furnum*, *four*; *gutta*, *goutte*; *gluttus**, *glout**; *diurnum*, *jour*; *luscum*, *louché*; *luridum*, *lourd*; *musca*, *mouche*; *ultra*, *outré*; *ursum*, *ours*; *utrem*, *outré*; *pulv'rem*, *poudre*; *pulsum*, *pouls*; *pulla*, *poule*; *russum*, *roux*; *sol'dum*, *sou*; *subtus*, *sous*; *satullum*, *soûl*; *suffero*, *souffre*; *sulphur*, *soufre*; *surdus*, *sourd*; *turba*, *tourbe*; *turbo**, *trouvé*; *turrem*, *tour*; *turnum**, *tour*; *tussem*, *toux*.

On the other hand, the Old French *o* remains in *fluctus*, *flot*; *mutum*, *mot*; *nuptiae*, *noces*; *viburnum*, *viorne*; *ulmum*, *orme*; *ructus*, *rol*; *gurgus*, *gorge*.

Hence it can be seen how very generally this rule is applied: there are but few exceptions to it, and such are (2) in Latin position: as *nullum*, *nul*; *rusticum*, *rustre*; *fustem*, *fût*; *justum*, *juste*; *purgo*, *purge*; *deusque*, *jusque*; (2) in French position (§ 66): as *hum'lis*, *humble*; *jud'cem*, *juge*; *pul'cem*, *puce*; *consuetud'nem*, *côutume*; *amaritud'nem*, *amertume*. The cause of these exceptions is not easily to be discovered; nor is that of the two words *burrus*, O. Fr. *buire*, now *bure*, and *butyrum*, O. Fr. *burre*, now *beurre*.

§ 98. Before a nasal the Merovingian *o* for *u* remains as *o* in French: as *columba*, Low Latin *colomba*, *colombe*. This *o* was sonorous at first, in the eleventh century, then nasal (§ 77) from the twelfth century. Similarly *rotundus*, *rond*; *undecim*, *onze*; *unda*, *onde*; *mundum*, *monde*; *numerus*, *nombre*; *pumicem*, *ponce*; *rumpere*, *rompre*; *cumulum*, *comble*; *fundum*, *fond*; *fundus*, *fonds*; *de-unde**, *dont*; *summa*, *somme*; *grundis**, *gronde*; *verecundiam*, *vergonne*; *Burgundia*, *Bourgogne*.

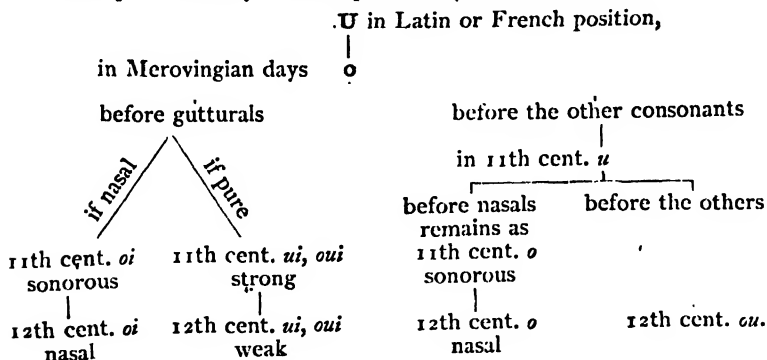
§ 99. Before gutturals *u* in position is iotacised, and becomes *ui*:

¹ Whence comes the derivative *glouton*.

thus *fructus*, *fruit*; *buxus* (= *bucusus*)¹, *buis*; *tracta*, *truile*; *lucere*, *luire*; *conducere*, *conduire*; *lucta**, O. Fr. *luite* (now *lutte*): this rule, however, does not hold good for *u* before *cl*, in which case it became *oi* in very early French, and afterwards *oui*: as *foenuculum*, Low Latin *feniculum*, O. Fr. *fenoil*, now *fenouil*; so too *inductilis* (later form *induelis**), *andouille*; *ranucla* (for *ranuncula*), *grenouille*; *coluacula*, *quenouille*; as well as the Old Fr. *pouil*, *verrouil*, *genouil* (now *pou*, *verrou*, *genou*, see § 157), from *peduculum*, *veruculum*, *genuclum*. *Acucula* has certainly produced *aignulle*; but the Old Fr. word was regularly formed, *agoille* and *agouille*.

§ 100. When *u* is followed by a gutturalised nasal (i.e. by *nc*, *ng*, *gn*) it is iotacised, and becomes *oi*; at first sonorous (§ 43) and strong, and now nasal (§ 44): as *punctum*, *point*; *pugnum*, *poing*; *jungere*, *joindre*; *ungere*, *oindre*; *pungere*, *poindre*. But *unquam*, *onqus*; *ungula*, *ongle*; *truncus*, *tronc*; *juncus*, *jonc*, have kept the *o* without becoming iotacised.

To sum up the history of *u* in position (Latin or French):—



Y.

§ 101. This letter, an importation from Greece, and intended to represent Upsilon in the numerous words borrowed by the learned Latin from the Greek, stands for the exact sound of the modern *u*. The Greeks expressed the Latin *u* sound by *ou*.

Now this *u* sound has been dealt with in three different ways by the French: either (1) it has retained the *u* sound, as *ζίζυφον*, *zizyphum*, *jujube*; or (2) has risen to the full *ou* sound: thus *βύρση*, *πυξίδα*, *κρύπτη*, *τύμβος*, which were *byrsa*, *pyxida*, *crypta*, *tumba**, in Latin; then *bursa*, *buxida*, *crupta*, *tumba*, in Merovingian Latin, and were treated as if formed with an original Latin *u*, so making quite regularly the forms *bourse* (§ 97), *boîte* (§ 100), *grotte* (§ 97), *tombe* (§ 97): or (3) *u* has followed the descending course, which is towards *i* (just as the German *Müller* becomes English *millar*, and as the Latin *maxumus* passed first to *maximus*, then to *maximus*), as *tympanum*, *timbre*; *myrtus*, O. Fr. *mirte* (the modern *myrte* is a classical reproduction). Similarly *myxa* became *micsa*, and was treated in French as if written with an original *i*; whence come the two regular changes of *micsa* into *misca* (§ 170), then *misca* to *mesche* (§ 126), lastly *mèche*.

CHAPTER III.

THE LATIN DIPHTHONGS.

§ 102. Just as the tendency of the classical Latin was to soften the primitive diphthongs of the Indo-European language¹, so it is the tendency of the popular Latin to reduce the diphthongs to simple vowels, which are then treated as such by the French tongue².

I.—AE.

§ 103. *Ae* appears about the time of the Gracchi as a degenerate form of the Old Latin *ai* (*aidem*, *datai*, then *aedem*, *datae*). Then in turn this diphthong, already half-gone, is reduced to the simple *e* sound, which must have taken place somewhat early, for Varro speaks of *edus*, *Mesius*, as a popular pronunciation for *haedus*, *Maesius*, and Lucilius ridicules the pronunciation *Cecilius*, *pretor*, instead of *Caecilius*, *praetor*. Still, except on the Graffiti, or wall-

¹ Of the six old Latin diphthongs, *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, *au*, *eu*, *ou*, classical Latin has reduced *ei* to *i*, and *ou* to *u*; has changed *ai* to *ae*, and *oi* into *oe*; only *au* and *eu* have remained untouched.

² Common Latin reduced *ae* and *oe* to *e*, *au* to *o*, and retained only *eu*.

inscriptions of Pompeii, *e* for *ae* is rather rare in Inscriptions down to the third century; after that time it becomes common in monuments and MSS.: as *preda*, *prefectus*, *presens*, *Grecus*, for *praeda*, &c.

§ 104. This *ae* has been treated, when in position, as a primitive *e* (see § 65), whence comes regularly *praesto*, *prêt*. When not in position, the *e* which comes from *ae* is treated by the French language (1) sometimes as an *ê*, whence in due form (§ 61) comes *ei*, then *oi* (§ 63): as *balæna*, *balena*, *baleine*; *praeda*, *preda*, *proie*; *blaesus*, *blesus*, *blois*; or (2) as a *ë*, whence, in due form (§ 56), comes the diphthong *ie*: as *laeta*, *leta*, *lie*; *quaerit*, *querit*, *quiert*; *saeculum*, *sec'ulum*, *siècle*; *caelum* (which is *cel* in S. Eulalia), *ciel*. But how has *ae* become *eu*, *ieu*, in *hébreu* (Old Fr. *ébricu*), from *Hebraeus*; *Matthieu* from *Matthaeus*, and Old Fr. *ciçu* for *caecus*; *griçu* from *Graecus*; *Dieu*, Old Fr. *Deu*, from *Deus*? This is a phonetic difficulty, which has as yet received no answer, and remains very obscure. The same is the case with the transformation of *Judaeus* into *juif*, in which the *d* has become *f* (cp. *sitim*, *soif*): and here the change from *ae* to *i* cannot be explained, unless we suppose that it has taken place in the same way in which *iniquus*, *concido*, *illido*, *requiro* have come from *aequus*, *caedo*, *laedo*, *quaero*.

II.—OE.

§ 105. Just as the Old Latin *ai* became *ae* in classical times, and then *e* in popular Latin, so the archaic Latin *oi* (*foidere*, *Coilius*) is softened by the time of Plautus into *oe* (*foedere*, *Coeilius*), which becomes *e* in late imperial times. By the third century A.D. it was difficult to distinguish between *oe* and *e*¹: whence *ae* and *oe*, having alike become *e*, have been similarly treated: thus we have *oi*, *foenum*, (§ 63), *foin*; *ei* in *poena* (which was *poine* in Old French, § 63), *peine*; also *e* from *foemina*, *femme*.

III.—AU.

§ 106. Just as *ai* became *ae*, then *e*, so *au* becomes *ao*, then *o*. This change is to be seen more than once in classical times; as in *Clodius* for *Claudius*, *olla* for *aula*, *plostrum* for *plaustrum*, *explodo* from *plaudo*, *suffoco* from *fauces*: it becomes common in the decadence of the Latin language: thus Festus says that in his days *auricula*, *aurum* were pronounced *oricula*, *orum* by country people. In Merovingian documents the substitution of *o* for *au* is general.

¹ When once *ae* and *oe* had both become *e*, an inextricable confusion sprang up in Latin orthography between them; and thus we find *poena*, *coena*, wrongly written *paena*, *caena*.

§ 107. **Au** always begins by becoming *o* in French: as **aurum**, *or*; **clausus**, *clos*; **ausare***, *oser*¹; **causa**, *chose*¹. This *o* usually remains in Modern French², except when followed by a consonant which disappears: in this case *o* becomes *ou* in Modern French: as in **laudo**, O. Fr. *loe*, *loue*; compare also **aut**, *ou*; **inrauco***, *enroue*. It is clear that we must not confound this *ou* from O. Fr. *o* with the *ou* which comes from the softening of *l* into *u*, as in **caulis**, O. Fr. *chol*, *chou*.

§ 108. Before a guttural (as **auca**), or in a proparoxyton word ending in **ius**, **ia**, **ea**, &c., **au**, after passing into *o*, follows the rule which we have noticed as holding invariably in this case (§§ 83, 84), and is iotacised into *oi*: as **auca**, *oiè*³; **nausea**, *noise**; **gaudium**, *joie*; **Sabaudia**, *Savoie*: a change which even reaches to such words as **claustrum**, *cloître*⁴; **adbaubare**, *aboyer*, in which cases there is no guttural.

CHAPTER IV⁵.

THE LATIN CONSONANTS.

§ 109. A consonant which stands between two vowels, like the **t** in **maturus**, disappears in French; thus we have **augustus**, *aoult*; **credentia**, *créance*; **dotare**, *douer*; **ligare**, *lier*; **vocalis**, *voyelle*.

§ 110. The consonants may be divided into:—

- I. Explosive: (i) Labials, **p**, **b** (soft and dull **p**, weak and sonorous **b**).
- (ii) Dentals, **t**, **d** (strong and dull **t**, sonorous **d**).
- (iii) Gutturals, **c**, **g**.

¹ Learned writers have often reconstructed, and wrongly so, the Old French forms, with a view to bringing them back to what they conceived to be the original Latin form: thus the very correct Old Fr. *poivre* from **pauper**, *torel* from **taurellum**, have been rewritten as *pauvre*, *taureau*, by the clerks.

² In one or two cases Modern French has treated this Old Fr. *o* as if it had been a primitive Latin *o*, and has changed it regularly (§ 79) into *ou*: thus **cauda**, **paucum**, gave the Old Fr. *coe*, *po*, softened in Modern French into *queue*, *peu*. The old form *coe*, or *coue*, is still to be seen in the derivative *couard*.

³ We have seen (§ 84) how often the Latin *a* as it becomes weaker in French takes two forms: thus **paucum**, when it lost its guttural influence, became *peu*, but in Old French, when it retained some memory of it, it was *poi*; and similarly **auca** loses all trace of the guttural in the O. Fr. *oe*, *oue*, but recovers it again in *oiè*.

⁴ In Old French we have also the more regular form *clostre*.

⁵ The Latin Consonants have been rewritten by M. Brachet for this volume.

- II. Aspirate : **h**.
 III. Semi-vocals : **j, v, t**.
 IV. Prolonged: (i) Labial, **f** (ph).
 (ii) Dentals, **s, x, z**.
 V. Liquids : **r, l**.
 VI. Nasals : **m, n**.

EXPLOSIVE CONSONANTS. **P, B.**(i) LABIALS. Strong **P**.

§ 110. The Latin initial **p** always remains unchanged¹: **paupertatem, pauvreté; pacare, payer; palatium, palais**.

§ 111. Medial **p** drops to **b** in popular Latin, and this **b** in its turn drops to *v* in French: thus the classical **saponem, ripa, crepare, saporem**, become **sabonem, riba, crebare, saborem** in Merovingian days: but (as we see, § 113) **b** drops necessarily to *v* in French, and the forms **sabonem, riba, crebare, saborem**, become *savon, rive, crever, saveur*².

P having such a distance to pass (**p** to **b**, **b** to *v*)³, it is easy to see that when medial it is not syncopated in French; still there is one example of this syncope in *sû*, O. Fr. *scû*, from **sa(p)ûtus** *.

In some cases **p** before another consonant disappears, as **accapitum, accaptum, achal; rupta, route**. Sometimes it remains as

¹ It is no objection to this rule that we have *boîte* from **puxida** because the Romans themselves called it **buxida**; Placidus the grammarian mentions this as a popular and incorrect pronunciation of the word.—(Glosses of Placidus, ap. Mai. Cl. Auct. vi. 570.) Compare also the classical Latin **buxus** from Gr. *βύξος*. The change of initial **p** into *b* cannot therefore be attributed here to the French, but to the popular Latin.

² In **apicla*, abeille; apotheca, boutique; caepulla, ciboule; capanna, cabane**, it seems at first that the Latin **p** had been arrested in its descent at **b**, without being able to drop to *v*: but, in fact, these words are not French (i. e. they have not come straight from the Latin); they have been imported (as may be seen in the Dictionary) some from Provence, others from Italy: and consequently they do not vitiate the rule laid down. The same is the case with the word *acabit*, which is an offensive corruption of **accapitum***.

³ Such words as **vaporem, vapeur; stupidus, stupide; occupare, occuper; capitale, capitale, &c.**, which retain the medial **p** intact, are all of learned origin (§ 36). We must, however, except some such forms as **capitulum, chapitre; epistola, épître; papilionem, papillon; caponem, chapon; apostolus, apôtre; capitellum*, chapiteau; capulare, chapelier**, which are clearly more than half popular, and have yet partly remained in a learned form, for reasons which one cannot always readily explain.

v, as *cupra, cuire*. So also *pi* becomes *pj*, and then disappears, as in *apium, apjum, ache*; *appropiare, appropjare, approcher*.

§ 112. Final *p* disappears: *lupum* becomes O. Fr. *lou*, which the learned from the fifteenth century onwards have rewritten in the form *loup*, in which the imitative *p* still remains mute¹.

When followed by *a* (in French *e* mute), the final *p* is regarded as a medial, and passes regularly into *v*: as *ripa, rive*; *cupa, cuve*; *lupa, louve*; *rapa, rave*; *sapa, sève*; *caepa, rive*.

Soft B.

§ 113. The Latin initial *b* remains unchanged: *bucca, bouche*; *bovem, bœuf*; *bene, bien*; *bonum, bien*.

The Latin medial *b* when soft never remains in the middle of a word², but drops to the aspirated *v*; *debere, devoir*; *caballum, cheval*; *habere, avoir*. In some cases the Latin *b*, having become *v*, does not stay there, but treats that *v* as if it were the original letter; it then undergoes the change considered below, § 141, i.e. it disappears: *adbaubare** becomes *aboyer*; *habentem, ayant*; *debutus, dû*; *habutus**³, O. Fr. *eü, eu*; *robiginem, rogne*; *suburra, saorre*; *subumbrare, sombrer*; *subundare, sonder*; *tabanum, taon*; *tubellum* (?), *tuyau*; *viburna, viorne*; *nubem, nue*; *bibutus**⁴, formerly *bëü*, now *bu*.

§ 114. Final *b* disappears: *ibi*, O. Fr. first *iv*, then *i*; Modern Fr. *y*; *ubi, ou*; *debeo, O. Fr. doi, dois*; *scribo, O. Fr. escri, écris*; unless followed by *a* (as is also the case with *p*, see § 112), when it becomes *v*: *faba, fève*; *proba, preuve*; *entyba, endive*⁵.

¹ As to *chef* from *caput*, the permutation comes in another way. *Caput* became *capu* in common Latin, then the regular permutation (*p* to *b*, *b* to *v*) gave in Merovingian Latin the form *cabo*; and this is succeeded by the French form *chève* in the tenth century (*et preparavit dominus ederam super caput Jone . . un edre sore sen cheve*, 'an ivy-bush over his head,' is a phrase found in a homily on Jonah of the tenth century). *Chève* became *chef*, like *bovem, bœuf*; *ovum, œuf*; *vivum, vif*, see § 142.

² The words which retain the *b* are all learned, such as *probus, probe*; *subitus, subit*, &c.; and even *laborare, labourer*; *habitus, habit*; *laborem, labeur*; *habitare, habiter*, in spite of their adoption into common use, are of learned origin. The only exceptions among popular forms to the rule of *p* passing into *v*, are *obedire, obéir*; and *abismum**, *abîme*.

³ In Western patois we still have the form *évut* for *eu*, marking the transition from *ha(b)utus** to *avut*, then *evut, eü, eu*.

⁴ Similarly the imperfects in *abam*, &c., have formed successively *ève, eie, oie, ois, ais*: *lavabam*, O. Fr. *lavève*, then, by dropping the second *v*, *laveie, larvoie, lavois, larvais*.

⁵ The exception *sabum, suif*, is not due to the French: Pliny writes it *sevum*, so that the change is not from *b* to *f*, but from *v* to *f*.

(ii) DENTALS. 'T, D.

Soft T.

§ 115. The Latin *t* had always a dental sound, except when it preceded the combined vowels *ia*, *ie*, *io*, *iu*, in which cases it was sibilant. In this case *t* was equivalent to *s* or soft *c*, as is seen in the Latin itself, in which we have *contio* and *concio*. It falls in French to *s* or *ss* or *c*, as in *justitia*, *justesse*; *nuntius*, *nonce*; *titionem*, *tison*; *rationem*, *raison*.

§ 116. Initial *t* always remains: *tantum*, *tant*; *tabula*, *table*; *totum*, *tout*; *titionem*, *tison*; *tutare*, *tuer*; *testa*, *têle*.

§ 117. Medial *t* undergoes two successive changes: (1) it becomes *d* in Old French, (2) this *d* disappears; and then the two vowels which are thus brought together are contracted. Thus *mutare*, *vitellum*, *imperatorem*, *aetaticum*, became O. Fr. *muder*, *vedal*, *emperador*, *edage*. In the twelfth century this medial *d* begins to be regarded as if it had been an original Latin *d* (see § 120), and as such it disappeared¹; and the words became *mu-cr*, *vê-cl*, *emperc-ur*, *é-age*, and these again, towards the close of the middle ages, were contracted into *vcau*, *empeur*, *âge*. Thus one sees that the medial Latin *t* passes through three stages: 1st, at the origin of the French language it passes from the soft to the sonorous state, becoming *d*; 2nd, this medial *d* is dropped; 3rd, the vowels thus brought together are usually contracted, though sometimes they are severed by intercalation².

We subjoin the full list of Latin words which contain the medial *t* and have passed through these three stages³:—

Abbatissa, *abbadissa*, *abba-esse*, *abbesse*; *aetaticum*, *aedaticum*, *edage*, *e-age*, *âge* (so also with *armure* from *armatura*); *boyau* from *botellus*; *cahier* from *quaternum*; *carreau* from *quadratellum*;

¹ Such words as *paladin*, *salade*, *cascade*, are of foreign origin.

² Such a hiatus as may exist between two Latin vowels, not being permissible in French, is put an end to in one of two ways: either (1) by contraction, which combines the two in one; or, (2) by intercalation, which disjoins them, and separates them by an interposed consonant. We have just seen contraction at work; intercalation may be seen in the following example: *po(t)ere*, O. Fr. *podir*, then *po-oir*, by loss of the *d*; then, to avoid hiatus, a *v* is introduced, and it becomes *po-v-oir*, whence Modern Fr. *pouvoir*.

³ Medial *t* naturally persists in all learned words: *natalis*, *natal*; *nativus*, *natif*; *votare*, *voter*. It is to be found also in some popular words: *buticula*, *bouteille*; *catulliare*, *chatouiller*; *capitaneum*, *chevetain*; *quater* (?), *catir*; *Britannia*, *Bretagne*; *medietatem*, *moitié*; *pietatem*, *piété*; *pietantia*, *pitance*; *pietosum*, *piteux*; *tota*, *toute*: and it even becomes *tt* in *beta*, *bette*; *blitum*, *bliite*; *carota*, *carotte*; *quietus*, *quitte*.

censier from *censitarius*; *chaîne* from *catena*; *coussin* from *culcitinus*; *commuer* from *commutare*; *crier* from *quiritare*; *délayer* from *dilatare*; *dévouer* from *devotare*; *doloire* from *dolatoria*; *douer*, from *dotare*; *duchesse* from *ducatissa**; *écuyer* from *scutarius*; *éternuer* from *sternutare*; *feu* from *fatutus**; *grille* from *craticula*; *marier* from *maritare*; *même* from *metipsimus*; *mélanger* from *medietarius*; *muet* from *mutettus**; *noël* from *natalis*; *oublier* from *oblitare**; *poêle* from *patella*; *pouvoir* from *potere**; *prairie* from *prataria*; *préau* from *pratellum*; *poussif* from *pulsativus**; *puer* from *putere*; *rouelle* from *rotella*; *seau* from *sitellus*; *secour* from *sucutare*; *soucier* from *sollicitare*; *terroir* from *territorium*; *trier* from *tritare**; *tuer* from *tutari*; *vertueux* from *virtuosus**; *vielle* from *vitella*; *vouer* from *votare**.

§ 118. Final *t* undergoes like changes with medial *t*. In case of a word ending in *um*, *t* disappears, together with the termination; as *pratum*, *pré*; *cornutum*, *cornu*. [For further examples see under the suffixes *-atus*, § 201; *-utus*, § 201; Fr. *tatem*, § 230¹.]

In a few instances final *t* becomes *f*, as in *sitim*, *soif*. For *d = t = f* see § 122.

Sonorous D.

§ 119. Initial *d* always persists: *dies*, *di*; *decanus*, *doyen*; *donare*, *donner*; *dextrarius*, *destrier*. *Jour*, from *djurnum*; *jusque*, from *de-usque*, *dusque*, *djusque*, fall under a different case; namely, that in which *d* is followed by *iu*, and the *i*, becoming consonantal as a *j*, eventually ejects the *d*, though it has been retained for centuries in the *dj*, *dz* forms (the form *zabolus* is found in Latin for *diabolus*); and the *dj* sound remains in the Italian *g*.

§ 120. Medial *d* remained in French up to about the middle of the eleventh century, and is found in French MSS. of that age; in the latter half of that century this *d* is softened into a sound half sibilant, answering to the two English *th* sounds; and this, in certain French MSS. written in England, has actually been indicated by the sign *th*: thus *videre* becomes successively *vedeir* (in the *Chanson de Roland*, in the eleventh century); *vetheir* (in the *Vie de S. Brandon*, a twelfth-century poem); then *vêir* in later texts (whence successively *vêoir* and *voir*). So similarly for *accabler*, *cadabulum*; *aimant*, *adamantem*; *asseoir*, *assedere*; *bailler*, *bada-*

¹ It must be remembered that the dread of the hiatus has had a tendency to protect the consonant; thus the *t* remains in *fat* from *fatuus*. Compare G. Paris; Soc. de linguistique, s. v. *fade*.

eulare*; *bayer*, badare; *bénir*, benedicere; *chance*, cadentia*
choir, cadere; *chute*, caduta*; *confier*, confidare*; *confiance*, con-
 fidentia; *creance*, credentia; *cruel*, crudelis; *créance*, credentia
crualté, crudelitatem; *dénudé*, denudatus; *de béance*, decadentia
dimanche, die-dominica; *échéance*, excadentia*; *enfouir*, infodere
envahir, invadere; *fiél*, fidelis; *fiancer*, fidentiare*; *fier*, fidare
foir, foderé; *fouiller*, fodicularo*; *glaiul*, gladiolus; *graver*
*gradire**; *joyau*, gaudiellum; *jouir*, gaudere; *j. vauv.*, gaudiosus;
juif, judaeus; *louer*, laudare; *moelle*, medulla; *méchant*, minus-
 cadentem*; *moitié*, medietatem; *moyen*, medianus; *moyen*, modiolus;
niais, nidacem; *nouir*, nodare; *nouveux*, nodosus; *nettoyer*, nitidare;
obéir, obedire; *ouïr*, audire; *parvis*, paradisus; *piége*, pedaticum*;
pion, pedonem; *pou*, peduculus*; *préséance*, praesidentia; *rançon*, re-
 demptionem; *suer*, sudare; *suaire*, sudarium; *séoir*, sedere; *séance*,
 sedentia; *trahir*, tradere; *trahison*, traditionem; *traître*, traditor.

This rule has no true exceptions: *odorem*, *odeur*; *rudis*, *rude*;
studium, *étude*, are not in point, being learned words, whatever may
 be said. As to *viduum*, *vide*, this persistence of the *d* is, on the
 contrary, confirmatory of this rule. We have noticed (§ 118, note 1),
 that the dental *t* remains in like manner before the hiatus of *uu*,
uo, which protects the preceding consonant: as may be seen in
fatuus, *fat*; *quatuordecim*, *quatorze*; *batualia*, *bataille*. In a few
 cases the Latin *d* has been represented by French *t*, as *appendicium*,
appentis.

§ 121. Final *d* is softened into *t* in very early French, then this
t ceases to be pronounced, and disappears from MSS.: thus *mer-*
cedem becomes successively *mercit*, then *merci*. Some words have
 retained this *t*, as *de-unde*, *dont*; *viridis*, *vert*; *subinde*, *souvent*.
 A certain number of words, however, have directly lost the dental
 without passing through the *t* stage in any extant MS.: as *fidem*, *foi*;
crudum, *cru*; *nudum*, *nu*; *medium*, *mi*; *hodie*, *hui*; *podium*,
pui. Some of these words have been recast by the learned and the
 clerks at the end of the middle ages, so as to get back to the Latin
 forms: thus *modium*, *pedem*, *nodum*, *nidam*, after having become
mué, *pié*, *neu*, *ni*, were altered to *muid*, *pied*, *neud*, *nid*; this *d* is not
 pronounced.

§ 122. In a few cases there is a transformation of this final *d*
 into *f* (compare the *f* from *t* in *sitim*, *soif*; *ablatum**, *bleif**):
 thus *feodum* makes *fief*; *modum*, *mœuf*; *Judaeus*, *juif*; and such
 names of places as *Marbodus*, *Marbœuf*; *Pambodus*, *Paimbœuf*,
 &c.

CHRONOLOGICAL RÉSUMÉ OF THE HISTORY OF THE DENTALS.

	INITIAL		MEDIAL		FINAL MASC.	
	t	d	t	d	t	d
Merovingian Latin	t	d	d		d	d
French before 10th century . .	t	d	d	d	d	t
After A.D. 1050	t	d	tb	tb
From the 12th century	t	d

(iii) GUTTURALS. C, G.

C.

§ 123. The Latin *c* was hard and pronounced like *k*, whether before *e* and *i*, or before *a*, *o*, and *u*: the Romans said *kikero*, *fekerunt*, *kivitatē*. In French this hard sound has perished before *e* and *i*, and has been replaced by the sibilant sound (*s*); before *a*, *o*, and *u* it keeps its hard sound: we shall do well to keep these two cases distinct. Before the groups *ia*, *io*, *iu*, Latin *c* however did not retain its *k* sound, but became a *tz* (*juditzium*, *contzio*, *offitzia*), the history of which we will consider separately.

§ 124. Initial *c* remains unchanged, (1) before *e*, as *cellarium*, *cellier*; *centum*, *cent*; *cedere*, *ceder*: (2) before *i*, as *cippus*, *cep*; *circulus*, *circle*: (3) before *o*, as *cooperire*, *courir*; *collum*, *cou*; *cornu*, *cor*; *cornua*, *corne*; *corpus*, *corps*: and sometimes this *c* becomes a *q*, as *coquus*, *qucux*; *cotem*, *qucux*. In such words as *coactare**, *cacher*; *coagulare*, *cailler*, in which the primitive *o* has been absorbed by the subsequent vowel, the rule of continuance of the *c* is respected, because the Old French certainly was *coacher* (the form *coailier* is to be found in the Oxford Psalter); and the *o* has been dropped at a later time: (4) before *u*, as *cutenna*, *couenne*; *curtem*, *court*; *currere*, *courir*; *culpa*, *culpe*.

Before *au*, *c* remains, or becomes *q*, when the *au* is treated as a simple *o*; whence *cauda*, *coda*, *queue*; while *causa*, *caulis*, have changed *c* into *ch* (*chose*, *chou*).

§ 125. In *conflare*, *gonfler*, the *c* has dropped to *g*. The same change is met with in *cupelletum**, *gobelet*, though here the French origin of the word is doubtful.

§ 126. Before *a*, initial *c* undergoes a very peculiar change: it passes through the successive aspirated sounds *k'h*, *tk'h*, *tch*, *ch*; whence *carrus*, *char*. This change, of which there is not a trace in Merovingian Latin, was produced early in French: *chief* is found for *caput* in the Cantilène de Sainte Eulalie; still it was long before it got into general use in writing: as late as the end of the eleventh century we find *cambre* and *canter* in French MSS., whereas it is certain that at that date the pronunciation was *chambre* and *chanter*. This change of *c* into *ch* is to be met with in—

Champ, *campus*; *chance*, *cadentia**; *chaîne*, *catena*; *chef*, *caput*; *chair*, *caro*; *chèvre*, *capra*; *chien*, *canis*; *chose*, *causa*; *champêtre*, *campestris*; *champion*, *campionem**; *chicorée*, *cichoreum*; *chenal*, *canalis*; *chape*, *cappa*; *chapeau*, *capellum**; *chapelle*, *capella**; *cheptel*, *capitale*; *charnel*, *carnalis*; *charnier*, *carnarium*; *chaire*, *cathedra*; *chaloir*, *calere*; *chalumeau*, *calamellus*; *chaleur*, *calorem*; *chambre*, *camera*; *chancel*, *cancellus*; *chanceler*, *cancellare**; *chancir*, *canutire*; *chancre*, *cancer*; *chandelle*, *candela*; *changer*, *cambiare**; *chanoine*, *canonicus*; *chanson*, *cantionem**; *chantre*, *cantor*; *chanter*, *cantare*; *chantier*, *canterium*; *chanvre*, *cannabis*; *chapeler*, *capulare*; *chapiteau*, *capitellum*; *chapitre*, *capitulum*; *chapon*, *caponem**; *char*, *carrus*; *charger*, *carricare*; *charbon*, *carbonem*; *chardon*, *cardonem**; *charrier*, *carricare*; *cherté*, *carritatem*; *charme*, *carmen*; *charme*, *carpinus**; *charnière*, *cardinaria**; *charpentier*, *carpentarius*; *charpie*, *carpere**; *charrue*, *carruca*; *chartre*, *carcer*; *châsse*, *capsa*; *chasser*, *captiare**; *chaste*, *castus*; *chasuble*, *casibula**; *chat*, *catus**; *châtaigne*, *castanea*; *château*, *castellum*; *chignon*, *catenionem**; *châtlier*, *castigare*; *chatouiller*, *catulliare**; *châtrer*, *castrare*; *chaud*, *calidus*; *chaudière*, *caldaria**; *chauffer*, *calefacere**; *chaume*, *calamus*; *chausse*, *calceus*; *chaussée*, *calceara**; *chauve*, *calvum*; *chaux*, *calcem*; *chemin*, *caminus*; *cheminée*, *caminata**; *chemise*, *camisia*; *chenal*, *canalis*; *chenil*, *canile*; *chenille*, *canicula**; *chenu*, *canutus*; *cher*, *caras*; *chère*, *cara*; *chercher*, *circare*; *chétif*, *captivus*; *cheval*, *caballus*; *chevaucher*, *caballicare*; *chevecier*, *capicerium**; *chevêtre*, *capistrum*; *cheveu*, *capillus*; *cheville*, *clavicula*; *chèvre*, *capra*; *chevreuil*, *capreolus**; *chez*, *casa*; *chien*, *canis*; *chiche*, *ciccum*; *chiche*, *cicer*; *choir*, *cadere*.

§ 127. In a certain number of cases the initial *ch* goes still further, and becomes *g* or even *j*: *capella**, *javelle*; *caryophyllum*, *girofle*; *camba*, *jambe*; *camitem* (from *comes*), *janle*; *caveola*, *gêole*; *cammarus*, O. Fr. *jamble* (a crayfish), (and perhaps *jauger* from *qualificare*, *cal'f'care*).

§ 128. This *ch* for *ca* did not exist in the Picard dialect¹; whence came the forms *camp*, *campagne*, *casse*, which have entered

¹ See *Historical Grammar*, p. 21.

the French language side by side with *champ*, *champagne*, *chasse*, from *campus*, *campania*, *capsa*. To the same influence may be attributed such irregular forms as *cavea*, *cage*, side by side with *caveola*, *grotte*; *cable* from *capulum* (supplanting the O. Fr. *chable*); *côcher* from *calcare* (supplanting the O. Fr. *chocher*, which survives in the names of certain birds, *choche-pierre*, *choche-poule*); hence also *cauchemar*, and the diminutive *caillou* (from *calculum**, whence O. Fr. *caillel*, Bartsch, Pasturelles, 120); and also *cava*, *cave*.

By the side of these exceptions, due to the influence of certain dialects of the Langue d'Oïl, we must put the words due to the influence of the Provençal; such as *capitellum* (O. Fr. *chadel*), *cadeau*; *capsa*, *caisse* (doublet of *chasse*): or due to the influence of the Italian; such as *caput*, *cap* (It. *capo*); *cadentia*, *cadence* (It. *cadenza*); *calcare*, *calquer* (It. *calcare*); *cavalier*, *canaille*, *capitaine*, *caleçon*, &c.

§ 129. Medial c. Before a, o, u, medial c passes into g in Merovingian Latin, which has *pagare*, *vogare*, *logare*, instead of *pacare*, *vocare*, *locare*, &c. So also the ch of *achates*, being treated as c, drops to *agale*. This g drops to the semi-vocal j¹, which later is again reduced to a simple i: thus *braca* becomes *braga*, then *braja*, then *braie*. Similarly et becomes *il*, as *abstractus*, *abstrait*: and cl drops to *il*, as *ductilis*, *duc'lis*, *douille*. In some cases medial c becomes q, as *evêque*, *evesque*, from *episcopus*. Final cc is often reduced to c, as in *siccus*, *sec*; *beccus* *bec*; *saccus*, *sac*. When the final c is between two vowels it disappears; as *amicus*, *ami*. Soft c becomes s, as *avicollus*, *oiseau*; *placere*, *plaisir*.

G.

§ 130. Initial Latin g, whether hard or soft, usually remains in French: as *gustus*, *goult*; *gobionem*, *goujon*; *gigantem*, *géant*; *gemere*, *gémir*; *gemma*, *gemme*; *gentem*, *gens* (*gent*). It sometimes

¹ In *acutum*, *aigu*; *acucla**, *aiguille*; the Latin c has been exceptionally stopped in its descent at g; and in *secundum*, *second*, it has remained unchanged: we must not put among such cases the words *cicadula*, *cigale*; *fica*, *figue*; *vicarium*, *viguier*; *flearium*, *figuier*; *draconem*, *dragon*, which have been borrowed from the Provençal *cigala*, *figa* (O. Fr. form was *fie* and *fier*, see the Oxford Psalter), *viguier*, *drago* (?). *Ciconia*, *cigogne*, is a case in point, as the Old French form was *soigne*. As to *locusta*, *langouste*, this nasal form must come from a form *loncusta*: the simple form has regularly lost its o, and has become *laouste* (found in the Oxford Psalter). Finally *ciguë* from *cicuta* is probably a learned word.

is softened into *j*, as in *gaudere, jouir*; *gemellus, jumeau*; *galbinus, jaune*.

§ 131. Medial *g* also remains: as *angustia, angousse*; *cingulum, sangle*; *ungula, ongle*; *largus, large*. Also it drops to *j*: as *Andegavi, Anjou*. It sometimes disappears, as in *ligare, lier*; *Ligerum, Loire*; *legere, lire*.

But *g* before *m*, *n*, *r*, and *d*, disappears in French, in whatever part of the word it occurs, being vocalised into a *y*: *pigmentum, piment*; *tragere*, traire*; *legere, lire*; *malignum, malin*; *Magdalena, Madeleine*; *frigidus (frig'dus), froid*. Compare *γινώσκω, gnosco, nosco*; *gnatus, natus*.

§ 132. Final *g* remains when it goes with *n*: as *longus, long*; *stagnum, élang*; *pugnus, poing*; *dignus, digne*; in other cases it disappears, as *legem, loi*; *regem, roi*. Though it remains in *longus, long*, it is dropped in *longe, loin*.

II.—THE ASPIRATE. II.

§ 133. The Latin *h* was not, like the French *h*, a mute letter, unpronounced and only written¹: the Romans originally aspirated their *h* with a certain vigour (like the German *h*); for Marius Victorinus, the grammarian, as late as the fourth century, directs his countrymen thus: 'Profundo spiritu, anhelis faucibus, exploso ore fundetur.'

The aspirate, being of all letters the hardest to pronounce and requiring the most effort, of necessity undergoes more softening than any other letter, in obedience to the 'law of least action,' § 130. Just as the Latin had abandoned almost all the aspirates of the Indo-European primitive languages (aspirates which were retained in the Greek, and still more in the Sanscrit), the French has completely dropped the Latin aspirated *h*, and, ceasing to pronounce the letter, naturally also gave up writing it².

§ 134. Initial *h*. Just as the archaic Latin words *holus* (a bean); *hera* (a mistress); *her* (a hedgehog), dropped to *olus, era, er*, in

¹ What is called the French aspirated *h* is not really such; it is not really pronounced, but simply has the power of stopping the elision of the preceding vowel, as *le-héros, me-bâir*: or it stands for a final consonant; thus *Pierre est haïssable* is pronounced *Pierre eh-aïssable*; whilst, on the other hand, the words *Pierre est homme* and *Pierre étonne* are pronounced alike.

² It is unnecessary to repeat that we do not trouble ourselves about learned words such as *homicida, homicide*; *halitare, baliter*; *habitare, babiter*; *heros, héros, &c.*

classical days, so the common Latin suppressed the aspirated *h*, and wrote *oc*, *ordeus*, *eredes*, *onestus*, *omo*, which are found in Inscriptions of imperial days for *hoc*, *hordeum*, *heredes*, *honestus*, *homo*. The French language, carrying on this tendency, has *avoir*, *on*, *or*, *orge*, *oui*, *encore*, for *habere*, *homo*, *hora*, *hordeum*, *hoc-illud*, *hanc-horam*. Similarly we have *ordure* from O. Fr. *ord*, *horridus*; and *lierre*, O. Fr. *ierre*, *hedera*¹. In short, it invariably suppressed what was to them a useless letter, and said also *hominem*, *omme*; *hodie*, *ui*; *herba*, *erbe*; *hereditare*, *ériler*; *heres*, *oir*; *heri*, *ier*; *hibernum*, *iver*; *hora*, *eure*. These regular forms were afterwards corrupted by the learned, who restored the mute *h*; whence the modern forms *homme*, *hui*, *herbe*, &c., which, therefore, do not really break the law laid down in § 133, as might appear at first sight.

§ 135. Medial *h*: Just as classical Latin suppressed the aspirate sound in *ni(h)il*, *co(h)ortem*, *mi(h)i*, *pre(h)endo*, contracting these words into *nil*, *cortem*, *mi*, *prendo*, so the French, seeking to abolish this medial aspirate, employed the two usual methods given above (§ 117, note 2)—contraction or intercalation: *Jo(h)annes* is contracted into *Je-an*, then *Jean*, pronounced *Jan*; but in *traire* from *tra(h)ere* we have the other process; the aspirate becomes a guttural, and *tra(h)ere* becomes *tra-g-ere*. (For *tragere**, see *traire* in the Dictionary².) *Tragère*, regularly contracted into *trag're*, becomes *traire*, by changing *gr* to *ir* (§ 131). The same case is found in medieval Latin: *vehere* becomes *vegere*, to soften the hiatus; and similarly we find *grugem* for *gruem*.

The suppression of the aspirated *h* explains to us why *th*, *ph*, *ch*, which were learned importations of Latin savants for the Greek *θ*, *φ*, *χ*, have been treated in French as if they were *t*, *f*, *c*.

III.—THE SEMI-VOCALS. J, V.

§ 136. Two consonants (*j*, *v*) bear this name: for they had in Latin a sound which floated between that of a vowel and that of a consonant; the Latin *j* approaching to *i*, the Latin *v* to *ou*. From this double tendency of these two Latin letters we get in French two very distinct ways of treating these semi-vocals, according as they incline towards the French consonantal or the French vowel state. In the first case, the Latin *v* and *j* take in French the form of two

¹ *Ortolan* comes from *hortulanus**, through the Provençal.

² The form *tragere* explains how *trahentem* has produced *trayant*, where the *y* represents the usual vocalisation (§ 131) of the *g* of *trahentem*.

well-marked consonants *v*¹ and *j* (which is in sound a soft *g*, and is sometimes represented by that letter): thus *avena*² became *avoine*, and *jocale*, *joyau*; *junicem*³, *génisse*. In the second case, the Latin *j* and *v*, becoming real vowels, are represented by *i* and *ou*: hence *Troja* becomes *Troie* (an *i* which finally disappears in such words as *je-junum*, *je-ün*, then *jeün*, a word which is an example of both processes): and the *v* = *ou* at last disappears and leaves no trace; as *pa-vonem*, (*pa-wonem*), *pa-ou-on*, *pa-on*. This, however, does not hold good of initial *v*, which being strengthened by its position remains in French.

We must now inquire how these changes have taken place.

J.

§ 137. This letter, pronounced *i-i* by the Latins, who said *i-iuvenis*, *mai-ior*, for *juvenis*, *major*⁴, soon underwent two distinct changes: (1) the first transforming this Latin *i-i*, in order to mark it better, into *d-i*, as in *ma-di-us*, found in medieval Latin⁵, for *ma-i-us*; or *di-acere* for *jacere*; and (2) when once the *j* has got a *d* to support itself, how does it become a consonant? It takes a *dj* sound, *diacere* = *djacere*, a sound represented in modern Italian by *gi* (pronounced *dgi*), as in *giacere*. This compound *dgi* sound loses its dental, and is then reduced to the soft *g* or *j* sound (as pronounced by the French). This, then, is the scale of sounds:

J (= *i-i*) → *di-i* — *dj-i* — *gi* — *j* (French): *i-iugum* → *di-iugum* — *dj-iugum* — *giugum*, *joug*.

Bearing in mind these preliminary distinctions, we may now study the passage of the Latin semi-vocal *j* into French.

§ 138. Initial *j* becomes a consonant, and is sounded as *ge*: *jam*, *jà*; *jaculare*^{*}, *jaillir*; *Januarius*, *janvier*; *jactare*, *jeter*; *jocus*, *jeu*; *Jovis-dies*, *jeudi*; *jejunus*, *jeün*; *jungere*, *joindre*; *juncus*, *jonc*; *joculari*, *jongler*; *jocari*, *jouer*; *jugum*, *joug*; *juxtare*, *jouer*; *juventia*, *jouvence*; *jocale*, *joyou*; *Judaeus*, *juif*; *judicare*, *juger*; *juvenem*, *jeüne*; *Junius*, *juin*; *jumentum*, *jument*; *jurare*, *jurcr*;

¹ The French *v* is a labial consonant, degenerated from the Latin *b*, much as the French *j*, or soft *g*, is a degenerated form of the guttural *cb* (?)

² Pronounced *a-ou-ena* at Rome.

³ Pronounced *i-iunicem* at Rome.

⁴ Cicero, Quinctilian tells us, was accustomed to write this medial *j* as *i*. 'Sciat enim Ciceroni placuisse aïo, *Maiiamque*, *geminata i scribere*.' Instit. Orat. i. 4, 11. We find *Iulius* for *Julius* in Inscriptions under the Empire. Those Inscriptions and MSS. which write *Hiesu*, *Hiaspidis*, *Hiericho*, *Hieremie*, *Trahiani*, for *Jesu*, *Jaspidis*, *Jericho*, *Jeremias*, *Trajani*, have accurately expressed this pronunciation.

⁵ For this case, see under *Mai* in the Dictionary.

jus, jus; justus, juste; a change also often expressed by soft *g*, which is the same letter as *j* in French: whence *jacere, gésir; junicem, génisse; juniperum, genièvre*.

§ 139. Medial *j* retains the Latin *i* sound, and disappears when it immediately precedes the tonic vowel: *jejunium, je-ün, jün*; when, on the other hand, it follows the tonic vowel, it remains as *j*: *Troja, Troie; raja, raie; boja, O. Fr. boie, bouée; majus, mai; major, maire; bajulare, bailler; pejor, pire; pejus, pis*¹.

V.

§ 140. Initial *v* always continues, except in the important case of *v* = *gu*, as in *Vasconia, Guascogne, Gascogne; viscum, gui; vadum, gué; vespa, guêpe; vipera, guivre*. In other words it remains, as *vanum, vain; vinum, vin; vectura, voiture; vulturius, vautour; virtutem, vertu; vacca, vache*. In a few words *v* is strengthened into either *f*, as *vicem, fois*; or into *b*, as *vervecem, brebis; vaccalarius, bachelier; vervecarius, berger; vettonica, bétoine; Vesontionem, Besançon*; but this rise from *v* to *b* is not the work of the French language; it was done in the Latin. Petronius writes *berbecem*, Pliny *bettonica*; in the fifth century we find *berbecarius*; in a tenth century MS. we have *baccalarius*.

§ 141. Medial *v*. We know that the Latin *v* was not pronounced like the French *v*, but rather like the English *w* (or like the French *ou* sound)². This sound, which was not a pure consonant like the French *v*, nor a pure vowel like the French *u*, but lay between the two, has properly been called *semivocal*. It has undergone two different methods of treatment in French, according to its approxi-

¹ The word *aider*, very irregularly formed from *adjutare*, may here be considered. *Adjutare* at a very early period became *ajutare*, as the Inscriptions shew us (see Dictionary, s. v. *aider*, where also the details of these changes are worked out). *Ajutare* soon became *aj'tare*, whence *aider*. *Abreger* from *abbreviare, abbrevjare, abrejare**, is an example of a French *g* standing for a Latin *j*.

² This rise from *v* to *b*, rare in the Latin also, especially before the fourth century, became the rule in certain patois of the Romance languages; as the Neapolitan in the East, the Gascon in the West. In Gascony the pronunciation has always been *bas* from *vos*; *boulé* from *volere**, *benir* from *venire*, &c.; a rule noticed by Scaliger, who founded on it the neat and well-known epigram—

‘Non temere antiquas mutat Vasconia voces,
Cui nihil est aliud vivere quam bibere.’

It is curious that this same pun occurs, more than a thousand years before Scaliger, on a Roman tomb: ‘Dum vixi bibi libenter; bibite vos qui vivite.’—Heuzer, Or. 6674.

mation to the consonantal or to the vowel condition: when the former, it has produced the French *v*, as in *lavare*, *laver*; *levare*, *lever*; *privare*, *priver*; *novellum*, *nouveau*; *lixivia*, *lessive*; *viventem*, *vivant*; *November*, *novembre*; *gingiva*, *gencive*. This, however, is not universal; for when the semivocal *v* inclines towards the vowel sound, it disappears in French: thus *pavonem* (pronounced *pa-ou-onem* in Rome) soon became *pa-onem*, whence *paon*; similarly *avunculus* (pronounced *a-ou-unculus*) soon was contracted to *a-unculus*; the Latin poets treat it as a trisyllabic word; it is also to be found as *aunculus* in several Inscriptions. Thus, too, we find in Inscriptions *noember* for *no-v-ember*, *juentutem* for *ju-v-entutem*. This loss of the *v* is to be found also in classical Latin, as in *boum* for *bovum**; *audii* for *audivi*; *redii* for *redivi**; *amarunt* for *amaerunt**, for *amaverunt*; *pluere* for *pluvere**. The Appendix Probi speaks of *ais* for *avis*; *rius* for *rivus*¹. This loss of *v*² also takes place in French: as in *pavonem*, *paon*; *pavorem*, *peur*; *aviolus**, *aïeul*; *vivenda*, *viande*; *clavare*, *clouer*; *avunculus*, *oncle*; *ovicla*, *ouaille*; *pluvia*, *pluie*; *caveola*, *gôle*; *uvetta**, *lucite*; *obliviosus*, *oubliux*.

§ 142. Final *v* is always hardened into *f* at the end of words: this phenomenon, which is opposed to the law stated below, § 167, is easily explained. Most of the popular words which change *v* into *f* are monosyllabic: *bovem*, *bœuf*; *brevem*, *bref*; *cervum*, *cerf*; *clavem*³, *clef*; *navem*, *nef*; *nervum*, *nerf*; *novus*, *neu*; *novum*, *neuf*; *ovum*, *œuf*; *salvum*, *sauf*; *servum*, *serf*; *sevum*, *suif*; *vivum*, *vif*; *gravem*, *grief*; *vidvum*, *veuf*⁴. Now we know that monosyllables shew a marked desire to strengthen themselves, either at the beginning by aspiration, or at the end, by introducing a strong consonant as a bulwark against phonetic decay. Besides, without insisting on this fact, the true cause of the change from *v* to *f* lies in the general tendency which leads the French language to replace soft consonants at the end of words by strong ones, in order to give greater support to the voice. For this reason the soft *d* and *g* in this position are replaced in pronunciation by the strong *t* and *c*, as in *sang et eau*, *grand homme*, where *sang* is pronounced *sanc*, and *grand*,

¹ 'Rivus non rius, avis non ais.'—App. Probi.

² In *Andegavi*, *Pictavi*, *clavus*, pronounced by the Romans *Andega-ou-i*, *Picta-ou-i*, *cla-ou-is*, &c., the Latin *v* (*ou*) joins the preceding *a*, and forms the diphthong *aou*; which, following the law of transformation into French (*au*, then *o*, lastly *ou*), has formed the three words *Anjou*, *Poitou*, *clou*.

³ Why is the *f* of *clef* mute (whence the orthography *clé*) while it remains sonorous in the other words?

⁴ The following are longer words:—*captivum*, *chétif*; *nativum*, *naïf*; *pulsativum*, *poussif*; *ogivum**, *ogif*; *restivum*, *rétif*.

*grant*¹: and similarly the final *v* is strengthened into *f*². When *v* is not final, there is no longer any reason for this strengthening process, and it remains unchanged according to § 140. This is the reason why the feminine of adjectives in *-if* is *-ive*; and why we have *bovem*, *bœuf*, but *bovarius*, *bouvier*; *navem*, *nef*, but *navirium**, *navire*; *servum*, *serf*, but *servire*, *servir*; *salvum*, *sauf*, but *salvare**, *sauver*; *nativum*, *naïf*, but *nativitatem*, *naïveté*. The same rule enables us to explain the relation between the primitive *chef* and the derivatives *chevet*, *achever*, and between such words as *br̄ef* and *brevet*, *relief* and *relever*.

IV. THE PROLONGED CONSONANTS.

(i) LABIAL. F.

§ 143. Initial *f* remains: *fortem*, *fort*; *foecum*, *feu*; *fata*, *fée*; *fabula*, *fable*; *foras*, *fors*, which last word became *hors* at an early date, just as O. Fr. *faras* (a troop of stallions) and *fardes* (clothes?) became *haras* and *hardes*. The Latin *f* being only one degree stronger than *h*, we find this same exchange between the archaic Latin *foetis*, *foecum*, *folus*, and the classical *hostis*, *hircum*, (*olus*?).

§ 144. Medial *f* invariably remains: *refutiere*, *refuser*; *defendere*, *défendre*, &c., with the one exception of *scrofella**, *écrouelle*.

§ 145. Final *f* remains: *tufus*, *tuf*; but, if followed by a mute *a*, it becomes *v*, as *genovefa*, *geneviève*.

§ 146. By the side of the spirant *f* the Latin had received from the Greek, and has passed on to the French, another aspirate *φ*, the history of which must now be considered.

The Greek *φ*, *ph* (wrongly pronounced by us as an *f*), had a very distinct sound of its own, differing from the Latin *f*. Quintilian and Priscian tell us that to pronounce *f* we must use a stronger aspiration than we should with *φ*, and that in so doing the lower lip should not touch the upper row of teeth. The *φ* was pronounced like the English *ph* in shepherd. A *p* thus aspirated necessarily dropped down to the common *p* when used by persons whose ears were not fine enough to recognise so slight a distinction; and thus at Rome, whilst the upper classes, in transferring *φ* made it first *ph*, afterwards *f*, the common people made it a *p*, thus suppressing its delicate aspirate: as in ἀφύη, which has produced the double Latin form, the learned

¹ On the other hand, the strong *s* forms an exception, being softened into a *z*, at the end of words, as in *nous aimons*, *aux enfants*, *chevaux admirables*, &c., where *nous*, *aux*, *chevaux*, are pronounced *nou-z*, *au-z*, *chevau-z*.

² This tendency is so strong that it even transforms words of learned origin, which also change final *v* into *f*, as in *activus*, *actif*; *passivus*, *passif*; *nativus*, *naïf*; *relativus*, *relatif*.

aphya, and the popular **apua**. Thus, while the learned called the **ἀμφορεύς** **amphora**, and the **στροφὴ** **strophā**, the people made them **ampora** and **stropa**, as the Appendix Probi (in the time of Nero) tells us. Probus blames the vulgar pronunciation;—‘**strophā** non **stropa**, **amphora** non **ampora**.’ This vulgar pronunciation remains in a few French words: thus **πορφύρα** produced the popular Latin **purpura**, whence *pourpre*; **κόλαφος** has both forms, learned **colaphus**, and vulgar **colapus**, so frequent in Merovingian documents, whence O.Fr. *colp*, now *coup*¹; **φάλαγγαι**, in classical Latin **phalangae**, popular Latin **palangae**, has preserved the latter form in the French *palan*, *palanque*. On the other hand, the **ph** used by the Latin literati to represent **φ** in the words they borrowed from the Greek (as **φιλοσοφία**, **philosophia**), soon, in spite of the outcries of the grammarians, was confounded with the Latin **f**. Side by side with **phaselus**, **phlegma**, **sulphur**, **tophus**, **sylphi**, **phalangae**, &c., we find, at an early date, the forms **faselus**, **flegma**, **sulfur**, **tofus**, **sylfi**, **falangae**, &c. This change of **ph** into **f** goes on in French in popular words²: as **phantasma**, *fantôme*; **philia**, *fiôle*; **phasianus**, *faisan*; **elephantum**, *olifant*; **graphium**, *greffe*³. Similarly **orphaninus*** produced the O.Fr. *orfenin*, whence *orfelin*, which the learned of the middle ages altered to *orphelin*, in order to bring it nearer to the original Latin form.

(ii) DENTALS. S, X, Z.

S.

§ 147. Initial **s**, if followed by a vowel, remains: **solus**, *seul*; **subtus**, *sous*; **sella**, *selle*; **surdus**, *sourd*. But **st** becomes *est*; **sp**, *esp*; **sc**, *esc*, the prefixed *e* tending to render the pronunciation more easy: thus we have **stare**, O. Fr. *ester*; **scribere**, O. Fr. *escrire*; **sperare**, *espérer*; and this *s* is not uncommonly absorbed, its place being marked by the acute accent on the initial *e*: as *escrire*, *écrire*; **statum**, *estat*, *état*. Similarly **ast** becomes *ât*, as in *astre*, *âtre*.

§ 148. Medial **s** remains: as **cerasus**, *cerise*; **quassare**, *casser*.

¹ Sometimes a **p** sprung from a **φ** is treated in French as if it were an original **p**: thus the Greek **ζίζυφον** became **ziziphus**, with a popular form **zizupus**, which then underwent the regular change of **p** into **b** (§ 111), whence **zizubus**, whence the ill-formed *jujube*.

² It remains as **ph** in learned words: **philosophia**, *philosophie*; **phalangeus**, *phalange*; **phoebus**, *phébus*; except in some scientific terms, introduced somewhat early (as we have seen in § 140), which have changed **ph** into *f*, as **φαντασία**, *fantaisie*; **φανταστικός**, *fantastique*; **phrenesis**, *frénésie*.

³ There are a few of these double consonants which have a like origin; as **cophinus**, common Latin **cofinus**, *coffre*.

But *se'r* drops the *s*, as is seen in *crescere*, *croître*; *pascere*, *pâître*; *cognoscere*, *connaître*. Similarly *sm*, *sn*, *sc*, *st*, *sp*, often lose the *s*, as in *asinus*, *âne*; *baptisma*, *baptême*; *auscultare*, *écouter*; *magister*, *maître*; *despectum*, *dépit*, &c.; the preceding vowel is usually accented. This disappearance of the *s* is at least as old as the twelfth century (if we regard the pronunciation); though the written language did not drop it till the middle of last century: it is retained in the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie*, A.D. 1740. In some cases the *s* is retained, as *restare*, *rester*; *accostare*, *accoster*; though *costa* becomes *côte*.

§ 149. Final *s* sometimes remains: *ursus*, *ours*; *subtus*, *sous*; *minus*, *moins*. Or it becomes *z*, as *casa*, *chez*; *nasus*, *nez*; *adsatis*, *assez*. Or *x*, as *duos*, *deux*; *tussis*, *toux*; *otiosus*, *oiseux*; *sponsus*, *époux*. *Ss* sometimes becomes *s*, as *passus*, *pas*; *crassus*, *gras*.

X.

§ 150. Medial *x* sometimes remains: as *sexaginta*, *soixante*. Or it becomes *ss*: as *examen*, *essaim*; *laxare*, *laisser*; *coxa*, *cuisse*; *axilla*, *aisselle*. Sometimes it drops to *s*, as in *dextrarius*, *destrier*.

§ 151. Final *x* remains: *sex*, *six*; *luxum*, *luxe*. In *buxus*, *buis*, it falls to *s*.

Z.

§ 152. Initial *z* remains: *zelum*, *zèle*; *zelosus* however becomes *jalous*; and *jujube* is an ill-formed representative of *zizyphum*.

V.—LIQUIDS. R, L.

R.

§ 153. Initial *r* remains: *regnum*, *règne*; *rupta*, *route*; *regem*, *roi*; *ripa*, *rive*.

§ 154. Medial *r* remains: *soricem*, *souris*; *carmen*, *charme*. It also becomes *l* in some few cases: as *paraveredus*, *palefroi*. It also sometimes becomes *s*, as in *pluriores**, *plusieurs*. It is sometimes dropped before *s* by assimilation, *dorsum* = *dossum*, and then by dropping one *s*, as *dorsum*, *dos*; *persica*, O. Fr. *pesche*, *pêche*.

§ 155. Final *r* remains usually: as *audire*, *ouïr*; *carrus*, *char*; but in some cases it becomes *l*, as *altare*, *autel*; *cribrum*, *crible*; and sometimes it becomes *s*, as in *adorare*, *arroser*; *chaise* for *chaire*, from *cathedra*.

I.

§ 156. Initial *l* remains: *littera, lettre*; *lingua, langue*; *legem, loi*. It also becomes *r*, a change which dates back to Merovingian days: *lusciniola, rossignol*. Also *n*, as *libella, niveau*.

§ 157. Medial *l* remains: as *aquila, aigle*; *filius, fils*; *circulus, cercle*. It also becomes *n*, as is seen in *posterula** (O. Fr. *posterle, posterne*), *poterne*; *margula* (O. Fr. *marle*), *marne*. Also *r*, as *ulmus, orne*; *cartula, chartre*; *capitulum, chapitre*.

It should be noticed that this *l* is often softened into *u* in the combinations *ol, ul* preceding a consonant: as *collum, cou*; *auscultare, écouter*; *pulverem, poudre*; *sulphur, soufre*; *col'phus, coup*: also *al* before a consonant drops to *au*, as *calcare*, O. Fr. *caucher*; *calidus, chaud*. This process took place in French times. The *l* is sometimes strengthened by being doubled, as *bajulare, bailler*; *filia, fille*.

§ 158. Final *l* remains in *solus, seul*; *sal, sel*; *supercilium, sourcil*; *mel, miel*. A final double *l* is either reduced to a single *l*, as *allium, ail*; *mille, mil*; or softened to *u*, as *agnellum, agneau*.

It is sometimes entirely dropped, as *angelus, ange*; O. Fr. *oïl, oui*; O. Fr. *nennil, nenni*.

VI.—NASALS. M, N.

M.

§ 159. Initial *m* remains: *mare, mer*; *manus, main*; *mille, mil*. It also becomes *n*, as *mappa, nappe*; *matta, nalle*.

§ 160. Medial *m* remains: *camera, chambre*; *computare, compter* (which, in comparison with its 'doublet' *conter*, seems to be a more modern form): or it becomes *n*, as *semita, sente*; *computare, conter*; *simius (simjus), singe*; *primum, prin in printemps*. Also the *m* in *mn* sometimes becomes *n*, as *columna, colonne*: while in other cases, as *alluminare, allumer*, the *n* disappears. In the peculiar case *dumetum, duvet*, the *m* has become *b* in Latin days, and the *b* naturally falls to *v*.

§ 161. Final *m* remains: *dama, daim*; *nomen, nom*; *famem, faim*. Also it becomes *n*, as *rem, rien*; *meum, tuum, suum, mon, ton, son*.

N.

§ 162. Initial *n* remains: *nomen, nom*; *non, non*; *nos, nous*; *niasum, nez*.

§ 163. Medial *n* remains: as *ruina*, *ruine*; *mentiri*, *mentir*; *mentum*, *menton*. Also it becomes *m*, as *nominare*, *nommer*; *carpinus*, *charme*; *hominem*, *homme*. Also *l*: *orphaninus**, *orphelin*; *Panormus*, *Palerme*; *Bononia*, *Bologne*. Also *r*: *ordinem*, *ordre*; *diaconus*, *diacre*; *Londinum*, *Londres*. *N* also disappears in some cases before the origin of the French language, as in *pagensis*, *pagesis**, *pais*, *pays*. Also, it is lost from such combinations as *uv*, as *conventus*, *convent*; *nc*, as *concha*, *coque*; *rn*, as *alburnum*, *aubour*; *ns*, as in *mansionem*, *maison*; *pēsare*, *peser*: in these cases it was probably lost in late Latin.

§ 164. Final *n* remains: *non*, *non*; *sonus*, *son*; *bonus*, *bon*. Or it disappears, as *nomen*, *nom*. In words having *nn* in the last syllable, one *n* disappears, as *annus*, *an*; *pannus*, *pan*; *bannum*, *ban*; *stannum*, *étain*.

PART II.

THE PRINCIPLES WHICH RULE THE PERMUTATIONS OF LANGUAGE.

§ 165. We may thus sum up the results of our inquiry by stating the laws on which the change of the Latin letters into French rests; and these (using the language of natural history) we may call the laws of *least action*, and of *transition*.

§ 166. I. LAW OF LEAST ACTION¹.—It is a characteristic of every human effort to try to exert itself with the *least action*, that is, with the smallest possible expenditure of energy. Language follows this law, and its successive transformations are caused by the endeavour to diminish this effort, and by the desire of reaching a more easy pronunciation. The knowledge of this endeavour, when combined with a study of the structure of the vocal apparatus, gives us the true cause of these changes of language.

§ 167. This need of greater ease in pronunciation shews itself in the general weakening of the Latin letters when they pass into French words: thus the *c* and *g*, pronounced hard by the Romans

¹ In his admirable *Grammaire comparée du Sanskrit, du Grec, et du Latin*, M. Baudry has shewn the influence of these two principles on the formation of ancient languages. I hope to shew that they may be further confirmed by the history of the French language.

before *e* and *i*¹, as *fekerunt*, *kivitatem*, *guemellus*, *guibba* (*focerunt*, *civitatem*, *gemellus*, *gibba*) have become soft in French, the hard *c* passing into the *ç* sound, the hard *g* into the *j* sound, so that where the Latins said *kedere*, *aguere*, the French say *céder*, *agir*. Similarly the Latin *p* is softened into *v*, *ripa*, *crepare*, *saponem*, becoming *rive*, *crêper*, *savon*: in some cases the weakening is so great that the Latin letter altogether disappears; as *crudelis* passes into *cruel*, *sudare* into *suer*, *obedire* into *obéir*.

§ 168. In other cases, the letters in contact being *dissimilar*, the French language assimilates them in order to make the pronunciation easier; thus it changes *dr* into *rr*; *adripare*, *arriver*; *quadratum*, *carré*; similarly *tr* is softened into *rr*, as *putrere*, *pourrir*; *latronem*, *larron*. Here moreover, as in most cases, the French only follows the example of the Latin language itself, in which the tendency towards assimilation was strongly developed; thus the Romans said *arridere* for *adridere*, *arrogantem* for *adrogantem*, &c. From this regular progress of languages towards an easier pronunciation, we may conclude that languages always descend, never climb, the scales of sounds: thus while *tr* is softened into *rr*, *rr* is never hardened into *tr*; *latronem* may descend into *larron*, but *parricidium* never ascends in French to *patricide*; either it must remain as it is, *parricide*, or grow softer still by simplifying the *rr* into *r*. Similarly *ll* is often reduced to *l*, as in *ampulla*, *ampoule*; *bullā*, *boule*.

§ 169. Another phenomenon, which corresponds to this assimilation of letters, and also springs from the desire of ease in pronunciation, is the separation or *differentiation* of similar letters, so as to render their emission from the mouth easier. If a Latin word has two *r*'s, in French the pronunciation will be softened by the change of the one *r* into *l*, as *cribrum*, *crible*: thus the Latin *parafrædus* becomes *palefroi*, not *parefroi*; *peregrinus* becomes *pèlerin*, not *pélerin*. So too, if there are two *l*'s, the French changes one into *r*; *lusciniola* becomes *rossignol*, not *lossignol*. This process has received the name of *dissimilation*. This balancing of letters in the effort after a vocal equilibrium was not unknown to the Latins, who, to avoid the two *r*'s, said *ruralis*, *muralis*, instead of *ruraris*, *muraris*: to avoid the two *l*'s, they said *epularis*, *stellaris*, instead of *epulalis*, *stellalis*².

§ 170. Together with this 'dissimilation,' which seeks to avoid the disagreeable repetition of the same letter, we must notice another

¹ See the word *agencer* in the Dictionary.

² In a word, the suffixes *aris*, *alis*, being alike in origin and meaning, the Romans preferred *aris*, when the word had already an *l* in it (as *stellaris*, from *stella*), and *alis*, if the word had an *r* in it (*ruralis*, from *ruris*). See Baudry, *Grammaire comparée du Sanskrit, du Grec, et du Latin*, p. 101.

process, 'metathesis,' the transposition or displacement of a consonant, which is also done to facilitate pronunciation: thus, *formaticum*, *turbare*, *paupertatem*, at first became *formage*, *tourver*, *pauverté*, as may be seen in Old French texts; and then by metathesis of the *r*, *fromage*, *trouver*, *pauvrete*.

§ 171. II. LAW OF TRANSITION. The law of least action shews us the cause of the transformations of language, and of the permutation of letters; the law of transition will teach us the conditions of these changes and their course. 'Permutation moves on step by step, and never more than one step at a time. A letter does not at a bound change its order, degree, or family; it can only make one of these changes at once'.¹ Thus,—to return to the word *putrere*, given above,—the classical *putrere* did not turn at once into the French *pourrir*; it passed in the Merovingian Latin into the forms *putrire*, *pudrire*, and in Old French through the successive forms *podrir* and *porrir*, whence finally *pourrir*: the *tr* had to become the intermediate *dr* before it reached *rr*.

The Dictionary will present to us, so far as it is possible to write it, the history of every letter, and will connect the Latin with the French by the intermediate links of medieval Latin and the Old French.

PART III.

EXCEPTIONS TO PHONETICS. EFFECT OF CORRUPTION ON THE FORMATION OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

§ 172. Though the laws of Phonetics rule with precision almost all the words in the French language, there are still a few which seem, as far as we know, to be refractory, and to refuse to be classified under established heads: just as in natural history there are some beings which have not yet found their proper place under the divisions of science.

These exceptions to the rules of Phonetics have a double cause: or rather, the infraction of the rules is only apparent, and is due to influences which we are as yet unacquainted with, and to secondary laws which limit or modify the primary ones; or these infractions of law

¹ F. Baudry, *Grammaire comparée du Sanskrit, du Grec, et du Latin*, p. 83.

are the result of corruption. Words thus corrupted cannot be used as arguments to throw doubt on the existence of the laws of language and their firm establishment: for, as M. Littré says, 'it is by means of the general and positive rules that we can affirm that there is an error even where we do not know the circumstances or the conditions of the error; they enable us to divide the whole into the regular and correct part and the part altered and mutilated by the inevitable faults of time and of mankind.'

And besides, in many cases the corruption is only apparent, not real, or if it does exist, it is not the French language that is to blame: thus *écouter* (Old French *escouter*, *escoller*, originally *escultre*) is a very irregular outcome of the classical Latin *auscultare*, for the Latin *au* never becomes *e* in French, and if the word had been regularly formed, it would have been *osculter*, not *escouter*, as the Latin *au* habitually becomes *o* (*aurum*, *or*; *pausare*, *poser*, &c.). Now here to all appearance is a flagrant exception, and Phonetics seem to be at fault. This, however, is not the case. Phonetics are blameless; for we know from Flavius Caper that in the third century men said, not *auscultare*, but *ascultare*, whence according to rule, comes the form *escouter*, as *a* becomes *e* (*patrem*, *père*; *pratrum*, *pré*; *gratum*, *gré*; &c.). Thus in this case the corruption dates back to the popular Latin, and the French language has nothing to do with it.

The same is the case when the French language seems to violate the Latin accent, in such words as *encre* from *encaustum*; *persil* from *petroselinum*, borrowed by the Romans from the Greek (*ἔγκαιστον*, *πετροσέλινον*). Here the French retains the original Greek accent, which had been preserved by the Latins in these borrowed words. In *souris*, *siègle*, *mordra*, *foie*, *fin*, *faïte*, from *sóricem*, *secále*, *mordére*, *ficátum*, *finitus*, *fastígium*, the accent had already been displaced in vulgar Latin, which said *soricem*, *sécale*, *mórdere*, *ficatum*, *finitus*, *fástigium*.

But beside these apparent infractions of the laws of Phonetics, there are also real exceptions, caused by corruption or chance,—cases of Latin words in which the passage into French is governed by no known laws, and which sound like painful discords in the harmonious unity of the language. These errors are man's mark left on the vocabulary, the arbitrary element in the formation of the French tongue. If we compare with their Latin originals the words *germandrée*, *chamaedrys*; *amidon*, *amylum*¹; *camomille*, *chamaemelum*; *ancolie*, *aquilegia*; *érable*, *acer arbor*; *échalotte*, *Ascalonicum*; *estragon*, *draconem*; *réglisse*, *liquiritia*; *girofle*, *caryophyllum*; *marjolaine*, *amaracana**, we shall find ourselves face to face with the worst corruptions in the language: let us note at the same time that

¹ Here the corruption is older than the French language; *amidum* for *amylum* is found in a Latin document of the ninth century.

almost all these words indicate medicinal plants, and have come down to us through herbalists and apothecaries. Nor is it astonishing that a long special use has deformed and corrupted such words; for the people often torture learned words so as to give them a sense of some kind—thus one may any day hear the common folk ask for *de l'eau d'anon* for *laudanum*, and the like. To this class also belongs *boutique*, from *apotheca*, one of the most striking instances of corruption. *Apotheca* would regularly have produced *aboutaie*, as the Latin initial *a* never drops out in French, and it is contrary to rule for the Latin *e* between two vowels to become *g* in French at the end of a word; in that position the Latin *e* always disappears (*baca*, *baie*; *braca*, *braie*; *ebriaca*, *ivraie*); so that, like *theca*, *taie*, *apotheca* ought to have become *aboutaie*¹. If we add to this list a few more words², we shall have the full catalogue of all forms due to chance or inexplicable disturbance: it will be seen how very small their sum total is, compared with the whole French language. Still, it is most important for us to be able to ascertain the truth. From the days of St. Augustine, who held that the explanation of words, like the interpretation of dreams, depends on the fancy of each person who tries them, down to Voltaire, who believed that chance or corruption were the sole causes of the revolutions of language, human speech has ever been regarded as the product of the arbitrary caprice of men. Modern science has now shewn that languages are not the work of chance; that they are a natural and organic growth, of which man is not the author, but the instrument. Philology has narrowed to its proper limits the part played by caprice and corruption in the formation of languages, without utterly annihilating it.

¹ *Aboutaie* would not be the final form. We know on one hand that the Latin *p* does not stop at *b*, but drops down to *v*; on the other hand we know that *t* between two vowels always drops out in French; so that *aboutaie* would become *avoutaie*, and finally *avouaie*, the last regular contraction of *apotheca*.

² *Adamantem*, *diamant*; *emendare*, *amender*; *amygdale*, *amande*; *tremere*, *craindre*; *carbunculus*, *escarboucle*; *scintilla*, *étincelle*; *sarcophagus*, *cercueil*; *fracticius*, *friche*; *lampetra*, *lamproie*; *unicornu*, *licorne*; *umbilicus*, *nombil*. As to the words *lendemain*, *loriot*, *lierre*, which in Old French were rightly spelt *endemain*, *oriot*, *ierre* (see the Dictionary for these words), they must be reckoned as corruptions not of the Latin word, but of the French.

PART IV.

DERIVATION.

§ 173. BEFORE we enter into necessary details in dealing with derivation, under the three heads of substantive, adjective, and verb, we must forewarn our reader that every suffix must be regarded 'from three points of view;—those of *origin*, *form*, and *accentuation*.

§ 174. 1. *Origin*.—Suffixes may be of Latin origin (as *premier* from *primarius*), or of French origin, that is, formed on the model of Latin suffixes (as *encrier* from *encre*) but having no correspondent Latin original.

§ 175. 2. *Form*.—We must carefully distinguish suffixes of learned formation from those of popular origin; i.e. such derivatives as *primaire*, *séculaire*, *scholaire*, which come from the learned, from such as *premier* (*primarius*), *séculier* (*secularis*), *écolier* (*scholaris*), which have been formed by the common people.

§ 176. 3. *Accentuation*.—Here the Latin suffixes may be put under two heads: (α) the accented, having a long penultimate, as *mortalis*, *humánus*, *vulgáris*; and (β) the unaccented or atonic, with a short penultimate, as *ásinus*, *pórticus*, *móbilis*.

§ 177. Accented Latin suffixes are retained in the French, as *mortel*, *humain*, "vulgaire." The language having got possession of these suffixes, *-el*, *-ain*, *-aire*, presently uses them to form new derivatives, applying them to words which had no corresponding suffixes in Latin: by such additions have been formed such words as *vis-uel*, *loint-ain*, *visionn-aire*, derivatives created at first hand by the French language.

§ 178. Atonic Latin suffixes, *ás-inus*, *pórt-icus*, *jud-icem*, all perish as they pass into French by a natural consequence of the law of accentuation: thus *ásinus* gives us *âne*; *pórticus*, *porche*; *júdicem*, *juge*. After losing the atonic *i* these suffixes had no strength left in them for the production of new derivatives. What, in fact, does the suffix *-le* in *gré-le* (*gracilis*); *humb-le* (*humilis*); *douil-le* (*ductilis*), represent to the common ear? Who would believe that these three French words are formed by means of the same suffix, if he had not the Latin words before him? While the Latin *-ilis* is very fruitful, the French *-le* is but a sterile termination. Similarly, it may be seen by such examples as *diab-le* (*diabólus*); *meub-le* (*mobilis*); *peup-le* (*populus*), that the three Latin suffixes, *-ólus*, *-ilis*, *-ulus*, are uniformly merged in the French *-le*; a fact which indicates

the indistinctness of their sound on the popular ear, owing to the dropping of the atonic penultimate vowel. It was not till several centuries after the birth of the French language that the learned, not understanding the proper function of accent in the formation of terminations, foolishly followed the Latin form, imposing on it a false accent, and displacing the true accent. Then sprang up words like *portique* (**porticus**); *mobile* (**mobilis**); *fragile* (**fragilis**); words opposed to the genius of the French language, barbarous words, neither Latin nor French, defying the laws of accent of both languages. In a word, of these two classes of suffixes, the former, the accented, are alone strong enough to bear any development in French; the others, the atonic, have fallen dead, without producing a single new derivative. These are the principles which will form the basis of our study of suffixes.

SECTION I.

DERIVATION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

LATIN substantives, adjectives, verbs, prepositions¹, have produced French substantives.

CHAPTER I.

FRENCH SUBSTANTIVES DERIVED FROM LATIN SUBSTANTIVES².

§ 179. THE French language has carried over several thousands of Latin substantives, such as *chanfre*, **cantor**; *pâtre*, **pastor**; *leçon*, **lectionem**, &c.; and has also created a vast number of others from French substantives already existing; such as *journée*, **année**, *soirée*, **matinée**, from *jour*, *an*, *soir*, *matin*; *chevalerie* from *chevalier*, &c. All these formations are studied in detail in §§ 191, sqq., under the heads of the suffixes -**alis**, -**anus**, -**aris**, -**arius**, -**aticum**, -**atus**, -**etum**, -**eria***, -**ianus**, -**ile**, -**iste**, to which the reader is referred.

¹ We do not here speak of pronouns, for there is only one French word which has sprung from a Latin pronoun, that is, *identité* from **idem**; and even in this case, it is not from classical but scholastic Latin, which produced the form **identitatem** and **identicus**; so that even this word is not of popular origin.

² For all parts of this treatise on derivation and composition I have followed Mätzner's admirable classification.

CHAPTER II.

FRENCH SUBSTANTIVES DERIVED FROM LATIN ADJECTIVES.

§ 180. JUST as *un mort* stands for *un homme mort*, *un mortel* for *un être mortel*, by excluding the substantive and calling the object by the name of its epithet, so the words *matin*, *jour*, *hiver*, have been formed from the Latin adjectives *matutinum*, *diurnum*, *hibernum*, sc. *tempus*: similarly *ciergê*, *roche*, *neige*, *grange*, *lange*, *longe*, *lé*, *chêne*, *droit*, *hôtel*, are from the adjectives *cereus*, *rupea* *, *nivea*, *granea* *, *lanea*, *lumbea* *, *latus*, *quercinus* *, *directum*, *hospitalis*. Several substantives of this class, such as *sanglier*, *linge*, *coursier*, *bouclier*, were adjectives in Old French (as may be seen under these words in the Dictionary), the Old French phrase running *un drap linge*, *un porc sanglier*, *un cheval coursier*, *un écu bouclier*; they became substantives at a comparatively late epoch in the history of the language. For details, see under the suffixes cited in § 179, and also under the three suffixes, *-tas*, *-tudo*, *-ia* (*it-ia*).

CHAPTER III.

FRENCH SUBSTANTIVES DERIVED FROM LATIN PREPOSITIONS.

§ 181. THESE are very rare, whether they come direct from the Latin, as *contrée* from *contrata* * (derived from *contra*), *entrailles* from *interanea* (derived from *inter*), or whether they have been formed first hand by the French, as *avantage* from *avant*, *devanture* from *devant*.

CHAPTER IV.

FRENCH SUBSTANTIVES DERIVED FROM LATIN VERBS.

§ 182. THE French language derives substantives from verbs either by using the root of the verb, with or without suffixes; or by using the present infinitive, or the present participle, the past participle, or the future passive participle.

§ 183. I. i. *From the verb-root with suffix.*—By joining to the verb-root certain terminations, each of which brings with it a special modification of the meaning, the French language has created a multitude of substantives: thus from *abreuv-er*, *éclair-er*, *all-er*, it has produced *abreuv-oir*, *éclair-eur*, *all-ure*. These suffixes thus used for the creation of substantives are about twenty in number [*-alis*, *-anda* (*-enda*), *-antia*, *-anus*, *-aldus*, *-ardus*, *-aris*, *-arius*, *-aster*, *-aticum*, *-atus*, *-etum*, *-eria* *? *-ela*, *-ianus*, *-icius*, *-ile*, *-ina*, *-issa*, *-iste*, *-men* (*-amen*, *-imen*, *-umen*), *-mentum*, *-or* (*-tor*, *-sor*), *-orius*, *-tionem*, *-ura*]. See Sect. III. Chapter I. for the detailed study of each of these suffixes.

§ 184. ii. *From the verb-root without suffix.*—The French language creates new substantives by taking them from the verb, by the simple addition to its root of the gender-ending: thus, after the Latin verbs *apportare*, *purgare*, *appellare*, have given the verbs *apporter*, *purger*, *appeler*, the French language takes the roots of these verbs, *apport*, *purge*, *appel*, and uses them as new substantives, which had no originals in Latin, and are called *verbal substantives*. The verbs so treated number about three hundred¹, and are all of the first conjugation². A certain number of these substantives are concrete: as *ragoût* from *ragoûter*, *rabat* from *rabattre*, *décor* from *décorer*, *égout* from *égoutter*, *empois* from *empeser*, *engrais* from *engraisser*, *réverbère* from *réverbérer*, *repaire* from O. Fr. *repaire*, *réchaud* from *re* and *échauder*, *dépêche* from *dépêcher*, *cri* from *crier*, *conservé* from *conserver*, *contour* from *contourner*, *traile* from *trailer*, *relief* from *relèver*, *repli* from *replier*; the most of them are abstract, and indicate the action expressed by the verb: such are *appel* from *appeler*, *apport* from *apporter*, *baisse* from *baisser*, *aide* from *aider*, *avance* from *avancer*, *épouvante* from *épouvanter*, *offre* from *offrir*, *pêche* from *pêcher*, *recherche* from *rechercher*, *trempe* from *tremper*, &c.³

Whence has the genius of the French language learnt so fruitful and ingenious a process, enabling it to create so large a number of substantives which have no Latin parent? The answer is at hand—The French and the Latin are simply successive conditions of the same language; and there is no grammatical process employed in the French which is not to be found, in germ at least, in the Latin; thus the Romans in their day created (especially in their time of decadence) verbal substantives out of their infinitives: thus from *probare*, *luctari*, &c. came *proba*, *lucta*, which appear for the first time long after the verb; *proba* in Ammianus Marcellinus, *lucta* in Ausonius.

Two characteristic facts shew us with what fertility the French language has developed this process thus handed down to it from the Latin. On the one hand, it has been applied to words which are completely strangers to the Latin language, and such substantives as *galop*, *début*, *regard*, have been formed from verbs of Germanic

¹ These derivatives have a peculiarity which is quite unique; they are shorter than the words whence they come. We must carefully avoid confounding these substantives, which spring from verbs, and are therefore subsequent to them, with those which have given birth to verbs and therefore existed before them (such as *fête*, *lard*, whence *fêter*, *larder*).

² The eight or ten substantives (such as *maintien* from *maintenir*, *recueil* from *recueillir*, *accueil* from *accueillir*) which belong to other conjugations have been formed by analogy. The other conjugations have formed no verbal substantives like those of the first conjugation, because they have at their disposal the strong participial substantives (studied in § 188).

³ About one-third of these substantives are of the masculine gender.

origin, such as *galoper*, *débiter*, *regarder*; on the other hand, the process is still in active operation, and daily gives birth to fresh words; thus of late years have appeared *casse* from *casser*, *chauffe* from *chauffer*¹; and this fact shews us the persistent nature and spontaneous action of the laws of language, and the certainty with which the popular instinct advances, quite unconsciously, in the formation of new words.

§ 185. II. *The Infinitive*.—From the present infinitive come a tolerably large number of masculine substantives, such as *dîner*, *déjeuner*, *souper*, *godder*, *vivre* and *vivres*, *manger*, *boire*, *loyer*, *savoir*, *pouvoir*, *devoir*, *plaisir*, *être*, *loisir*, *repentir*, *avenir*, *sourire*, *baiser*, *souvenir*, &c., all of them used as masculine substantives.

§ 186. III. *The Present Participle*.—Just as the Latin language had created a substantive, *amans* (a lover), from the present participle of the verb *amare*, so the French language has created, by help of present participles, the substantives *marchand* from *mercantem**, *manant* from *manentem*; *sergent*, *servientem*; *séant*, *sedentem*, to say nothing of forms which have come direct from the French participle, such as *tranchant*, *vivant*, *servant*, *gouvernante*, *méchant*, from *trancher*, *vivre*, *servir*, *gouverner*; *méchant*, O. Fr. *meschant*, is from the old verb *mescheoir*, like *séant* from *seoir*, *échéant* from *échoir*.

§ 187. IV. *The Past Participle*.—The Latin tongue possessed the faculty of creating substantives out of its past participles: thus from *peccatum*, p. p. of *peccare*, came the substantive *peccatum*, a sin; from *fossa*, p. p. of *fodere*, came *fossa*, a ditch, &c. And the French language, not content with thus turning the Latin participles into substantives (as in *avoué*, *advocatus*; *écrit*, *scriptum*, &c.), in its turn expanded this grammatical process, and created from French participles a multitude of substantives masculine and feminine, such as *fait*, *reçu*, *dû*, *réduit*, masculines, and *croisée*, *nichée*, *durée*, *tranchée*, *partie*, *issue*, feminines, all of them past participles of the verbs *faire*, *devoir*, *recevoir*, &c. And this it does especially with feminine participles. The number of substantives thus obtained is considerable; for the French language forms substantives with both classes of participles, the strong as well as the weak².

¹ *La chauffe*, a furnace; *une surface de chauffe*, a fire-surface, flue-surface.

² A *strong* participle is one which is accented on the root, as *dīctus*, *fāctus*, *trāctus*; a *weak* participle is accented on the ending, as *am-ātus*, *purg-ātus*. Similarly, in French, *dit*, *fait*, *joint*, are *strong*; *aimée*, *purgée*, *weak* participles. The *strong* participles are those which ordinary grammarians class mechanically under the name of irregular participles, and *weak* ones under the name of the regular. For further details, see *Historical Grammar*, p. 140.

1. Formed from *weak* (or regular) participles; such as *chevauchée*, *accouchée*, &c.

2. Formed from *strong* (or irregular) participles; such as *dit*, *joint*, *réduit*, *trait*, &c. We know (see *Historical Grammar*, p. 140) that Modern French has replaced most of these strong participles by weak ones; still the substantives formed from the strong forms remain: thus the old feminine participle *défense*, *defensa*, has been replaced by the weak form *défundue*, when used as a participle, while it remains in its old form as a substantive.

§ 188. The following is a list of these strong participles¹, no longer in use as such, but still remaining as substantives.

It will be seen that the modern form, the correspondent weak participle, is set side by side (within brackets) with the old strong participle, which has become a substantive, and the Latin word whence it comes:—

Emplette, *implicita* (*employée*); *exploit*, *explicitum* (*éplœ*); *meute*, *móvita* (*mûe*), and its compound *émeute*, *exmóvita* (*émue*); *pointe*, *puncta* (*poindre*, in the sense of to prick = *púngere*; this word remains as a participle in the word *courte-pointe*, in O. Fr. *coulte-pointe*, from Latin *cúlcita-puncta*); *course*, *cursa* (*courue*); *trait*, *tractum*, and its compounds *por-trait*, *retrait*, *traile*, &c.; *source*, *sursa* (*surgie*), and its compound *ressource*; * (the verb is *sourdre*, *súrgère*); *route*, *rupta* (*rompue*), and its compounds *déroute*, *banqueroute*, i.e. *banque rompue*; *défense*, *defensa* (*défundue*), and its congeners *offense*, &c.; *lente*, *téndita* (*tendue*), and its compounds *attente*, *dé lente*, *entente*, &c.; *rente*, *réddita* (*rendue*); *pente*, *péndita* * (*pendue*), and its compounds *soupente*, *suspendita* * (*suspendue*); *poste*, *pósi ta* (*posé*); *repas*, *repastus* (*repu*); *croît*, *créscitum* * (*crue*), and its compound *surcroît*; *semonce*, formerly *semonse*, *summonsa* *; *entorse*, *intorsa* *; *suite*, *séquita* * (*suivie*), whence *poursuite*; *vente*, *véndita* (*vendue*); *perte*, *pérdita* (*perdue*); *quêle*, *quaésita* (*quêlée*), and its compounds *conquêle*, *requêle*, *enquêle*; *recelte*, *recepta* (*reque*); *dette*, *débita* (*dûe*); *réponse*, *responsa* (*répondue*); *élite*, *electa* (*élue*); *tonte*, *tóndita* * (*tendue*); *mors*, *morsus* (*mordu*); *fonte*, *fúndita* (*fondue*); compound *refonte*; *toise*, *tensa* (*tendue*); *ponie*, *póndita* * (*pondue*); *fente*, *féndita* (*fendue*); *faute*, *fállita* (*faillie*); *mallôte*, *male-tóllita*; *boite*, *bíbita*

¹ More than one participle in this list has never been used in French except as a substantive; and its participial usage dates either from the classical or the rustic Latin, which latter often created forms of which no trace remains in any text, but which survive in the corresponding French words. Thus *entorse*, *semonce*, *suite* (in Italian *seguita*), *croît* (It. *cresciuto*), cannot answer to the classical forms *intorta*, *summonita*, *secuta*, *cretum*, but to the popular forms *intorsa* *, *summonsa* *, *sequita* *, *crecscitum* *.

(*bue*); *secousse*, *succussa* (*secouée*); and its congener *rescousse*, from O. Fr. *escousse*, which is the Latin *excussa*; *fuite*, *fûgita*; *promesse*, *promissa* (*promise*); *éluse*, *exclusa* (*exclue*); *impôt*, *impôsitum* (*imposé*); *dépôt*, *depôsitum* (*déposé*); *prévôt*, *praepôsitum* (*préposé*); *suppôt*, *suppôsitum* (*supposé*); *entrepôt*, *interpôsitum* * (*entreposé*)¹; *descende*, *descendita* * (*descendue*); *plaid*, *plâcitum*².

Thus, while Old French said *être mors*, *morsus*; *être route*, *rupta*, for *être mordue*, *rompue*. Modern French, replacing the Old French *mors* and *route* by *mordu* and *rompu*, created from these old participles new substantives (*un mors de cheval*, *une route*). In a few cases, very rare ones, the strong participle survives beside the weak one; as in *un fil tors*, and *un fil tordu*, which has not hindered the formation of the substantive *tort*, conformably with the rule we have described³. Side by side with these two forms of expression we have the triple form *une femme absoute*, *une femme absolue*, and the substantive *absoute*.

SECTION II.

DERIVATION OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 189. ADJECTIVES are formed 1. by the present participle; as *charmant*, *savant*, *dévorant*, the present participles of the verbs *charmer*, *savoir*, *dévorer*. It often happens that a verb has disappeared in Modern French, while its present participle remains as an adjective; thus the Old French verbs *méchoir*, *béer*, *galer*, remain only in their participles *méchant*, *béant*, *galant*, which are now used as adjectives.

2. From the past participle:—*poli*, *commu*, *fleuri*, &c., from *polir*, *connaître*, *fleurir*, &c.

3. From the verb-root.—This process, which we shewed, § 184, to be so fruitful for substantives, has not been equally so for adjectives; still some traces of it occur in the adjectives *gonfle* from *gonfler*, *dispos*, which comes from *disposer*, not from the Latin *dispositus*,

¹ *Propos* and *repos* have no place in this list, as they are the substantives of the verbs *proposer* and *reposer*, as has been seen in § 184.

² We may add to this list *dessert*, *desserte*, formed by analogy from the verb *desservir*; *absoute*, *absoluta*; *soute*, *soluta*; *chute*, *caduta* *, although these participles are not strong in Latin.

³ I have naturally included in this list only those strong participles which have remained only as substantives, leaving out all those which remain in French as both participles and substantives; such as *dit*, *joint*, *adjoint*, *réduit*, *conduit*, *conduite*, *produit*, *enduit*, *biscuit*, *ouïe*, *clos*, *enclos*, *couvert*, *découverte*, *mise*, *remise*, *prise*, *surprise*, *défaite*, *crue*, *contrainte*, *empreinte*, *feinte*, &c.

which would have given *dépôt*, as may be seen from *impositus*, *impôt*; *suppositus*, *suppôt*; *praepositus*, *prévôt*.

4. By suffixes.—By this means the French language produces fresh adjectives; (α) from substantives, as *mensonger*, *courageux*, *âgé*, from *mensonge*, *courage*, *âge*; or (β) from adjectives, as *jaundtre*, *lourdaud*, *vieillot*, from *jaune*, *lourd*, *vieil*; or (γ) from verbs, as *comparable*, *redoubtable*, *semblable*, as *comparer*, *redouter*, *sembler*; or (δ) from prepositions, as *ancien* from *antianus**, derivative of *ante*; *souverain* from *superanus**, derivative of *supra*. In the next chapter will be found a list of all these suffixes, and of the derivations which they have supplied to the French language.

SECTION III.

LIST OF NOMINAL SUFFIXES.

§ 190. HERE follows a detailed catalogue of nominal suffixes (i. e. of suffixes which form substantives and adjectives), divided, as has been already done in § 176, into *accented* and *atonic*. In this list of suffixes will be found the three of Germanic origin (viz. *-ard*, *-inc*, and *-aud*), which are to be met with in the French tongue: diminutive and augmentative suffixes will be treated of separately.

CHAPTER I.

ACCENTED SUFFIXES.

§ 191. *Alis*, *ale* become *al*, *el*¹ in popular French*: *canalis*², *chenal*; *diurnalis*, *journal*; *regalis*, *royal*; *legalis*, *loyal*; *hospitale*, *hôtel*; *capitale*, *chépétel*; *natalis*, *noël*; *ministrale**, *menestrel*; *mortalis*, *mortel*; *carnalis*, *charnel*; *vocalis*, *voyelle*. Pluralis produced in the regular way the Old French *plurel*, which was changed afterwards into the diphthongal *pluriel*, by changing *e* into *ie*. See § 56.

§ 192. *Antia*, *entia* become *ance* in popular French⁴: as in *infantia*,

¹ For the letter-change, see § 54.

² The learned form is *al*; *cardinalis*, *cardinal*; *hospitale*, *hôpital*.

³ *Canalis* has also produced another form, *chenel*, which was afterwards softened into *chéneau*, just as *bel* became *beau*.

⁴ The learned form from *antia* is *ance*, as in *arrogantia*, *arrogance*; of *entia*, *ence*, as in *innocentia*, *innocence*.

enfance; *continentia**, *conenance*. We know that these abstract substantives were formed from the present participle by adding the suffix -ia; thus from *infantem* has come *infantia*; from *continentem*, *continentia*, &c. The French language, imitating this process, has similarly created *vengeance* from *vengeant*, *croissance* from *croissant*, *confiance* from *confiant*, *échéance* from *échéant*, *jouissance* from *jouissant*. Participial substantives often come from forms which have disappeared from Modern French, and are, as it were, living witnesses to their dead ancestors: thus *chance*, formerly *cheance*, carries us back to *chéant*, participle of *chéoir*, primitive form of *choir*, *cadere*; and *échéance* carries us back, through *échéant*, to *échoir*. *Fiance*, participle of *fier*, gives us the Old French substantive *fiance*, whence again the verb *fiancer*. *Engence*, *finance*, *outrecuidance*, similarly come from the old verbs *enger* (to multiply oneself); *finer* (to conclude a bargain, pay); *outrecuider*, *ultra-cogitare*. *Créance* answers to the archaic participle *créant*, to be found in the compound *mécréant*. *Doléance*, whence *condoléance*, similarly carries us through a participle *doléant*, to a verb *dolér*, from a Latin type *dolicare**; while *nuance*, *lailance* come through *nuant*, *lailant*, from the old verbs *nuer*, *lailier*, which are derived from the words *nue*, *lail*.

§ 193. *Andus*, *endus*. The passive future participle has provided us, through its nominative plural neuter, with a certain number of substantives. We must, however, take note that the French language, following its customary use¹, has treated these neuter plurals as if they were feminine singulars, and has produced from them a number of feminine substantives, such as *viande* from *vivenda*; *provinde* from *præbenda*²; whence, by analogy, the French derivatives *offrande* from *offrir*; *jurande* from *jurere*; *réprimande* from *reprimer*, &c.

From the combination of the suffix *and* with the suffix *ier* (see § 198), come the derivatives in *andier*, such as *taill-andier* from *tailler*, *filandière* from *filer*; *lavandière* from *laver*, &c.

¹ Those who wrote the Merovingian Latin seem sometimes to have mistaken neuter plurals in *a* for feminine singulars of the first declension. Thus from *pecus*, *pecora*, was formed *pecoras*: 'inter pecoras' says a Chartulary of A.D. 757 (in Muratori). The same author has published a collection of industrial receipts of the Merovingian epoch, in which we find a feminine *pergamina*, from the neuter plural of *pergamenum*: 'pergamina quomodo fieri debet: mitte illam in calcem, et jaceat ibi per dies tres.' In this way the French language has produced a certain number of feminine substantives; as *mirabilia*, *merveille*; *biblia**, *bible*; *animalia*, *aumaille*; *tempora*, *tempe*; *brachia*, *brasse*; *arma*, *arme*; *muralia*, *muraille*; *volatilia*, *volaille*; *folia*, *feuille*; *saliceta*, *saussaie*; and all the words having the suffix *aie* from *eta*, plural of *etum*.

² Learned forms are *legende* from *legenda*; *prébende* from *præbenda*.

§ 194. **Anus**, *ana*, become *ain*, *en*—*aine*, *enne*¹; as *castellanus**, *châtelain*; *albanus**, *aubain*; *scribanus**, *écrivain*; *pullanus**, *poulain*; *humanus*, *humain*; *superanus**, *souverain*; *villanus**, *vilain*; *longitanus**, *lointain*; *fontana*, *fontaine*.

When *anus* follows *i* it becomes *en*, whether the *i* be original, as in *antianus*, *ancien*; *christianus*, *chrétien*, or whether it comes from the dropping of the medial consonant (see *Historical Grammar*, p. 37), as in *paganus*, *païen*; *decanus*, *doyen*; *medianus*, *moyen*; *medietanus**, *mitoyen*; *civitanus**, *citoyen*.

French derivatives formed by analogy of the above are also very numerous; such are *quatre*, *quatrain*; *dix*, *dizain*; *six*, *sixain*; *douze*, *douzaine*; *neuf*, *neuvaine*; *haut*, *hautain*; *proche*, *prochain*; *Afric-ain*, *Napolit-ain*, *Americ-ain*: the one exception under this class is *paysan* from *pays*, which should have been *paysain*, and indeed is found so in the twelfth century and onwards: this one deviation may be due to dissimilation (§ 169). The form *en* is especially applied to professional words, such as *mécanicien*, *chirurgien*, *musicien*, *grammairien*².

§ 195. **Aldus** is a late Latin suffix of Germanic origin. In a great many Frankish proper names we may notice a suffix *wald*, which denotes force, command, answering to the modern German *Ge-walt*, *wallen*, *to wield*; thus *Chlodo-wald*, *Grimo-wald*, *Anso-wald*, &c. This suffix was transcribed into *aldus* by the Gallo-Romans³; and we find in Merovingian Latin the names **Chlodo-aldus**, **Grimo-aldus**, **Anso-aldus**, **Regin-aldus**, which in Carolingian times became *Grim-aldus*, *Regin-aldus*, by the regular change of *oaldus* into *aldus*. By the customary softening of *al* into *au* (§ 157), *aldus* became *aud*; whence **Grimaldus**, *Grimaud*; **Reginaldus**, *Regnaud*.

This suffix has also been employed by the French language, and always in a depreciatory or a bad sense, whether as attached to words of Germanic origin, as *clab-aud*, *crap-aud*, or by analogy in French derivatives, as *lourd-aud*, *nig-aud*, *fin-aud*, *ronge-aud*, *sal-aud*, *pat-aud*; and with a diminutive sense in *levr-aud*, a leveret.

§ 196. **Ardus** is also a suffix of Germanic origin (Gothic *hardus*, German *hart*, hard).⁴ This suffix, which has helped to form a great many proper names, such as *Regin-hart*, *Rein-hart*, *Renard*; *Eberhart*, *Ebrart*, *Ebrard*, *Evrard*, denotes intensity in French words;

¹ For letter-changes, see § 54.

² *Faisan*, *phasianus*, is in the same position as *paysan*; on the principle involved in the law of dissimilation it could not become *faisain*. Such words as *partisan*, *capit.un*, *volcan*, *artisan*, *courtisan*, are not to be added to the list, as they have been introduced in modern times from Spain or Italy, and are not genuine French words.

³ *Waldus* (pronounced *valdus*) became *aldus* by dropping the medial *v* (§ 141): as **Chlodo(v)aldus**, **Chlodoaldus**, **Clodoald**.

like *aldus*, *aud*, it in very many cases takes a bad sense: thus *ard* is found in combination (1) with substantives; as *montagne*, *montagnard*; *bât*, *bâtard*; *cane*, *canard*; *bille*, *billard*; *bras*, *brassard*; *cuisse*, *cuissard*; *couard*, *caud-ardus**; *hagard* (Lat. *haga**) ; *brancard*, from O. Fr. *branc*, masculine form of *branche*; *mouche*, *mouchard*; *poing*, *poignard*; *moult*, *moularde*; *poule*, *poularde*; *campagne*, *campagnard*; *corbeil*, *corbillard*; *épine*, *épinard*; *puits*, *puisard*; or (2) with adjectives, as *vieil*, *viellard*; or (3) with verbs, as *pend-re*, *pendard*; *étend-re*, *étendard*; *fuir*, *fuyard*; *babiller*, *babillard*; *baver*, *bavard*; *brailler*, *braillart*; *brocher*, *brocart*; *brouiller*, *brouillard*; *crier*, *criard*; *nasiller*, *nasillard*; *pêler*, *pétard*; *piller*, *pillard*; *plaquer*, *placard*.

§ 197. *Aris* becomes *ier* in popular French¹, as *singularis*, *sanglier*; *scholaris*, *écolier*.

§ 198. *Arius*. This suffix, which is derived from *aris*, and has entirely supplanted it in new-formed French words, becomes *ier*, as *primarius*, *premier*. In popular French² this form *ier* is reduced to *er* after *ch*, *g*³; as in *vacher*, *porcher*, *boucher*, *archer*, *bûcher*, *clocher*, *cocher*, *gaucher*, *pêcher*, *plancher*, *rocher*; *berger*, *danger*, *boulangier*, *étranger*, *léger*, *verger*, *oranger*, *viager*, *mensonger*.

This suffix, *ier*, is the most productive of all French suffixes: 1st, in adjectives, as *primarius*, *premier*; *leviarius**, *léger*, whence, by analogy, the French derivatives *plenier* from *plein*; *bocager* from *bocage*; *mensonger* from *mensonge*; *dernier*, formerly *derrénier*, from O. Fr. *derrain*, Lat. *deretranus**. 2nd, in substantives which vary exceedingly in sense: thus, *ier* designates, (1) the names of plants or trees, as *poirier*, *pommier*, *noyer*, *amandier*, *laurier*, *figuier*, *peuplier*, *grenadier*, *prunier*, *fraisier*, *mûrier*, *cerisier*, *citronnier*, *oranger*, *églantier*, from O. Fr. *aiglent*, a thorn: (2) names of animals, as *lévrier*, *leporarius*, *bélier*, from O. Fr. *belle*, *limier*, formerly *liemier*, from *lien*, (originally *liem*?) (3) Names of trades, *armorier*, *arme*; *potier*, *pot*; *batelier*, from O. Fr. *batel*; *chamelier*, from O. Fr. *chamel*; *cordonnier*, formerly *cordouanier*, from O. Fr. *cordouan*; *huissier*, from O. Fr. *huis*; *consiliarius*, *conseiller*; *scutarius*, *écuyer*; *vervecarius*, *berger*. In *bijou-t-ier* from *bijou*; *café-t-ier* from *café*; *clou-t-ier* from *clou*;

¹ For letter-changes, see § 54. The learned form is *aire*; as *vulgaris*, *vulgaire*; *popularis*, *populaire*; by the side of which in learned words of rather greater antiquity we find again the form *ier*; as *regularis*, *regulier*; *singularis*, *singulier*.

² *Anus* has similarly supplanted the suffix *alis*, which is, in fact, only another form of *aris*, § 176.

³ In this list of suffixes in *er* we do not name those which follow *y* or soft *ll*, because these letters have included in them the *i* of *ier*; such are *écuyer*, *noyer*, *bruyère*, *gruyer* (?), *métayer*, *foyer*, *voyer*; *conseiller*, *cornouiller*, *écaillère*, *poulailler*, *oreiller*.

boyau-d-ier from *boyau*, the consonant is intercalated to avoid the hiatus. (4) The idea of a receptacle: as *columbarium*, *columbier*; *viridiarium**, *verger*; *focarium*, *foyer*; *chartularium*, *chartrier*; *granarium*, *grenier*; *encrier* from *encre*; *sablier* from *sable*.

Hence it is plain that *-ier* produces, in each of these cases, such varied changes of sense that it is not easy to give a phrase which shall cover them all. We may read with advantage the reflexions which this great variety of results has suggested to M. Bréal¹, in a fine passage full of the philosophy of language. He says:—

‘Thus from *pomme*, *figue*, *amande*, we have created *pommier*, *figuier*, *amandier*. Judging from these, we might think that *-ier* indicates that which produces the object named by the primitive word. But, on the other hand, there are words like *encrier*, *huilier*, *herbier*, *colandier*, in which *-ier* indicates not that which produces, but that which receives. It may be suggested that this idea of reception has led to that of origination, and that the two ideas may be thus merged in one. But then what shall we do with such words as *prisonnier*, where *-ier* indicates neither the producing agent nor the receptacle, but, on the contrary, the thing contained? Again, if we have *prisonnier* from *prison*, so have we also *gédlier* from *géôle*, which is the exact opposite. Nor is this all: the connection in sense which couples *chevalier* with *cheval* is not the same with that which connects *bouvier* with *bœuf*, or *levrier* with *lièvre*. One could easily multiply examples; but these are enough to shew that so variable a suffix requires special consideration.

‘It would certainly not be impossible to conceive a sense so abstract as to suit all these derivatives, especially if we imagine ourselves re-establishing that neuter gender which the language has lost. But let us consider what passes in our mind when we use these words: each time we supply to ourselves a relation of a concrete kind and of a particular species. The word *voiturier* means the coachman of a *voiture*, while *carrossier* means the maker of a *carrosse*; a *cuirassier* is a soldier who wears a *cuirasse*, but an *armurier* is a man who makes or sells arms. The mind divines or knows by tradition these relations, which are not in the least expressed by the words themselves and their suffix, and our intelligence fills up the blank.

‘It is possible that, originally, man tried to give a proper suffix to each relation which his mind could conceive. This attempt he must have abandoned ere long, as the crowd of the relations which his growing experience called up, pressed more and more on him. And thus, too, just as idioms grow older, these auxiliaries of thought, far from increasing in number, as one might have expected, shew a distinct tendency to decrease. The more common suffixes elbow

¹ M. Bréal, *Idées latentes du langage*, p. 10, l. 13—p. 12, l. 24.

out the weaker ones: the mind, content with a certain number of signs, trusts more and more to its own intelligence, helped by tradition.

‘We have, no doubt, artificial nomenclatures, in which the termination at once tells us the position held by the object designated in a scientific classification. Thus chemical nomenclature is a kind of spoken catalogue, in which every change in the composition of a body is indicated by a corresponding change in the form of its name. We must remember, however, that, amidst the infinity of relations in which things can stand to one another in the world, the language of chemistry chooses out a few and neglects the rest, thus arriving at exactitude by specialising rigorously. On the contrary, common speech, which ought to suffice for our knowledge in general, very properly dispenses with scientific rigour, and, without striving after impossibilities, compels new ideas to content themselves with existing forms which have been handed down from ages past.’

§ 199. **Aster.** This suffix retains in French the depreciatory and bad sense it had in the Latin *poetaster*, *philosophaster*, and the diminutive sense it had in *surdaster*, *novellaster*, &c. *Aster* became in popular French *âtre*, originally *astre*; *matrasta**, *marâtre*; *patraster*, *parâtre*; *salmaster**, *saumâtre*; *noirâtre* from *noir*; *grisâtre* from *gris*; *bleuâtre* from *bleu*; *rougeâtre* from *rouge*; *folâtre* from *fol*.

§ 200. **Atus** (of the fourth declension). This suffix becomes *é* in popular French¹. As a substantive *-atus* indicates employment, office, dignity; as in *consulatus*, *senatus*, *pontificatus*, *legatus*; *comitatus*, *comté*; *ducatu*s, *duché*; *clericatus*, *clergé*. By analogy *maréchaussée*, *sénéchaussée*, from *maréchal*, *sénéchal*.

§ 201. **Atus, utus**, suffixes which indicate possession, form adjectives drawn straight from substantives (following the analogy of the present participle?), but are not to be confounded with § 200.

Thus the Latins said *alatus* from *ala*, *barbatus* from *barba*, *cornutus* from *cornu*, &c., whence (by the regular changes of *atus* into *c*², and of *utus* into *u*³, come the adjectives *rosatus*, *rosé*; *alatus*, *ailé*; *cornutus*, *cornu*; *canutus*, *chenu*; *eu*, *bû*, *vû*, *sû*, formerly *eû*, *beû*, *veû*, *seû*, from Latin *habutus**, *bibutus**, *vidutus**, *saputus**, as is shewn by the Italian forms *avuto*, *veduto*, &c.; whence also, by analogy, come numerous French derivatives, as *âgé* from *âge*;

¹ The learned form is *at*; as *senatus*, *senat*; *consulatus*, *consulat*; *pontificatus*, *pontificat*. On this model have been constructed such degenerate and ill-formed words as *marquisat* from *marquis*, *généralat* from *général*.

² For letter-changes, see §§ 187, 188.

³ For letter-changes, see §§ 187, 188.

manière, manîéré; affaire, affairé; orange, orangé; barbe, barbu; ventre, ventru; tête, têtû; point, pointu.

The feminine suffix *ata, ée* in French (care must be taken not to confuse it with the feminine of the past participle), is joined to substantives with a view to the creation of other substantives which shall express either (1) the quantity contained in the primitive, as *charrette, charretlée; assiette, assietlée; gorge, gorgée; cuiller, cuillérée; bouche, bouchée*; and, consequently, relations of times: *jour, journée; soir, soirée; matin, matinée; an, année*; or (2) the object produced by the primitive, as *araneata**, *araignée*, originally a cobweb spun by the *aranea, aragne*.

By the side of this suffix *ée*, which is the old popular and true French form of *ata*, there is also a form *ade* imported from the Romance languages of the South¹—from Provençal, in or about the thirteenth century², from Spanish and Italian. Thus, *grenade, dorade, bigarrade, croisade, ballade*, come from Provençal *grenada* (Lat. *granata*), *daurada* (Lat. *de-aurata**), *crozada* (Lat. *cruciata**, from *crucem*), *balada* (Lat. *ballata**³). *Arcade, balustrade, embuscade, esplanade, estrade, gambade, panade*, are from Italian *arcata, balustrata, imboscata, splanata, strata, gambata, panata*. *Camarade, algarade* are from Spanish *camarada, algarada*⁴.

This foreign suffix *ade* has been so largely imported, and at a time when the French language had still a certain plastic force, that it has been adopted as a popular suffix, and is still employed to form a crowd of new words, such as *promenade, embrassade, glissade, bourrade, &c.*

Aticus becomes *age* in French; as in *viaticum, voyage* (O. Fr. *vialage*); *formaticum, fromage; volaticum, volage; umbraticum, ombrage; missaticum, message; silvaticus, sauvage*.

§ 202. *Ela* becomes *elle* in French, as in *candela, chandelle; querela, querelle*, is perhaps a learned word. This suffix has remained unfruitful, and has produced no new French words.

§ 203. *Elis* usually becomes *el*, as *crudelis, cruel*: it becomes *al* after a guttural. This suffix has also been barren.

¹ The Latin suffix *ata* became Italian *ata*, Spanish and Provençal *ada*; thus *diurnata** is in Italian *giornata*, in Provençal and Spanish *jornada*.

² The oldest example known to us of the suffix *ade* in French is *noix mûgade* (*nux muscata*), in the Roman de la Rose.

³ *Aubade, bigarrade*, are from the modern Provençal *aubado, albata; bigarrado*.

⁴ When one of these foreign words in *ade* falls in with a popular word coming from the same Latin root, there ensues a *doublet*; thus the Latin *salata* becomes *salée* in French, *salada* in Spanish: *salée* and *salade*, on the entry of the latter word from Spain, form a 'doublet.' So too with *chevauchée, caballicata**, and *cavalcade; panée, panata, and panade*, and so on.

§ 204. *Ellus* becomes first *el*, then *cau*, as has been seen in § 157; thus *agnellus* becomes *agnel*, then *agneau*; *vascellum*, *vaissel*, then *vaisseau*; *gemellus*, *jumel*, then *jumeau*, &c.¹ *Cerebellum*, *cervau*; *calamellus*, *chalumeau*; *novellus*, *nouveau*; *aucellum*, *oiscau*; *porcellum*, *pourceau*. This *eau* becomes *iau* in *fabliau*, originally *fableau* and *fabel* from *fabulellum**, and in *boyau* from *bo(t)ellum*, by a letter-change studied in § 157².

We have seen, under § 18, how the suffix *ellus*, a diminutive in Latin, loses in French its diminutive force: in some words, such as *vaisseau* from *vascellum** (properly 'a little vessel'), it has even taken an augmentative sense.

§ 205. *Emia* becomes *ange*, as has been shewn in § 244, and *Historical Grammar*, p. 66: *vindemia*, *vendange*; *laudemia**, *louange*; and, by analogy, *vidange* from *vider*; *mélange* from *mêler*; *lavange* from *laver*.

§ 206. *Ensis*. This suffix is reduced first to *esis*, as is shewn § 163, and in this form produces the French *is*³ in *pays*, originally *païs*, from *pa(g)esis**; *marchesis**, *marquis*; *ois*⁴ in *bourgeois*, *burgesis**.

§ 207. *Enus*, *ena* becomes *ain*, *oîn*, *eîn*, *în*, *îne*, *ene*; as *venenum*, *venin*; *plenus*, *plein*; *terrenum*, *terrain*; *sagena*, *seine*; *avena*, *avoine*; *ca(t)ena*, *chaîne*, O. Fr. *chaîne*.

· § 208. *Eria*, see under *ia*, § 244.

§ 209. *Ernum* becomes *er*, as in *hibernum*, *hiver*; *infernum*, *enfer*; *quaternum*, *cahier*. *Erna* becomes *erne*: *laterna*, *lanterne*; *taberna*, *laverne*; *cisterna*, *citerne*.

§ 210. *Estus* becomes *este* in Old French, *ête*⁵ in Modern French, as *honestus*, *honnête*. This suffix has been barren in French.

§ 211. *Etum*. Derivatives with this ending denote a district planted with trees. It becomes *ay*⁶, found in such proper names as *Castanetum*, *Chatenay*; *Roboretum*, *Rouvray*; *Alnetum*, *Aulnay*. It is chiefly through the plural *eta* that this suffix has developed itself in French, by producing (after the rule of neuter plurals, see § 193 and *Hist. Gram.* p. 97) feminine substantives in *aie*⁷ *saliceta*, *saussaie*; *ulmeta*, *ormaise*; *almeta*, *aunaie*. There are many French derivations formed on this model: *roseraie* from *rosier*; *oseraie* from *osier*;

¹ The primitive form in *el* remains in some few expressions: in the phrase 'se mettre *martel* en tête,' euphonic feeling has retained the old form instead of the more modern *marteau*.

² The feminine form *ella* becomes *elle* in French: as *pastorella**, *pastourelle*; *scutella*, *écuelle*; *vascella**, *vaisselle*.

³ For letter-changes, see § 58.

⁵ For letter-changes, see § 147.

⁷ For letter-changes, see § 62.

⁴ For letter-changes, see § 62.

⁶ For letter-changes, see § 62.

châtaigneraie from *châtaignier*; *houssaie* from *houx*, &c. *Roncraie* has either been formed from a lost primitive, *roncier*, or perhaps by analogy.

§ 212. *Icus* becomes *i*¹: *amicus*, *ami*; *inimicus*, *ennemi*; *formicus**, *fourmi*. *Ica* becomes *ie*: *amica*, *amie*; *urtica*, *ortie*; *vesica*, *vessie*.

§ 213. *Icem* becomes *is*² in *perdrix* from *perdicem* (O. Fr. *perdris*); *isse* in *génisse*, from *junicem*.

§ 214. *Itius*, *icius* becomes *is*³; as in *mixtitius*, *mélis*; *plexitius*, *plexis*; *levaticius**, *levis*; *colaticius**, *coulis*; *pasticius**, *pâtis*; and hence the French derivatives, *cliquetis* from *cliqueter*; *hachis* from *hacher*; *abatis* from *abattre*; *logis* from *loger*; *coloris* from *colorer*.

§ 215. *Ignus* becomes *in*⁴: *benignus*, *bénin*; *malignus*, *malin*.

§ 216. *Īlis* becomes *il*: *canile*, *chenil*; *focile*, *fusil*; *foenile*, *fenil*; *gentilis*, *gentil*; *aprilis*, *avril*, &c.

We must take care not to confound *īlis* with *ilis*, which is discussed in § 250. *Īlis* is joined only to substantives or adverbs, as *puerilis* from *puer*, *gentilis* from *gens*, *subtilis* from *subter*; while *ilis* is combined only with verbs, as *agilis* from *agere*, *facilis* from *facere*, *utilis* from *uti*.

§ 217. *Ista* becomes *iste*. This learned suffix, which comes from the Greek *ιστής*, and was introduced by Christian writers into the Latin language (*baptista*, *evangelista*, *psalmista*), denotes persons by the name of the science which they pursue; as *lēgiste*, *juriste*, *journaliste*; *oculiste* from *oculus*; *herboriste* from O. Fr. *herbor*, *herbe*; *dentiste* from *dent*, &c.

§ 218. *Ismus* becomes *isme*. This suffix, which comes from the Greek *ισμός*, is, like *ista*, purely a learned suffix: *sylogismus*, *sylogisme*; *barbarismus*, *barbarisme*; *soloeismus*, *solécisme*; whence the modern derivatives *germanisme*, *communisme*, *socialisme*, *anglicisme*, *mahométisme*.

§ 219. *Iscus* becomes *ois*⁵, in *Thiois* from *Thiotiscus*, *François*

¹ For letter-changes, see § 129.

² For letter-changes see § 129.

³ The learned form is *ice*, as in *factice*, *factitius*; *adventice*, *adventicius*.

⁴ For letter-changes, see § 131.

⁵ For letter-changes, see § 58. The suffix *iscus* is of Latin origin. We find in Roman writers *mariscus*, *syrisus*, *libysus*, *scutiscus*, *calathiscus*. The Greeks also had this diminutive suffix, *στεφανίσκος*, *ἀμφορίσκος*, &c. But *iscus* was very rarely used in Latin, and the Romance languages, in employing it so frequently, have been influenced by the Germanic suffix *isk* (Modern German *isch*), which often caused a confusion between the two,—a confusion which has been very fruitful in the production of new words. The Wallachian has *iscus* under the form *esc*, a fact which proves to us that the origin of it is Latin and not

from **Franciscus**; and this drops to *ais* in *marais*, O. Fr. *marois*, from *mariscus*. (Compare *frais* from *friscus* *.)

This suffix becomes *esco* in Italian, as in *tedesco*, *theotiscus*. The Italian language uses it in a great number of new formations; as *pittorresco* from *pittore*; *grottesco* from *grotta*; *gigantesco* from *gigante*; *burlesco* from *burla*; *arabesco* from *arabe*; *pedantesco* from *pedante*; *soldatesca* from *soldato*. In the sixteenth century all these Italian words migrated across the mountains, and produced in France the forms *arabesque*, *burlesque*, *grotesque*, *gigantesque*, *pedantesque*, *pittoresque*, *soldatesque*, *tudesque*. The French language has employed this suffix to form new words; thus she says *romanesque*, *chevaleresque* (imitating the Italian *caballeresco*).

§ 220. **Inus** becomes *in*: *divinus*, *devin*; *peregrinus*, *pèlerin*; *vicinus*, *voisin*; *molinum* *, *moulin*; *caminus*, *chemin*; *delphinus*, *dauphin*; *scabinus*, *échevin*; *matutinum*, *matin*; *mansatinum* *, *matin*. **Ina** becomes *ine*: *pectorina*, *poitrine*; *cortina*, *courtine*; *cocina* *, *cuisine*; *gallina*, *géline*; *radicina*, *racine*; *ruptina* *, *routine*.

We may here cite, among French derivatives, substantives drawn (1) from verbs—*saisine* from *saisir*; *gésine* from *gésir*: (2) from other substantives—*télin* from *telle*; *crapaudine* from *crapaud*; *bécassine* from *bécasse*; *bolline* from *bolle*; *chopine* from *chope*¹; *couleuvrine* from *couleuvre*; *églantine* from O. Fr. *aiglant*; *houssine* from *houx*; *serpentine* from *serpent*; *terraine* from *terre*; *sourdine* from *sourd*.

§ 221. **Inc.** A suffix of Germanic origin, denoting filiation, origin, which regularly became *enc*² in Old French, whence it is reduced to *an* in modern French (wrongly written *and* in some cases): thus *Flaeming* becomes O. Fr. *Flamenc*, now *Flamand*; *chamarling* becomes O. Fr. *chambrelenc*, *chambrelenc*, now *chambellan*; *Lodaring* became *Loherenc*, then *Loherain*, lastly *Lorrain*. This suffix has even been applied to words which are not of Germanic origin; thus from *tisser* comes O. Fr. *tisserenc*, later *tisseranc*, whence *tisserand*.

§ 222. **Issa** becomes *esse*. This suffix in imperial Rome indicated the feminine: *abbatissa* from *abbatem*; *prophetissa* from *prophetam*; *sacerdotissa* from *sacerdotem*. It appears in the French derivatives *abbesse* from *abbatissa*; *traître* from *traître*; *prophétesse* from *prophète*; *vengeresse* from *vengeur*; *duchesse* from *duc*; *enchanteresse* from *enchanter*; *pêcheresse* from *pêcheur*; *chanoinesse* from *chanoine*.

Germanic, as the separation of the Wallachians from the Empire took place as early as the second century, and therefore long before the Germanic invasion.

¹ In these words *ine* acts as a diminutive suffix.

² For letter-changes, see § 72.

§ 223. *Ivus* becomes *if*¹: *captivus*, *chétif*; *nativus*, *naïf*; *restivus**, *rélif*. Its French derivatives are plentiful: *poussif* from *pousser*; *hâlif* from *hâler*; *pensif* from *penser*; *crainlif* from *craindre*. *Iva* becomes *ive*; *augiva**, *ogive*; *captiva*, *chétive*; *oliva*, *olive*, &c.

§ 224. *Lentus* becomes *lant* in popular French²: *sanguilentus*, *sanglant*; but *lentus*, slow, makes *lent*.

§ 225. *Mentum* becomes *ment*, as *frumentum*, *froment*; *vestimentum*, *vêtement*; *tormentum*, *tourment*, &c. The French language uses this suffix to produce substantives from verbs, by intercalating an *e* between the verbal root and the suffix: thus we have from *hurl-er*, *hurl-e-ment*; from *commenc-er*, *commenc-e-ment*; from *aboy-er*, *aboi-e-ment*, &c. This *e* is intercalated only with verbs in *er*³; with verbs in *ir*⁴ *i* is intercalated, as *sent-i-ment*, *sentir*; *ressent-i-ment*, *ressentir*; but it should be noticed that these are learned words; the popular form is certainly that with *e*⁵.

§ 226. *Men*. This suffix, which is the root of *mentum*, under the three forms, *a-men*, *i-men*, *u-men*, has produced a certain number of French words, though it has made no new creations, having been supplanted in this by its derivative *mentum*, see § 225.

Amen becomes *ain*, *aim*: *stramen*⁶, *étrain*; *aeramen*, *airain*, *levamen*, *levain*; *materiamen*, *merrain*; *lien* for *liain*, from *ligamen*; *examen*, *essaim*.

Imen becomes *in*, *ain*⁷: *sain*, formerly *saïn*, from *sa(g)imen*; *train*, formerly *traïn*, from *tra(g)imen*; *nourrain* from *nutrimen*.

Umen becomes *un* in *alun* from *alumen*⁸.

¹ For letter-changes, see § 142. In *bajulivus** the O. Fr. *baillif* is reduced in Modern French to *bailli*.

² The learned form is *ent*: *violentus*, *violent*; *somnolentus*, *somnolent*; &c.

³ Except a few words like *vêt-e-ment* from *vêtir*; *recueill-e-ment* from *recueillir*; *consent-e-ment* from *consentir*; *tressaill-e-ment* from *tressaillir*.

⁴ It may be remarked that these verbs are not inchoative (i.e. they reproduce the Latin forms). As for inchoative verbs (i.e. those which form their imperfect in *-issais*, not *-ais*, like *rugir*), they form substantives in *-ment*, by inserting the inchoative particle *iss*: *rug-iss-e-ment* from *rugir*; *accompl-iss-e-ment* from *accomplir*; *abrut-iss-e-ment* from *abrutir*. There are a few exceptions, like *bât-i-ment* from *bâtir*; *blanch-i-ment* from *blanchir*; *assort-i-ment* from *assortir*.

⁵ Verbs of the fourth conjugation (in *re*) form substantives by adding *e* to the verbal root; *rend-e-ment*, *batt-e-ment*, *entend-e-ment*, from *rendre*, *battre*, *entendre*. *Bruire*, *accroître*, *décroître*, *connaître*, which have *ss* in the imperfect, *bruissais*, *acroissais*, *décroissais*, *connaissais*, make *bruissement*, *accroissement*, *décroissement*, *connaissance*.

⁶ For letter-changes, see § 54. The learned form is *amen*, as *examen*, from *examen*.

⁷ The learned form is *ime*: as *crimen*, *crime*; *regimen*, *régime*.

⁸ For letter-changes, see § 161. The learned form is *ume*: as *bitumen*, *bitume*; *legumen*, *légume*; *volumen*, *volume*.

§ 227. *Orem*, which forms abstract substantives, becomes *eur*¹; as *dolorem*, *douleur*; *dulcorem*, *douceur*; *colorem*, *couleur*; *sudorem*, *sueur*; *pavorem*, *peur*. On this model the French language has formed new words: *puanteur* from *puant*; *pesanteur* from *pesant*; *largeur* from *large*; *grandeur* from *grand*, &c.

§ 228. *Sorem*, *torem*. These suffixes (not to be confounded with *orem*), which express the name of the agent, become *seur* and *teur*²: *defensorem*, *défenseur*; *piscatorem*, *pêcheur*; *cantorem*, *chanteur*; *pastorem*, *pasteur*; *peccatorem*, *pêcheur*; *salvatorem*, *sauveur*; *imperatorem*, *empereur*, &c.

The French derivatives under this head, which are very numerous, follow the same rules of formation as have been studied above in § 225 for *-mentum*; i. e. non-inchoative verbs form their substantives in *eur*, as *jouer*, *joueur*, while inchoatives form them in *iss-eur*, as *nourrir*, *nourrisseur*; *blanchir*, *blanchisseur*³.

The feminine *tricem*, as in *nutricem*, *nourrice*, whence *lecteur*, *lectrice*; *bûnfacteur*, *bûnfactrice*, has been almost entirely replaced in Modern French by two other feminine suffixes *euse* and *cresse*, thus *lavatricem** from *lavator*, becomes *laveuse*; we have *pêcheur* from *peccatorem*, while *pêchresse* is the equivalent of *peccatricem*.

§ 229. *Osus*, which forms adjectives from substantives, becomes *eux*⁴, and *osa*, *euse*: *nodosus*, *noeux*; *invidiosus*, *envieux*; *amorousus*, *amoureux*; *hispidosus*, *hideux*⁵.

New forms under this head are very numerous: as *chanceux* from *chance*; *pieux* from *pièce*; *soigneux* from *soin*; *courageux* from *courage*; *heureux* from O. Fr. *heur*; *affreux* from O. Fr. *affre*; *douceux* from *douceur*⁶; *orgueilleux* from *orgueil*⁷.

§ 230. *Tatem*, which in Latin produces substantives from adjectives, becomes *té*, as in *paupertatem*, *pauvreté*; *securitatem*, *sûreté*;

¹ By a change, studied § 79. There is but one exception to this rule; *amour*, not *ameur*, from *amorem*. *Labour* does not fall under this head of exception, as it does not come from *laborem* (which has duly produced *labeur*), but is the verbal substantive of *labourer*, see § 18.

² For letter-changes, see § 79.

³ The suffix *eur* was softened later into *eux* in the words *pieux*, *pieux*; *porteurs*, *porteurs*; *faucieux*, *faucieux*; *violonneux*, *violonneux*; and into *ou* in *filou*, *fileur*; *gabelou*, *gabelleur*; *ou* for *eur* is met with in some patois (?).

⁴ For letter-changes, see § 149. The learned form is *ose*: as *morosus*, *morose*; *ventosus*, *ventôse*; *sinosus*, *sinôse*.

⁵ *Jalous* from *zelosus*, and *ventouse* from *ventosus* (compare *Toulouse* from *Tolosa*), are exceptions. *Pelouse* is Provençal, as also are two of the others.

⁶ *Douceux* is a softened form of *douceureux*.

⁷ *Pieux* and *sérieux* have no place here, as they come from the Italian *pietose*, *seriose*.

civitatē, cité; *sanitatē, santé*; *bonitatē, bonlé*; *feritatē, fierté*; *bellitatē, beaulté*; *caritatē, cherlé*; *legalitatē, loyauté*; *nativitatē, naïveté*; *regalitatē, royauté*. Similarly *atem* becomes *é*, as *abbatē, abbé*: and *ata, ée*, as *applicata, appliquée*. *Tempête* is not an exception, as it comes not from *tempestatē* but from *tempesta **.

The *i*, which in the Latin connects the root with the suffix (as *bon-i-tatē*, from *bonus*, *san-i-tatē* from *sanus*), and which disappears in French from all words derived directly from the Latin (as *bonlé, santé*), reappears as *e* in derivatives formed from French words at first hand with no corresponding Latin words: thus from *gai* comes *gai-e-té*; from *souverain*, *souverain-e-té*; from *sal*, *léger, ancien, net, sal-e-té, légèr-e-té, ancienn-e-té, nett-e-té*¹.

§ 231. **Onem.** Substantives derived by help of this suffix in Latin are of many kinds of meaning: thus they designate animals, as *falco*, *pavo*, *leo*, *capo*; persons, as *latro*; things, as *carbo*, *pulmo*, *sapo*. It becomes *on* in French: as *falconem, faucon*; *pavonem, paon*; *leonem, lion*; *caponem, chapon*; *latronem, larron*; *carbonem, charbon*; *pulmonem, poumon*; *saponem, savon*. The French language uses this suffix to reinforce such Latin primitives as had not enough strength to stand by themselves: thus from *mentum*, *talus*, *piscis*, *ren*, *ericius*, *glutus*, it formed *mentonem **, *talonem **, *piscionem **, *renionem **, *ericionem **, *glutonem*, whence *menton, talon, poisson, rognon, hérisson, glouton*. By analogy have come such words as *jambon* from *jambe*; *cochon* from *coche*; *piéton* from *pied*; *fripou* from *friper*; *souillon* from *souiller*; *juron* from *jurer*; *plongeon* from *plonger*; *bouchon* from *boucher*; *perron* from *pierre*; *charron* from *char*²; *aviron* from *virer*; *ceinturon* from *ceinture*; *chaudron*, formerly *chauderon*, from *chaudière*(?) or *chaud*, compare *laidron*; *chevron* from *chèvre*; *clairon* from *clair*; *fleuron* from *fleur*; *tendron* from *tendre*. In the words *bûch-er-on* from *bûche*; *chap-er-on* from *chape*; *forg-er-on* from *forge*; *laid-er-on* from *laid*; *mouch-er-on* from *mouche*; *mouss-er-on* from *mousse*; *puc-er-on* from *puce*; *quart-er-on* from *quart*; *vign-er-on* from *vigne*², the suffix is strengthened by an intercalated *er*.

The French language similarly employs *on* in the formation of diminutives: as *aiglon* from *aigle*; *chaton* from *chat*; *levron* from *lièvre*; *raton* from *rat*; *cruchon* from *cruche*; *sablon* from *sable*.

This diminutive particle is often strengthened by the insertion of (*i*) *ill*, whence *carp-ill-on* from *carpe*; *barb-ill-on* from *barbe*; *cot-ill-on* from *cotte*; *crois-ill-on* from *croix*; *moin-ill-on* from *moine*; *nègr-ill-on* from *nègre*; *post-ill-on* from *poste*; *tat-ill-on* from *tâter*;

¹ *Méchanceté* comes not from *méchant*, but from O. Fr. *méchance* (derived from *méchant*, like *jouissance* from *jouissant*, or *puissance* from *puissant*).

² In imitation of this suffix in *eron*, the learned have constructed from the Latin *bibere* the barbarous word *biberon*.

écouv-ill-on, from O. Fr. *écouve*; *grap-ill-on* from *grape*¹: or (2) *iche*, whence *barb-ich-on*, *corn-ich-on*, *fol-ich-on*, from the primitives *barbé*, *corne*, *fol*.

We may add to this list substantives in *ionem*, such as *macionem**, *maçon*; *unionem*, *oignon*; *suspicionem*, *souçon*, &c. By analogy there have been formed from Latin substantives the following words: *campionem**, *champion*, from *campus*; *arcionem**, *arçon*, from *arcus*; *caprionem**, *chevron*, from *capra*; *limacionem**, *limaçon*, from *limax*; *companionem**, *compagnon*, from *com-panis*; *aucionem**, *oison*, from *auca*²; *scutionem**, *écusson*, from *scutum*; *truncionem**, *tronçon*, from *truncus*; hence also comes *lampion* from *lampe*.

§ 232. *Tionem*, *sionem*. This suffix must not be confounded with § 231; it is joined to the supine to form abstract substantives denoting the action expressed by the verb: thus from *press-um*, *sta-t-um*, *comparat-um*, *mess-um*, supines of *premere*, *stare*, *comparare*, *metere*, came *press-io* (the act of pressing); *stat-io* (the act of standing still); *comparat-io* (the act of comparing); *mess-io* (the act of reaping)³.

These suffixes become (1) *con*⁴ as *factionem*, *façon*; *lectionem*, *leçon*; *punctionem*, *poinçon*; *redemptionem*, *rançon*; *suctionem*, *suçon*: (2) *sson* as *bibitionem**, *boisson*; *missionem*, *moisson*; *coc-tionem*, *cuisson*; *scutionem*, *écusson*; *frictionem*, *frisson*; *nutritionem*, *nourrisson*; *cretionem**, *cresson*: (3) *son*, with hard *s*, as *cantionem*, *chanson*: (4) *son*, with soft *s*, as *potionem*, *poison*;

¹ Take care not to confound with these derivatives in *illon* such words as *vermill-on*, *aiguill-on*, *corbill-on*, *guenill-on*, *tortill-on*, *tourill-on*, *échantill-on*, *goupill-on*, *oisill-on*, which come from the primitives *vermeil*, *aiguille*, *corbeille*, *guenille*, *tortille*, *tourelle*, O. Fr. *échantil*, *goupil*, *oisel*, by simple addition of the suffix *on*.

² *Oison* does not come from *oie*, for it would have been *oyon*, not *oison*. Compare *joyeux* from *joie*.

³ A certain number of these substantives had taken a concrete significance even in the Latin: thus *potio* passed from its first sense of 'the act of drinking' to that of 'the thing drunk,' a potion, draught; *mansio*, first 'the act of remaining,' became 'a place of continuance,' habitation, mansion; *ligatio*, 'the act of binding,' became a ligature, a bond. In imitation of the Latin, the French language also gave to many of these substantives a concrete sense: *tonsionem*, *cantionem*, *venationem*, *prehensionem*, *clausionem**, *bibitionem**, *sationem*, originally 'the act of clipping,' &c., became *toison*, *chanson*, *venaison*, *prison*, *cloison*, *boisson*, *saison*. In this case the concrete substantive is often masculine, whereas the abstract was feminine; as in *potionem*, *poison*; *nutritionem*, *nourrisson*; *cretionem**, *cresson*; *punctionem*, *poinçon*; *suctionem*, *suçon*. Similarly *élève*, the concrete result of the act of education, is masculine in its concrete sense.

⁴ The learned form is *tion* for *tionem*; *potionem*, *potion*; *factionem*, *faction*; and *sion* for *sionem*; *pressionem*, *pression*; *illusionem*, *illusion*.

rationem, raison; *titionem, tison*; *traditionem, trahison*; *carricationem**, *cargaison*; *fusionem, foison*; *ligationem, liaison*; *ligationem, livraison*; *venationem, venaison*.

Numerous French substantives have been formed analogously, either from verbs in *ir*, as *guérison* from *guérir*; *garnison* from *garnir*; or from verbs in *er*, as *démangeaison* from *démanger*; *échauffaison* from *échauffer*; *fauchaison* from *faucher*; *flottaison* from *flotter*; or from verbs in *re*, as *pendaison* from *pendre*.

§ 233. **Torius, sorius.** Substantives in *tor*, *sor* (see § 33), denoting the name of the agent, have produced Latin adjectives in *torius*, *sorius*, which indicate a quality proper to the action accomplished by the agent; as *oratorius* from *orator*; *laudatorius* from *laudator*¹.

The neuter of these adjectives was early employed as a substantive, and usually denoted the place of residence of the agent, or the instrument that he uses; as *praetorium* from *praetor*; *dormitorium* from *dormitor*; *auditorium, dolatorium*. These newer words, already frequent under the Empire, became exceedingly numerous at a later time, especially in ecclesiastical and scholastic Latin; as *purgatorium, refectorium, laboratorium, observatorium, &c.* This suffix becomes *oir*²: *dormitorium, dorloir*; *pressorium, pressoir*; *dolatoria**, *doloire*; *scriptoria**, *écritoire*.

There are many French derivatives, masculine and feminine; as *parloir* from *parler*; *arrosoir* from *arroser*; *comptoir* from *compter*; *trolley* from *troller*; *tiroir* from *lirer*; *rasoir* from *raser*; *battoir* from *battre*; *abatloir* from *abattre*; *éleignoir* from *éleindre*; *balançoire* from *balancer*; *mâchoire* from *mâcher*; *écumoire* from *écumer*; *nageoire* from *nager*; *mangeoire* from *manger*³.

§ 234. **Tudinem.** This suffix, which was reduced to *tuma* in common Latin, in which we find *costuma* for *consuetudinem*, becomes *tume*⁴; as *consuetudinem, coutume*; *amaritudinem, amertume*.

§ 235. **Quin.** This suffix, which usually gives a bad sense, is of Germanic origin, from the Old Netherland *kin*⁵; as *bouquin* from *boeckin*; *mannequin* from *mannekin*; *brodequin* from *brosekin*. Hence also *casaquin* from *casaque*⁶. This suffix, which is almost barren in

¹ On this model the bad form *dinatoire* has been formed from *dîner*.

² For letter-changes, see § 84.

³ Derivatives of inchoative verbs insert the particle *iss*, as *roissaire* from *rotir*; *polissoir* from *polir*.

⁴ The learned form is *ude*; as *aptitudo**, *aptitude*; *mansuetudo*, *mansuétude*; whence the modern forms *platitude* from *plat*, &c.

⁵ This suffix *kin* answers to the German diminutive *chen*.

⁶ We must not add to these words *arlequin, faquin, baldaquin, pasquin*, for they come from the Italian; nor *mesquin*, which is Spanish; nor *fulanquin, sequin*, Oriental words; nor *requin*, of which the origin is unknown.

French, has been more largely developed in the Picard patois, which uses it for new forms, such as *verquin*, a shabby little glass (*verre*); *painquin*, a bad little loaf (*pain*); *Pierrequin*, poor little *Pierre*, &c.

§ 236. *Tura, sura*. This suffix denotes the result of the action indicated by the verb, just as *tor, sor* (see § 233) denotes the name of the agent. It becomes *ture, ure*, as in *mensura, mesure*; *pictura, peinture*; *mansura, mesure*; *ruptura, rupture*; *capillatura, chevelure*, formerly *chevelûtre*; *armatura, armure*, formerly *armêture*, &c. On this model have been formed many substantives, drawn originally from verbs; as *aller, allure*; *parer, parure*; *bouter, bouture*; *serrer, serrure*; *blessen, blessure*; *pâitre, pâture*¹: then, by analogy, from adjectives; as, *vert, verdure*; *confit, confiture*; *froid, froidure*; *ordure* from O. Fr. *ord*: and from substantives; as *voile, voileure*; *col, encolure*².

§ 237. *Ucus, uca* become *u* and *ue*³: as *festucus**, *fêtu*⁴; *lactuca, laitue*; *verruca, verrue*; *carruca, charrue*; *maxuca**, *massue*; *tortuca**, *tortue*.

§ 238. *Undus* becomes *ond*; as *rond*, formerly *roond*, from *ro(t)undus*⁵.

§ 239. *Unus* becomes *un*; as *jeun*, formerly *jiün*, from *je(j)unus*.

§ 240. *Urnus* becomes *our*⁶; as *diurnus, jour*; *alburnum, aubour*.

CHAPTER II.

1. ATONIC SUFFIXES.

§ 241. 'All these suffixes disappear in the French, and are consequently useless for the purpose of producing new derivatives; they have however recovered their place from the time that men utterly lost sight of the genius of the language, and became ignorant of the rule of accent⁷.' Thus people began to use such words as *portlique*,

¹ As we have seen, § 225, note 4, substantives formed from inchoative verbs intercalate the particle *iss*: as *houffir, bouff-iss-ure*; *moisir, mois-iss-ure*; *brunir, brun-iss-ure*; *meurtrir, meurtr-iss-ure*; *flétrir, flétr-iss-ure*.

² *Bravoure* does not come from *brave*, for then its form would have been *bravure*, but is drawn directly from the Italian *bravura*.

³ The learned form is *uc*; as *caduc* from *caducus*.

⁴ From *sa(b)ucus** has come the O. Fr. *seü*, whence the derivative *seüereau* (compare *poëtereau* from *poète*), now contracted to *sureau*.

⁵ The learned form is also *ond*; as *vagabond* from *vagabundus*.

⁶ For the changes of *urnus* into *our*, see § 97. The learned form is *urne*; as *diurnus, diurne*; *nocturnus, nocturne*.

⁷ G. Paris, *Accent latin*, p. 92.

fragile, rigide, instead of *porche, frêle, roide*, from *pórticus, frágilis, rígíus*.

In considering these Latin atonic suffixes we are bound strictly to reject every word that has been introduced into the French language since the period of its natural formation.

§ 242. *Eus, ius*, Fr. *ge, che*. *Extraneus, étrange*; *laneus, lange*; *diluvium, déluge*; *lineus, linge*; *propius, proche*; *sapius, sage*; *simius, singe*; *hordeum, orge*; *rubeus, rouge*; *alvea, auge*; *somnium, songe*; *Leodium, Liège*; *Malbodium, Maubeuge*; *cereus, cierge*¹. For the change of *eus, ius* into *ge, che*, see *Historical Grammar*, p. 66.

§ 243. *Ea*, Fr. *ge, gne*. *Cavea, cage*; *granea, grange*; *vinea, vigne*; *linea, ligne*; *tinea, teigne*. For the change of *ea* into *ge*, see *Historical Grammar*, p. 66.

§ 244. *Ia*, Fr. *ge, che, ce*; or it disappears altogether. *Vindemia, vendange*; *angustia, angoisse*; *ciconia, cigogne*; *tibia, tige*; *sepia, sèche*; *salvia, sauge*; *invidia, envie*; *gratia, grâce*; *historia, histoire*; *Burgundia, Bourgogne*; *Francia, France*; *Graecia, Grèce*; *Britannia, Bretagne*². For the change of *ia* into *ge*, see *Historical Grammar*, p. 65.

§ 245. *It-ia*, Fr. *esse*. *Justitia, justesse*; *mollitia, mollesse*; *pigritia, paresse*; *tristitia, tristesse*. French derivatives: *ivresse, politesse, tendresse*.

§ 246. *Icem* (from *ex, ix*), represented in French by *ce, se, ge*. *Herpicem, herse*; *pulicem, puce*; *judicem, juge*; *pollicem, pousse*; *pumicem, pousse*; *corticem, écorce*³.

§ 247. *Icus, a, um*, Fr. *che, ge*. *Porticus, porche*; *manica, manche*; *serica, serge*; *dominica, dimanche*; *Santonica, Saintonge*; *fabrica, forge* (O. Fr. *faurge*); *pertica, perche*; *pedica, piège*⁴.

§ 248. *Aticus*, Fr. *age*, is a suffix formed with *icus*⁵. See § 201.

Hence come French derivatives: *mesurage, labourage, alliage, arrosage, &c.* It has been said that these words come from a Low Latin suffix in *-agium* (as *message* from *messagium*, *homage* from

¹ Learned form *é*, as *igné, igneus*.

² Learned form *ie*, as *chimie, philosophie, symphonie, Australie*. But we must not confound this termination with the proper French derivatives in *ie*, as *felonie (felon), tromperie (tromper), &c.*, which are popular and very numerous.

³ Learned form *ice*: *calicem, calice*.

⁴ Learned form *ique*: *porticus, portique*; *fabrica, fabrique*; *viaticum, viatique*.

⁵ As we have seen § 225, note 4, substantives formed from inchoative verbs intercalate *iss*; as *atterrir, atterrissage*.

homagium). But though *messagium* certainly exists, it is far from being the parent of the Fr. *message*; on the contrary, it is nothing but the Fr. *message* latinised by the clergy, at a time when no one knew either the origin of the word (*missaticum*) or the nature of the suffix which formed it.

§ 249. *Idus* disappears in French. *Pallidus*, *pâle*; *nitidus*, *net*; *calidus* (Low Lat. *caldus*), *chaud*; *tepidus*, *tiède*; *rigidus*, *roide*; *sapidus*, *sade*; whence *male sapidus*, *maussade*¹.

§ 250. *Iis*, Fr. *le*. *Humilis*, *humble*; *flexibilis*, *faible* (O. Fr. *floible*); *ductilis*, *douille*; *mobilis*, *meuble*; *fragilis*, *frêle*; *gracilis*, *grêle*².

§ 251. *Inus* disappears in French. *Pagina*, *page*; *galbinus*, *jaune*; *femina*, *femme*; *fraxinus*, *frêne*; *domina*, *dame*; *carpinus*, *charme*; *cophinus*, *coffre*³.

§ 252. *Itus*, Fr. *le*. *Vendita*, *vente*; *reddita*, *rente*; *debita*, *dette*; *perdita*, *perte*; *quaesita*, *quête*.

§ 253. *Olus*, Fr. *le*. *Diabolus*, *diable*; *apostolus*, *apôtre* (O. Fr. *apostle*).

The compound suffixes *iolus*, *eolus*, dissyllabic (*iō*, *eō*) in Latin, had their penultimate lengthened in the seventh century, *iō*, *eō*, thence forwards accented *iólus*, *eólus*, whence came the French terminations *ieul*, *cuil*, *iol*: thus *filiolus*, *filleul*; *capreolus*, *chevreuil*; *linteolum*, *linceul*; *gladiolus*, *glaiëu*; *lusciniolus*, *rossignol*; *aviolus*, *aïeul*.

§ 254. *Ulus*, Fr. *le*. *Tabula*, *table*; *fabula*, *fable*; *ambula*, *amble*; *populus*, *peuple*; *ebulum*, *hièble*; *situla*, *seille*; *cingulum*, *sangle*; *ungula*, *ongle*; *capitulum*, *chapître*; *merula*, *merle*; *spinula*, *épingle*; *insubulum*, *ensouple*⁴.

The following suffixes are formed from *ulus*:—

§ 255. 1. *Aculus*, Fr. *aïl*. *Gubernaculum*, *gouvernail*; *tenaculum*, *tenaille*; *suspiraculum*, *soupirail*. French derivatives: *travail*, *fer-mail*, *éventail*, &c.

§ 256. 2. *Eculus*, Fr. *il*. *Vulpecula*, *goupil*; in Old French this word meant a fox, and survives still in the diminutive *goupillon*, a sprinkler, originally made of a fox's tail.

§ 257. 3. *Iculus*, Fr. *eil*. *Icula*, Fr. *eille*. *Apicula*, *abeille*; *articulum*, *orteil* (O. Fr. *arteil*); *somniculus**, *sommeil*; *soliculus**,

¹ Learned form *ide*: *rigidus*, *rigide*; *sapidus*, *sapide*; *aridus*, *aride*; &c.

² Learned form *ile*: *mobilis*, *mobile*; *ductilis*, *ductile*; *fragilis*, *fragile*; &c.

³ Learned form *ine*: *machina*, *machine*; &c.

⁴ Learned form *ule*: *cellula*, *cellule*; *calculus*, *calcul*; *funambulus*, *funambule*.

soleil ; *auricula*, *oreille* ; *cornicula*, *corneille* ; *ovicula*, *ouaille* ; *vermiculus*, *vermeil* ; *acicula*, *aiguille*.

§ 258. 4. *Uculus*, Fr. *ouil*. *Ucula*, Fr. *ouille*. *Feniculum*, *fenouil* ; *ranacula*, *grenouille* ; *veruculum*, *verrou* (O. Fr. *verrouil*, surviving in *verrouiller*) ; *genuculum*, *genou* (O. Fr. *genouil*, surviving in *agenouiller*).

Vowels which follow the tonic syllable disappear in French ; consequently the learned forms of atonic suffixes, such as *fragile*, *mobile*, &c., from *fragilis*, *mobilis*, &c., are incorrect, seeing that they all retain the vowel after the tonic syllable, and in fact displace the Latin accent. One may indeed lay it down as a general rule that, *in the case of Latin atonic suffixes, all French words of learned origin break the law of Latin accentuation*.

SECTION IV.

VERBAL SUFFIXES.

CHAPTER I.

ACCENTED.

§ 259. *Asco*, Fr. *ais* ; *esco*, Fr. *ois* ; *isco*, Fr. *is*. *Nasco*¹, *nais* ; *pasco*, *païs* ; *paresco*, *paraïs* ; *cresco*, *crois* ; &c.

§ 260. *Ascere*, Fr. *aître*, O. Fr. *aistre*. *Nascere*, *naître* ; *pascere*, *paître*. •

§ 261. *Ico*, *igo*, Fr. *ie*. *Ligo*, *liè* ; *castigo*, *châtie* ; *nego*, *niè* ; &c.

§ 262. *Illo*, Fr. *èle*. *Chancèle*, *grommèle*, *harcèle*, &c.

§ 263. *Are*, Fr. *er*. *Pensare*, *pescr* ; *cantare*, *chanter* ; &c. *Ère*, Fr. *oir*. *Movère*, *mouvoir* ; *habere*, *avoir* ; &c.

§ 264. *Tiare*, Fr. *cer*, *ser*. These are forms peculiar to the common Latin : *tractiare*, *tracer* ; *suctiare*, *sucer* ; *captiare*, *chasser*.

CHAPTER II.

ATONIC SUFFIXES.

§ 265. *Ico*, Fr. *che*, *ge*. *Judico*, *juge* ; *mastico*, *mèche* ; *vendico*, *venge* ; *rùmigo*, *ronge* ; *carrico*, *charge*, &c. The learned form is *ique* : *revendico*, *revendique* ; *mastico*, *mastique*.

¹ We have seen, *Historical Grammar*, p. 119, that all deponent verbs become active in form in the Low Latin.

§ 266. **Ere**, Fr. *re*. **Surgere**, *sourdre* ; **molere**, *moudre* ; **torquere**, *tordre* ; **ardere**, *ardre* (this Old French verb, which signified 'to burn,' remains in the participle *ardent*, and substantive *ardeur*). In many of these verbs the accent has been displaced in late Latin.

§ 267. **Io** disappears in French. **Despolio**, *dépouille*.

§ 268. **Ulo**, Fr. *le*. **Modulo**, *moule* ; **cumulo**, *comble* ; **tremulo**, *tremble* ; **turbulo**, *trouble*.

Under *ulo* we may put :—

§ 269. 1. **Aculo**, Fr. *aille*, as in *tiraille*, *criaille*, &c.

§ 270. 2. **Iculo**, Fr. *ille*. **Fodiculo**, *fouille* ; **sautille**, *tortille*, &c.

§ 271. 3. **Uculo**, Fr. *ouille*. *Chatouille*, *bredouille*, *barbouille*.

SECTION V.

DIMINUTIVE SUFFIXES.

These are sixteen in number.

§ 272. **Aceus**, Fr. *ace*, *asse*. *Grimace* (*grimer*), *populace*, *paperasse*, &c.

§ 273. **Iceus**, Fr. *isse*, *iche*. *Coulisse* (*couler*), *pelisse* (*peau*), *caniche*.

§ 274. **Oceus**, Fr. *oche*. *Epinoche*, *pioche*.

§ 275. **Uceus**, Fr. *uche*. *Peluche*, *guenuche*.

§ 276. **Aculus**. See above, § 255.

§ 277. **Aldus**. See above, § 195.

§ 278. **Alia**, Fr. *ail*, *aille*. *Bestialia*, *bétail* ; *pectoralia*, *poitrail* ; *mirabilia*, *merveille* ; *portalia*, *portail* ; *canaille*, *muraille*, *bataille*, &c.

§ 279. **Ardus**. See above, §§ 175, 196.

§ 280. **Aster**, Fr. *âtre*. See above, §§ 178, 199.

§ 281. **At**, *et*, *ot*. (1) **At**: *aiglat*, *louvât*, *verrat*. (2) **Et**, *etto* : *sachet* (*sac*), *cochet* (*coq*), *mollet* (*môl*), *maisonnette*, *alouette*. (3) **Ot**, *otte* : *billot* (*bille*), *cachot* (*ca-he*), *brulot* (*brûle*), *ilot* (*île*), &c.

§ 282. **Ellus**, *illus*, Fr. *eau*, *el*, *elle*. **Agnellus**, *agneau* ; **gemellus**, *jumeau* ; **annellus**, *anneau* ; **scutella**, *écuelle* ; **vascellus**, *vaisseau* ; **avicellus**, *oiseau*.

§ 283. **Onem**, *ionem*. See above, § 231.

§ 284. **Ulus**. See above, § 254.

ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
OF THE
FRENCH LANGUAGE.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

abl.	ablative.	Goth.	Gothic.	partic.	participle, parti-
abbrev.	abbreviation.	Gr.	Greek.		cipial.
accus.	accusative.	Gram.	Grammatical,	Pers.	Persian.
adj.	adjective.		grammar,	Pharm.	Pharmacopœia.
adv.	adverb.	Heb.	Hebrew.	Physiol.	Physiological.
Agric.	Agricultural.	hist.	historical.	Port.	Portuguese.
Algeb.	Algebraical.	Hist. Gram.	Historical Gram-	poss. pron.	possessive pro-
Anat.	Anatomical.		mar.		noun.
Ar.	Arabic.	Hortic.	Horticultural.	p. p.	past participle.
Archit.	Architectural.	Icel.	Icelandic.	prep.	preposition.
A S.	Anglo-Saxon.	Ichth.	Ichthyological	prim.	primitive.
Bot.	Botanical.	introd.	introduced.	proncd.	pronounced.
Cat.	Catalan.	It.	Italian.	Prov.	Provençal.
Carol.	Carolingian.	Kymr.	Kymric.	q. v.	quod vide, see
cent.	century.	L. or Lat.	Latin.	Rhet.	Rhetorical.
Chem.	Chemical.	lit.	literally.	Scand.	Scandinavian.
Chron.	Chronological.	Lomb.	Lombardic.	Schol. Lat.	Scholastic Latin.
Class.	Classical.	M. H. G.	Middle High	Slav.	Slavonian.
compd.	compound, com-		German.	Surg.	Surgical.
	pounded.	Math.	Mathematical.	sf.	substantive femi-
Conch.	Conchological.	Med.	Medical.		nine.
contr.	contraction.	Merov.	Merovingian.	sf. pl.	substantive femi-
contrd.	contracted.	Met.	Metallurgical.		nine plural.
cp.	compare.	metaph.	metaphorical,	sm.	substantive mas-
Dan.	Danish.		metaphorically.		culine.
Der. or deriv.	derivative.	Min.	Mineralogical.	smf.	substantive of
der.	derived.	mod. Fr.	modern French.		common gen-
dim.	diminutive.	MS.	Manuscript.		der.
Eccles.	Ecclesiastical.	MSS.	Manuscripts.	sm. pl.	substantive mas-
Entom.	Entomological.	Mus.	Musical.		culine plural.
etymol.	etymological.	Naut.	Nautical.	Sp.	Spanish.
Fr.	French.	Neth.	Netherlandish.	Theol.	Theological.
frequent.	frequentative.	O. Fr.	Old French.	Turk.	Turkish.
Gael.	Gaelic.	O. H. G.	Old High Ger-	subst.	substantive.
Geogr.	Geographical.		man.	v.	verb.
Geol.	Geological.	Ornith.	Ornithological.	vn.	verb actiye.
Geom.	Geometrical.	O. Scand.	Old Scandina-	Venct.	Venetian.
German.	Germanic, Ger-		vian.	vn.	verb neuter.
	man.	O. S.	Old Saxon.	vpr.	verb reciprocal.

= signifies 'having become,' as e = a, signifies 'e having become a.'

*In constructing a geological map, we distinguish the strata which, lying one above another, form, as it were, the history of the earth, by marking them out with different shades or colours: similarly, in distinguishing the two great layers of the French language, we shall mark them off from one another by employing two different kinds of type. Thus, the older or popular stratum, anterior to the Eleventh Century, which forms the main part and foundation of the language, will in this Dictionary be denoted by Roman capital letters, as ABBAYE; and the newer or non-popular stratum, the work of the learned, which comprises all words borrowed since the time of the natural formation of the language from the classical languages or from foreign modern tongues, will be denoted by thick Roman type, as **Aberration**; and lastly, the words borrowed directly from modern tongues will be distinguished from those taken from the classical languages by being printed in thick type, spaced, with † prefixed, as †**abricot**. The sections referred to, as § 53, are those of the Introduction, which the student is advised to consult.*

A.

A, *prep.* to; *It.* *a* and *ad*, from *L.* *ad*, which took successively in barbarous Latin the three meanings (= *avec*, with; = *pour*, for; = *à*, to) which have descended to the *Fr.* *à*. Thus, *ad* = *avec* is found in the *Lex Salica* (6th cent.) ed. Pardessus, p. 121: 'Si quis unum vasum *ad* apis furaverit, solidos xv. culpabilis iudicetur.' In a less popularly worded copy of the same law we find 'Si quis unum vas cum apibus,' etc., proving that *ad* was used as = *cum*. Hence comes the use of *à* = *avec* in such phrases as *chandelier à branche, fusil à aiguille*.

This preposition plays an important part in the inflexion of the language, and in the formation of words. In inflexion, *ad* with the accus. takes the place of the Latin dative. This characteristic, which is found in germ in classical Latinity (as in 'quod apparet *ad* agricolas,' Terence; 'hunc *ad* carnificem dabo,' Plautus; 'pauperem *ad* ditem dari,' Terence), and also in several other languages (as in modern Greek, which uses the accus. with *eis* = *ad* for the lost dative, and as in the English use of *to*), is developed very strongly in Merovingian Latin. Passing on from this point this *ad* forms the dative in all the Romance languages. Joined with the definite article it becomes in modern French *au* (*ad illo aux* (*ad illis*), q. v. Thus, for example, in a Diploma of A.D. 693 (Briquigny, ii. 431), we have 'Sed veniens *ad* eo placito'; and in a Donation of A.D. 713 (id. ii. 437), 'Ergo donavi *ad* monasterium'; in a Donation of A.D. 671 (id. ii. 154), 'Ideirco dono *ad* sacrosanctum monasterium'; in Markulf. App. 58, 'Mihi contigit quod ego . . . caballum *ad* hominem aliquem in furto subdixi'; in the *Formulæ Andegav.* 28, 'Nam terra *ad* illo homine nunquam fossadasset.'

Ad becomes *à* by dropping *d*, a process which had already taken place before con-

sonants in Merovingian Latin; thus, in the 8th cent. we find in Markulf. Formul. i. 37, 'a quo placito veniens'; a passage found in another part of Markulfus (Appendix 38) in the form '*ad* quod pl. veniens.' A Donation of A.D. 739 has 'In portionem quam a liberto nostro (= *ad* libertum nostrum) dedimus,' Brequigny, ii. 370.

This preposition enters into the composition of words as a prefix; as in the nouns *a-dieu*, *af-faire*, etc.; in adjectives, as *a-droit*, *av-eugle*; in verbs, as *a-mener*, *a-dosser*, *al-longer*; in adverbs, as *as-sez*, *au-par-avant*.

ABAISSE, *va.* to abase. *Sp.* *abaxar*, *It.* *ab-bassare*, from *L.* *adbassāre*, compd. of *ad* and *bassare**, der. from *bassus*, see *bas*. *Adbassare*, by *db* = *bb* (§ 168) and *bb* = *b*, becomes *abassare*: 'Molendina, quae sunt infra fossam civitatis, *abassentur* medietate unius brachii rationis' (Charter of A.D. 1192, Muratori, Ant. It. v. 87). *Abassāre* becomes *abaiss* by *are* = *er* (§ 263), *a* = *ai* (§ 54, 2), and by continuance of *b*, *ss*, and initial *a*.—Der. *abaissement* (§ 225), *abaisseur* (§ 228) *rabaiss* (*Hist. Gram.* p. 179).

ABANDON, *sm.* abandonment, giving up, unconstraint. In 13th cent. in the form *à bandon* in Marie de France, i. 488, whence it appears that the word is formed by a comparatively modern junction of the prep. *à* with *O. Fr.* subst. *bandon*, = permission, liberty, authorisation, a word found as late as the 16th cent. in R. Estienne's Dict. Fr.-Latin (A.D. 1549): *BANDON*, indulgentia, licentia. *Permettre et donner bandon à autrui*, indulgere. *Mettre sa forest à bandon* was a feudal law phrase in the 13th cent. = *mettre sa forêt à permission*, i. e. to open it freely to any one for pasture or to cut wood in; hence the later sense of giving up one's rights for a

time, letting go, leaving, abandoning. For this change of sense see § 12. The word: à *bandon* were joined as early as the 13th cent., the form *abandon* appearing in Beaumanoir, 43, 13.

The O. Fr. *bandon*, like all terms of feudal custom, is of Germ. origin, derived through feudal L. *bandum**, an order, decree: 'Tunc nos demum secundum canonicam auctoritatem ferula excommunicationis et *bandi* nostri constrinximus praelibatum Ermengandum comitem,' says an Excommunication of Gregory V, A.D. 998 (Concil. Rom., Baluze, i. 6). *Bandum* represents Scand. *band* (cp. Germ. *bannen*), an order, decree.—Der. *abandonner*, *abandonnement*.

Abaque, *sm.* an abacus; from L. *abacus*.

ABASOURDIR, *va.* to stun, deafen; an ill formed and corrupt form (§ 172), of a type *abassourdir*, compd. of *ab* and *assourdir*. See *sourd*.

ABAT (or **ABAS**), *sm.* a heavy rain, used in the phrase *une pluie d'abat*. From *à* and *battre*.

ABATARDIR, *va.* to abase, corrupt; from *à* and *bâtard*; see *bâtard*.—Der. *abatardissement* (§ 225).

ABATIS, *sm.* a demolition, felling (of trees). In the 12th cent. *abateis* in the Chanson d'Antioche 6, 93, from L. *abbattere** (see *abattre*) through a deriv. *abbaticius**. For *abbat*=*abat* see *abattre*; for *-icium*=*-eis*=*-is* see § 214.

ABAT-JOUR, *sm.* a trunk-light, reflector, lampshade. See *abattre* and *jour*.

ABATTRE, *va.* to beat down, knock down; from L. *abbattere**, found in 6th cent. in the Germanic Laws: 'Si quis hominem de furca *abbattere* presumpserit' (Lex. Sal. Nov. 273). *Abbattere* is compd. of *ab* and *battere* (see *battre*). *Abbattere*, by *bb=b* and *tt=t* (by law of least action, §§ 166, 168), becomes *abatere*, contrd. (§ 51) to *abat're*, whence O. Fr. *abat're* (in 11th cent., in the Chanson de Roland, 267), wrongly afterwards written *abattre* by the Latiuists of the Renaissance (1604, in Nicot's Dict.), in order to make the word look more like its Latin parent. In the 17th cent. the older and correct orthography was resumed in the words *abatage* and *abat'is*; and partially in *abattre*, which dropped the second *b*; it still unfortunately kept the *tt*.—Der. *abatis* (q. v.), *abatage* (§ 248).

ABBAYE, *sf.* an abbey; Prov. and Sp. *abadia*; It. *abbadia*; from L. *abbatiam** (in St.

Jerome). *Abbatia*, by *bb=b*, and *t=d* (§ 117), early became *abadia*: 'Illa *abadia* de Rubiaco una medieta remanecat,' says a will of A.D. 961 (Vaissette, ii. p. 108). *Ab(a)diam* becomes *abeie* (11th cent., *Lois de Guillaume le Conquérant*, 1) by dropping *d*, which represents *t* (§ 117), by *a=e* (§ 54, 3), and by persistence of initial *a* (§ 54, 1), and of *i* (§ 69), and by final *am=e* (§ 54, 2). *Abeie* is written in 13th cent. *abaie*; in 16th cent. *abbaye*.

ABBÊ, *sm.* an abbot, head of a religious house; from L. *abbatem**, a word introduced in the last ages of the Roman Empire by Christian writers, who had borrowed it from the Syriac *abba*, a father. For change of sense see § 12. *Abbātem* becomes *abé* (11th cent., Chanson de Roland, 209) by *bb=b* (§§ 166, 168), *atem=e* (§ 230), and continuance of initial *a* (§ 54, 1). For later change of *abé* to *abbé* see *abattre*.

ABBESSE, *sf.* an abbess. It. *abbadessa*, from L. *abbatissa**, a deriv. in *-issa* (§ 222) from *abbatem*, see *abbé*; found in an epitaph, A.D. 569 (Muratori, A. 429, 3): 'Ilic requiescit in somno paucis lustina *abbatissa*.' *Abbāt(iss)a*, by dropping *t* (§ 117), and by *bb=b* (§§ 166, 168), *a=e* (§ 54, 3), *issa=esse* (§ 222), and continuance of initial *a*, becomes O. Fr. *abéssse* (13th cent., Roman de la Rose, 8800), whence, later, *abesse*. For the change from *abesse* to *abbesse* see *abattre*.

Abcès, *sm.* an abscess; from L. *abscessus*.

Abdication, *sf.* abdication; from L. *abdicationem*.

Abdiquer, *va.* to abdicate; from L. *abdicare*.

Abdomen, *sm.* the abdomen, stomach; from L. *abdomen*.

Abduction, *sf.* an anatomical term signifying the divergence of the parts of the body from the mean line which is supposed to pass vertically through the body; from L. *abductionem*.

Abécédaire, *sm.* a spelling-book; from L. *abecedarium*. For *arium=aire* (as if it were *aris*) see § 197, note 1.

Abecquer, *va.* to feed with the beak, to feed; from *à* and *bec*, q. v.

Abée, *sf.* a mill-sludge; from *à* and *bée*, q. v.

† **Abeille**, *sf.* a bee; a word introd. towards the 15th cent.: found in 1460 in a letter of remission quoted by Ducange; from Prov. *abelha*, which from L. *apicula*, Plin. N. II. 2, 21, 21: properly a little bee (for enlargement of meaning see § 13). Just as we

early find **abis** for **apis** ('de furtis **abium**,' Lex Salica, ed. Pardessus, p. 163), so **apicula** in Merov. Lat. becomes **abacula**, whence Prov. **abelha**, just as **auricula**, **ovicula**, **corbicula**, became Prov. **auralha**, **ovelha**, **corhelha**. That **abeille** is not a true Fr. word derived directly from Lat. is shown by the fact that in Fr. the Lat. **p** never stops at **b**, but always descends to **v** (§ 111 and note 2), while in Prov. it always stops at **b**; consequently if **apicula**, **abacula**, had directly produced a Fr. word, it would have taken the form **aveille**, by **p = v** (§ 111), **icula = eille** (§ 257), and by the continuance of initial **a**. This true Fr. form is not imaginary; it is to be found in the Dict. of R. Estienne (1549): **AVEILLE**, *mousch à miel, mot duquel on use en Touraine et en Anjou*. This form, which thus, even in 1549, was restricted to one or two western provinces, entirely disappeared when apiculture was localised in Languedoc and Provence, and was replaced, as was to be expected, by a form brought from the district in which the production of honey and care of bees was chiefly attended to.

Aberration, *sf.* aberration; properly of stars, the figurative meaning being later; from L. **aberrationem**.

ABÊTIR, *va.* to brutalise. See **bête** and Hist. Gram, p. 177.

Abhorrer, *va.* to abhor, detest; from L. **abhorreere**.

ABÏME, *sm.* an abyss. Sp. **abisma**, from L. **abyssinus***, a deriv. of **abyssus**, with the superlative termination **-issimus**, found suffixed to other Lat. subst., as **ocul-issimus**, **domin-issimus**, marking the highest degree of intensity; thus **abyssinus** signifies the deepest depth. **Abys-simum**, contr. to **abyss'mum** (§ 51), becomes **abisme** (12th cent., St. Bernard's Sermons, p. 167) by persistence of **a** and **m**, and by **y = i** (§ 101), **ss = s** (§§ 166, 168), and the termination **um = e** mute. For the very unusual continuance of **b** see § 113 note 1. For **abisme = abime** see § 148.—Der. **abîmer**, to hurl into an abyss, thence to ruin, damage, thence to spoil (as in *un chapeau abimé*), by a reduction of meaning, see § 13; as is also seen in **gêne** and **ennui**, q. v. This sense is later than the 17th cent., for the Dict. of the Acad., 1694, recognises only the etymological meaning.

Abject, *adj.* abject; from L. **abjectus**.—Der. **abjection** (L. **abjectionem**).

Abjurer, *va.* to abjure, renounce; from L.

abjurare.—Der. **abjuration** (L. **abjur-ationem**).

Ablatif, *sm.* the ablative case; from L. **ablativum**. For final **v = f** see § 142.

Ablation, *sf.* ablation (Med.); from L. **ablationem**.

ABLE, *sm.* a bleak (Ichth.); from L. **albula**, properly a little white fish, from the adj. **albulus** (in Catullus, 2919), which is probably the fish called **alburnus** by Ausonius (another derivative of **albus**); 'Et **alburnos** praedani puerilibus hamis' (Mosella, 126). The **albula** got its name from its whiteness, just as the **rouget** is so called from being partly red. **Albula** is found in the Lat.-Gr. glossaries, **Albula**, *λεγάρα*, which is a kind of little fish. In the Schola Salernita, d. Moreau, p. 80, we find 'Lucius, et perca, et saxaulis, **albula**, tinca.' **Albula**, losing **l** by dissimilation (§ 169), becomes **abula**, found in a MS. account of A.D. 1239, quoted by Ducange (s. v.): 'Decano Turonensi ille qui capit **abulas**, de dono ad unum batellum emendum xl. solid. Tur.' **Ab(t)lam** (§ 51) contr. to **ab'lam** becomes **able** by **am = e**, and continuance of **bl**, and of initial **a**.—Der. **ablette** (§ 281).

Ablution, *sf.* ablution, washing; from L. **ablutionem**.

Abnegation, *sf.* abnegation, renunciation, sacrifice (of self); from L. **abnegationem**.

ABOI, *verbal sm.* barking, baying. **Aboi**, which expresses the bark of a dog (**aboie-ment** is the present word), remains in the Fr. language in the phrase *être aux abois*. The stag is said to be *aux abois* when he is 'at bay,' hard pressed by the dogs, and close followed by their cry. This hunting-term has taken a figurative sense, and *être aux abois* now means 'to be hard pressed,' 'at one's wits' end.'—Der. **aboyer**, **aboie-ment**, **aboyeur**.

ABOIEMENT, *sm.* barking. See **aboyer**.

Abolir, *va.* to abolish; from L. **abolere**. For **o = i** see § 59.—Der. **abolissement** (§ 225, note 4).

Abolition, *sf.* abolition; from L. **abolitionem**.

Abominable, *adj.* abominable; from L. **abominabilis**. For **ilis = le** see § 250.

Abomination, *sf.* abomination; from L. **abominationem**.

ABOMINER, *va.* to loathe; an old French word which has fallen out of use since the sixteenth century; from L. **abominari**.

Abondamment, *adv.* abundantly; from **abondant**, q. v.

- Abondance**, *sf.* abundance; from L. *abundantia*. For *u=o* see § 98; for *antia=ance* § 192.
- Abondant**, *adj.* abundant; from L. *abundantem*. For *u=o* see § 98.
- Abonder**, *va.* to abound; from L. *abundare*.—Der. *surabonder*.
- ABONNER**, *va.* to subscribe, pay a subscription. Littré decides that this verb is not related to *bon*, but that it is the same word as *aborner*, which is *abonner* in the patois of Berri. From Low L. *abonnare**, from *bonna**, a limit, bound.—Der. *abonnement* (§ 225), *abonné* (§ 201).
- ABONNIR**, *va.* to render good (of wine chiefly); *vn.* to become good. From *à* and *bon*, *q. v.*
- ABORD**, *sm.* approach; see *bord*.—Der. *aborder*, *abordage* (§ 248), *abordable* (§ 250).
- Aborigène**, *smf.* an aboriginal, primitive inhabitant; from L. *aborigines*.
- ABORNER**, *va.* to border on, touch limits of. See *borne*.
- Abortif**, *adj.* abortive; *sm.* a drug used to cause abortion. From L. *abortivus*.
- ABOUCHER**, *va.* to bring together, bring about an interview (*s'aboucher avec quelqu'un* is lit. to place one mouth to mouth with another). See *bouche*.—Der. *abouchement*.
- ABOUTER**, *va.* to join the ends of a thing (term of trade).—Der. *aboutement*.
- ABOUTIR**, *va.* to arrive at, end in; see *bout*.—Der. *aboutissement* (§ 225 note 4).
- ABOYER**, *va.* to bark, bay; from L. *abbau-bare**, compd. of *ad* (Hist. Gram. p. 177) and *baubare**. For change from deponent to active, see Hist. Gram. p. 119; for *db=bb* § 168. *Abbau(b)äre*, by *bb=b* (§§ 166, 168), loss of second *b* (§ 113), continuance of initial *a*, and by *au=o* (§ 107), *are=er* (§ 54, 4), became in 11th cent. *aboer*. The law of balance between the tonic and atonic vowels, spoken of in § 48 etc., here plays an important part. In 12th cent. *il abaie*, Le Livre des Rois, 129; in 13th cent. *aboer*, Villehardouin, 109; in 14th cent. *abayar*, Oresme, Eth. 205.—Der. *aboyeur* (§ 227), *aboiement* (§ 225). For interchange of *y* and *i* see § 101.
- ABRÉGER**, *va.* to abridge, shorten; from L. *abbreviare*, found in Vegetius, Prol. 3, De Re Mil.: 'Quae me per diversos auctores . . . abbreviare iussisti.' *Abbreviare* becomes *abbreviare* by consonification of *i* (Hist. Gram. p. 65), whence *abrégér* by *bb=b* (§§ 166, 168), *vj=j* (§ 141), continuance of initial *a*, *br, e*, by *j=g* (§ 139, note 1), and *are=er*.—Der. *abrégé* (§ 201), *abrégéur* (of which the learned doublet, § 22, is *abrégiateur*), *abrégement* (§ 225).
- ABREÜVER**, *va.* to give to drink, water. It. *abbeverare*, from L. *adbiberäre**, a compd. of *ad* and *biberare*, a deriv. of *bibere*; see *breuvage*. *Adbib(ë)räre*, dropping *ë* (§ 52), and assimilating *db* to *bb* (§ 168), becomes *abbib'räre*, whence *abever* (13th cent., Floire et Blancheflor, 195), by *bb=b* (§§ 166, 168), *i=e* (§ 72), *br=vr* (§ 113), *are=er* (§ 263), and by continuance of initial *a*. *Abever* is in 16th cent. *abreuer* (Hist. Gram. p. 77) by transposition, whence finally *abreuver*.—Der. *abreuvir* (§ 183), *abreuvement* (§ 225), *abreuvage* (§ 248).
- Abréviation**, *sf.* abbreviation; from L. *abbreviatio*. See *abrégér*.
- ABRI**, *sm.* a shelter; introd. in 12th cent. (Livre des Rois, 251) from Prov. *abric*, Sp. *albrigo*. Origin unknown.
- † **Abricot**, *sm.* an apricot (1549, R. Estienne's Dict.); introd. from Port. *albaricoque* § 26), from Ar. *albicouq* (§ 30).—Der. *abricotier* (§ 193).
- ABRITER**, *va.* to shelter (a modern word, appearing first in this form in 1740, Dict. de l'Académie, as a special horticult. term: *ABRITÉ, terme de jardinage—'un espalier bien abrité'*); from *abri*, by euphonic intercalation of *t*. There was, up to the 18th cent. another form, *abrier*, formed direct from *abri*, which has been supplanted by *abriter*: *Enfin le bon Dieu nous abrie*, St. Arnaud, Poésies, iii. 92 (17th cent.), and in 1728 Richelot's Dict. has *ABRIER, mettre à l'abri; ne se dit qu'en riant*.
- Abrogation**, *sf.* abrogation; from L. *abrogatio*.
- Abroger**, *va.* to abrogate, annul; from L. *abrogare*.—Der. *abrogation*.
- Abrupt**, *adj.* abrupt; from L. *abruptus*.
- Abrutir**, *va.* to brutalise; see *brute*.—Der. *abrutissement* (§ 225 note 4), *abrutisseur* (§ 225 note 4, § 227).
- Abscisse**, *sf.* an abscissa (Math.); from L. *abscissa*.
- Absence**, *sf.* absence; from L. *absentia*. For *entia=ence* see § 244.
- Absent**, *adj.* absent; from L. *absentem*.—Der. *absenter*.
- Abside**, *sf.* a vault (Archit.); from L. *apsidem*.

ABSINTHE—ACAJOU.

Absinthe, *sf.* wormwood; from L. *absinthium*.

Absolu, *adj.* absolute; from L. *absolutus*. For *utus* = *u* see § 201.—Der. *absolument* (§ 225).

Absolution, *sf.* absolution; from L. *absolutionem*.

Absolutoire, *adj.* absolatory, that brings absolution; from L. *absolutorius**.

Absorber, *va.* to absorb; from L. *absorbere*.—Der. *absorption* (§ 232, note 4).

Absorption, *sf.* absorption; from L. *absorptionem*.

ABSOUDRE, *va.* to absolve, acquit. It. *assolvere*, from L. *absolvere*. **Absolv(ë)re**, contr. regularly (§ 51) to *absolv're*, drops the *v* (§ 141), whence *absol're*, whence O. Fr. *assoldre* (11th cent., *Chanson de Roland*, 25) by assimilating *bs* to *ss* (§ 168), by changing *lr* to *ldr* (Ilist. Gram. p. 73), and by continuance of *a* and *o*. *Assoldre* in 12th cent. becomes *assoudre* (§ 157); in 13th cent. it was reformed into *absoudre* by the clerks and lawyers who wished to bring it back to the Lat. form. The popular pronunciation continued in spite of this classical restoration of the *b*, and we know from Palsgrave (*Eclairc.* p. 23) that in 1530 it was still pronounced *assoudre*.—Der. *absoute*, strong partic. subst. (§ 188), from L. *absoluta*. For contr. of *absól(u)ta* to *absol'ta* see § 51, and for displacement of accent see § 172.

ABSTÈME, *smf.* an abstemious person; from L. *abstemius*.

ABSTENIR (*S'*), *vpr.* to abstain. Sp. *abstener*, from L. *abstenero*, a common Lat. form of *abstinere*. **Abstènère** becomes *asténir* (11th cent., *Chanson de Roland*, 203) by *bs* = *ss* = *s* (§ 168), by *e* = *i* (§ 60), and by continuance of *a*, *t*, *e*, *n*. In the 14th cent. *asténir* was reconstructed into *absténir* (§ 56, note 3) by the clerks and lawyers. See *absoudre*.

Abstention, *sf.* abstention, withholding; from L. *abstentionem*.

Absterger, *va.* to clean (a wound) (Med.); from L. *abstergere*.—Der. *abstersion*.

Abstersif, *adj.* useful to clean (a wound); from L. *abstersivus**, for *v* = *f* see § 142.

Abstinence, *sf.* abstinence; from L. *abstinencia*. For *entia* = *ence* see § 244.

Abstraction, *sf.* abstraction; from L. *abstractionem*.

Abstraire, *va.* to abstract, separate; from L. *abstrahere*. For *trahere* = *traire* see § 135 and *traire*.

Abstrait, *adj.* abstract; from L. *abstractus*. For *et* = *it* see § 129.—Der. *abstractif*.

Abstrus, *adj.* abstruse, difficult; from L. *abstrusus*.

Absurde, *adj.* absurd; from L. *absurdus*.—Der. *absurdité* (§ 230), *absurdement* (§ 225).

Absurdité, *sf.* absurdity; from L. *absurditatem*.

Abus, *sm.* an abuse; from L. *abusus*.—Der. *abuser* (§ 183).

Abusif, *adj.* abusive; from L. *abusivus*. For *ivus* = *i'* see § 223.

ACABIT, *sm.* a quality of anything (good or bad). This word originally signified purchase, and afterwards became limited to the thing purchased, then to the state or condition of that thing, lastly to the qualities of any object whatever. (In the 18th cent. it was used only of fruits; in the Dict. of the Academy, 1740, we find *ACABIR ne se dit guere que des fruits*: '*Des poires d'un bon acabit*.) *Acabit* is a learned word, a corrupt form of the feudal L. *accapitum**, which in Custom Law signifies a right of entry ('*deinde dono burgos . . . accapita . . .*' in a Will of 1150, Martène, *Anecd.* i. 410), and is itself only a barbarous compound of the L. *caput* in the sense of rent, etc. For *cc* = *c* see §§ 166, 168; for *p* = *b* see § 111.

ACACIA, *sm.* the acacia; a Lat. word introduced by botanists. Among the Romans it signified the white-flowering locust-tree. More fortunate than many botanical names, like *mimosa*, *salvia*, etc., which are still used only by the learned, *acacia* has taken root in the language, where it holds its ground with as much right as the Lat. words *quietus*, *omnibus*, etc.

Académie, *sf.* an academy, learned society; from L. *academia*, the garden near Athens in which Plato taught, thence extended (§ 13) to signify any meeting of philosophers or learned persons.—Der. *académique*, *académicien*, *académiste*.

Académique, *adj.* academic; from L. *academicus*.—Der. *académicien*, from L. *academicus* through a form *academicianus** (§ 194).

ACAGNARDEK, *va.* to make idle, as in *accagnardé près du feu*; from *à* and *cagnard*, *q. v.*

† **ACAJOU**, *sm.* mahogany; an American word, introduced into Europe in the 18th cent. (§ 32). The name appears to be Malay.

Acanthe, *sf.* the acanthus; from L. *acanthus*.

ACARIÂTRE, *adj.* crabbed, cross-grained.

The Lat. *cara**, a face, then a head (see *chère*), produced a verb *adacariare**, *accarare*, whence O. Fr. *acarier*, whence the deriv. *acariastre* (§ 199), found in R. Estienne's Dict., A.D. 1549, in sense of *in-sanus*, *mente captus*, then *acariâtre* (§ 199). From its sense of foolish, mad, in 1604, Nicot's Dict., it has come to its modern sense, Dict. of the Academy, 1694.

ACCABLER, *va.* to overwhelm. The Gr. *καταβολή*, in sense of an overthrow, passing from the abstract to the concrete sense of a machine wherewith to overthrow (a frequent change of sense; see § 12, and cp. Fr. *poisson*, from L. *punctionem*), produced late Lat. *cadabulum*, a balista. This word came in from the Byzantine Greeks, through the Crusaders, as did several other terms of medieval military art: 'Tribus lapidibus magna petraría, quae cadabula vocabatur, emissis,' says (A. 1219) William the Breton, De Gestis Philippi Augusti. *Cadáb(ũ)la*, dropping *ũ* regularly (§ 51) became O. Fr. *cadable* (11th cent. Chanson de Roland, strophe viii.): *Cordres a prise e les murs peceiez, Od ses cadables les turs en abatie* (and his catapults beat down the towers thereof). Next *cad(able)*, by dropping medial *d* (§ 120), becomes *caable*, found in another passage of the same poem, strophe xvi.: *Od vos caables avez fruiset ses murs* (and your catapults have broken its walls). From this proper sense of a machine of war to crush one's foe by throwing great stones to overthrow him, *caable* comes to have the more general sense of the act of overthrowing (§ 12). An old Custom-book of Normandy cited by Ducange (s. v.) has 'De prostratione ad terram, quod *cadabulum* dicitur, xxiii solidos,' rendered in the Fr. version (12th cent.) by *De abatre à terre, que l'on apele caable*. *Caable*, later contr. to *cable*, gave the deriv. *accabler*, signifying to be crushed under some heavy mass: **ACCABLER**, *estre accablé de quelque chose qui chet sur nous, ou estre escaché*; obrui (1549), R. Estienne's Dict. In 1604 Nicot's Dict. also gives this term in the active sense: **ACCABLER**, *c'est affouler aucun de coups pesans, l'atterrer à force de pesanteur, et de charger sur lui; opprimere aliqueun, obruere*. Finally, the word loses all but its figurative sense, and is found in its modern

signification alone in Richelet's Dict. (1681).

—Der. *accablement* (§ 225).

Accaparer, *va.* to buy up, to monopolise; a word first found in 1762 in the Dict. de l'Académie, having come in through the commerce of Genoa and Leghorn with Marseilles, from It. *caparrare*, to take up merchandise. *Accaparer*, which ought to have been *caparrer*, has got an initial *a* from the It. *accapare*, to choose, take, the meaning of which is so similar to that of *caparrare*, that it naturally produced a confusion between the two words. Very many modern Fr. words of trade and commerce are of It. origin (as *banque*, *bilan*, *agio*, etc., see § 25).—Der. *accaparement* (§ 225), *accapareur* (§ 227).

Accéder, *va.* to consent, accede (to); from L. *accedere*.

Accélérer, *va.* to accelerate, hasten; from L. *accelerare*.—Der. *accélération*.

Accent, *sm.* accent; from L. *accentus*.—Der. *accentuer*, *accentuation*.

Accentuer, *va.* to accent; from L. *accentuare**, deriv. from *accentus*, see Ducange s. v.—Der. *accentuation*, a learned form (§ 232, note 4), from L. *accentuationem**, Ducange, 92.

Acceptation, *sf.* acceptance; from L. *acceptationem**. See *accepter*.

Accepter, *va.* to accept, receive; from L. *acceptare*.—Der. *acceptation*, *acceptation* (§ 232, note 4), *acceptable*.

Acception, *sf.* acceptance; from L. *acceptationem*.

Accès, *sm.* access, approach, entry; from L. *accessus*.—Der. *accessoire* (§ 233).

Accessible, *adj.* accessible; from L. *accessibilis*.

Accession, *sf.* consent, adhesion, accession; from L. *accessionem*.

† **Accessit**, *sm.* 'accessit,' honourable mention; a Lat. word, introd. as a term of school and college use. Its meaning is that a student 'approached near' the prize without getting it.

Accessoire, *adj.* accessory; from L. *accessorius*, in Ducange.

Accident, *sm.* an accident; from L. *accidentem*.—Der. *accidentel*.

Accidentel, *adj.* accidental; from L. *accidentalis** found in Ducange. For *alis* = *el* see § 191.

Acclamation, *sf.* acclamation; from L. *acclamationem*.

Acclamer, *va.* to proclaim; from L. *acclamare*.—Der. *acclamation*.

Acclimater. See *climat*.

ACCOINTANCE, *sf.* intimacy, close connection; deriv. of *acointer*, q. v.

ACCOINTER (S'), *vpr.* to become intimate (with one). It. *accontare*, from L. *ad-cognitāre**, a compd. of *ad* and *cognitāre**, deriv. of *cognitus*. *Cognitāre** is not classical, though *cognitamentum* occurs in Forcellini. *Adcognitare* is not uncommon in Carolingian texts: 'Quarum exemplar Dominationi vestrae transmittō, ut . . . ad aliquem diem jubetis venire fideles vestros dicentes quia eis *adcognitare* vultis . . .' Hincmar, Opusc. De coerendis mil. rap. (A.D. 848). *de=cc* by assimilation (§ 168) produced *accognitare*, as in a Capitulary of Charles the Bald, A.D. 856, § 11, 'Et habet . . . fideles suos convocatos ut . . . nostram, qui fideles illius sumus devotionem *accognitet*.' *Accogn(i)tare*, contr. regularly (§ 51) to *accogn'tare*, becomes *acointer* by *cc=c* (§§ 166, 168), *gn-in* (§ 131), *are=er* (§§ 49, 263), and by continuance of *o, t*, and initial *a*. *Acointer* inserted a diphthong regularly (§ 56) *acointier*: for its return to the form *acointer* in the 15th cent. see § 56, note 3.—Der. *acointance* (§ 192).

† **Accolade**, *sf.* an embrace, kiss. See *accoler*.

ACCOLER, *va.* to embrace; der. from *col* (see *cou*). For the transcription back to *accoler* from *acoler* in the 15th cent. see § 56, note 3.—Der. *acollée*, partic. subst. (§ 187). This word, which rightly means an embrace, kiss, and especially that given to a new-made knight, was transformed in the 16th cent. into *accolade*, in imitation (§ 25) of It. *accollata*: for the foreign suffix in *ade* see § 201. As late as the beginning of the 17th cent. *accolade* still solely signified the embrace of a knight. Nicot (1604) says, *ACCOLADE, se fait en jectant les bras autour du col*. *ACCOLÉE, embrassement, comme Le fuisant chevalier, il lui donna l'acollée*.

Accommoder, *va.* to suit, arrange, dress; from L. *accommodare*.—Der. *accommodement* (§ 225).

ACCOMPAGNER, *va.* to accompany; der. from O. Fr. *compaing*. For details see *compagnon*.

ACCOMPLIR, *va.* to accomplish; from L. *ac-complere**, compd. of *ad* and *comple*. For *de=cc* by assimilation see § 168. *Accomplere* becomes *accomplir* (12th cent.,

Raoul de Cambrai, 193) by *cc=c* (§§ 166, 168), *ère=ir* (§ 59), and continuance of *a, o, m*, and *pl*. For the return in 16th cent. from *accomplir* to *accomplir* see § 56, note 3.—Der. *accomplissement* (§ 225).

ACCORDER, *va.* to reconcile, to agree. Sp. *acordar*, It. *accordare*, from L. *accordāre**, der. (like *concordare*) from L. *cor, cordis*:—'quasi ad unum cor, sive ad eandem voluntatem adducere' is R. Estienne's explanation (1549). We find in a treaty between Henry of Castile and Charles V of France (Martini, Anecd. i. 1501) 'Cum parte adversa pactum seu pacem facere, tractare; *accordare* . . .'. *Accordāre* becomes *acorder* (11th cent., C. de Roland, 285) by *cc=c* (§§ 166, 168), and continuance of initial *a, o*, and *rd*. For *acorder=acorder* in the 15th cent. see § 56, note 3.—Der. *accord* (§ 184).

† **Accort**, *adj.* compliant, supple; from It. *acorto*. In 1560 Pasquier says, in his *Recherches sur la France*, viii, 3, *Nous avons depuis 30 ou 40 ans emprunté plusieurs mots d'Italie, comme 'contraste' pour 'contention,' 'concert' pour 'conférence,' 'accort' pour 'avisé.'* Voltaire says that this word is no longer in use in good society.

ACCOSTER, *va.* to accost. Sp. *acostar*, It. *accostare*, from L. *accostāre**, deriv. of *ad* (Hist. Gram. p. 177) and *costa*, and so it properly signifies to set oneself side by side with another: 'Fuit et stetit ita contractus . . . quod . . . unum crus vel genu cum alio non potebat accostare . . .'. Mirac. S. Zita, in the Acta SS. iii, Apr. 523. *Accostāre* becomes *acoster* (12th cent., Livre des Rois, 363) by *cc=c* (§§ 166, 168), *are=er* (§ 263), and continuance of initial *a, o*, and *st*. For 15th cent. *acoster* for *acoster* see § 56, note 3. For unusual continuance of *s* see § 148.

ACCOTER, *va.* to prop up, support. Origin unknown (§ 35).—Der. *accotoir* (§ 183).

ACCOUCHER, *va.* to deliver (as a midwife); *vn.* to be delivered (of a child). This word, der. from *coucher* (q. v.) was written *acoucher* in the 13th cent., and *acouchier* in the 14th.

The history of this word is an example of those restrictions of meaning mentioned in the Introduction (§ 12). In the 12th cent. *acconcher* meant, according to its etymology, to lie down in bed. *Mathieu de Montmorency*, says Villehardouin, *accoucha malade* (lay down ill), *et tant fut agrevé*

qu'il mourut. Joinville, when ill, uses the following expression, *Et pour les dites maladies j'accouchai au lit malade, en la mi-carême.* *Accoucher* was soon restricted to the sense of lying down, because of illness, and then, later still, to 'lying in' for childbirth.

From the 13th cent. onwards we see *accoucher* used in this modern sense, though not exclusively so: *La contesse Marie accoucha d'une fille.* Villehardouin, 180. On the other hand, the word kept its sense of simply lying down in bed till the 17th cent., as we see in Nicot's Dict. 1604: *Il s'est accouché malade, ex morbo decumbit.*—Der. *accouchée* (§ 201), *accouchement* (§ 225), *accoucheur* (§ 227).

ACCOUDER (S'), *vpr.* to lean on one's elbow. Sp. *acodar*, from L. *accubitāre**, der. from *cubitus*: 'Cum causa convivii fuisset accubitatus,' says S. Branle (640) in his life of S. Amilianus. *Accūb.ītare*, contr. regularly (§ 51) to *accub'tare*, becomes *acouter* (12th cent., Raoul de Cambrai, 51) by *cc=c* (§§ 166, 168), *u=ou* (§ 90), *bt=t* (§§ 166, 168), *are=er* (§ 263), and by continuance of initial *a*. *Acouter* in the 16th cent. was altered into *accouder* by the Latinists of the Renaissance. For this duplication of the *c* and substitution of *bd* for *t*, see § 56, note 3. For loss of *b*, see § 113.

ACCOUPLER, *va.* to join, couple (dogs, etc.); der. from *ccple*, O. Fr. form of *couple*, q. v. For *o=ou* see § 86; for the duplication of *c* see § 56, note 3.—Der. *accouplement*.

ACCOURCIR, *va.* to shorten; der. from *court*, q. v. For the duplication of *c* see § 56, note 3.—Der. *raccourcir*, *accourcissement* (§ 225 and note 4).

ACCOURIR, *vn.* to run up, come up hastily. Sp. *acorrer*, It. *accorrere*, from L. *accurrere*. For the successive changes of *currere* = *curir* = *corir* = *courir*, see *courir*. For the duplication of *c* see § 56, note 3.

ACCOUTRER, *va.* to dress up, accoutre. Prov. *acotrar*: origin unknown (§ 35). For *acoustrer* = *accoutrer* see § 56, note 3. For loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *accoutrement* (§ 225).

ACCOUTUMER, *va.* to accustom; der. from *coustume*, O. Fr. form of *coutume*, q. v. For the duplication of *c* see § 56, note 3; for loss of *s* § 148.—Der. *accoutumance* (§ 192).

ACCÉDITER, *va.* to accredit; der. from *crédit*, q. v.

ACCROCHER, *va.* to hook up, tear with a hook; der. from *croc*, q. v. For duplication of *c* see § 56, note 3.—Der. *accroce* (§ 184), *raccrocher*.

ACCROIRE, *va.* to believe; from L. *accrēdere*, by regular contr. of *accrēd(ē)re* to *accrēd're*, whence *acreire* (12th cent., St. Thomas le Martyr). For *co=c* see §§ 166, 168, *e=ei* § 61, *dr=r* §§ 166, 168. For *ei=oi* see § 62; for the duplication of *c*, § 56 note 3.

ACCROISSEMENT, *sm.* growth, increase. It. *accrescimento*, from L. *accrescimentum*. (13th cent. *accroissement*, H. de Valenc. x. 10.) For the duplication of *c* see § 56, note 3.

ACCROÎTRE, *va.* to increase, enlarge. Sp. *acrecer*, It. *accrescere*, from L. *acrescere*. For *crēscere* = *croistre*, *croître*, see *croître*. For duplication of *c*, see § 56, note 3.

ACCROUPIR, *vn.* to cower down, squat; der. from *croupe*, O. Fr. form of *croupe*, q. v. *Être accroupi* is properly to sit on one's tail. (13th cent. *acropir*, R. de Renard, 5852; 14th cent. *acroupir*, Du Guesclin, 16413.) For *o=ou* see § 81, for duplication of *c*, § 56, note 3.

ACCUEILLIR, *va.* to welcome. It. *accogliere*, from L. *adcollegere**, compd. of *ad* and *collegere*, a common Lat. form of *colligere*: 'Et hospites tres vel amplius collegere debet,' in the Lex Salica, 6th cent. ed. Pardessus, p. 26; hence by assimilation of *de=ce* (§ 168), *adcollegere*, found in the sense of associating, making to partake, in medieval Lat.: 'Dominus etiam Rex accollegit abbatem et Ecclesiam in omnibus quae in villa habebat,' Charter of Louis VII, A.D. 1150, in Thomass. Coutumier de Bourges, p. 396. For *collēgere* = *coillir* (12th cent.) = *cueillir* (13th cent.) see *cueillir*. For duplication of *c*, see § 56, note 3.—Der. *accueil* (§ 184).

ACCULER, *va.* to drive into a corner, bring to a stand; deriv. of *cul*, q. v.

ACCUMULER, *va.* to accumulate; from L. *accumulare*.—Der. *accumulation*.

ACCUSATEUR, *sm.* an accuser; from L. *accusatorem*.

ACCUSATIF, *sm.* the accusative case; from L. *accusativum*.

ACCUSATION, *sf.* an accusation; from L. *accusationem*.

ACCUSER, *va.* to accuse; from L. *accusare*.—Der. *accusation*, -ateur, -atif.

ACERBE, *adj.* bitter; from L. *acerbus*.—Der. *acerbité*.

ACÉRER, *va.* to temper, steel. From *acier*, q. v.

ACÉTATE, *sm.* acetate; from *L. acetum* with termination *ate*.

ACÉTEUX, *adj.* acetous; from *L. acetosus**, deriv. of *acetum*. For *osus = eus* see § 229.

ACÉTIQUE, *adj.* acetic; from *L. aceticus**, deriv. of *acetum*.

ACHALANDER, *va.* to attract customers. From *chaland*, q. v.

ACHARNER, *va.* to flesh, to excite, set against. It is an example of that numerous class of hunting terms, spoken of in the Introduction, § 13, which have passed from their special and technical sense to a general use. *Acharner* was originally a term of falconry, meaning to put flesh on the lure, to excite the bird. From this proper sense of giving the falcon a taste of flesh, to teach him to tear other birds to pieces, comes the figurative sense of to excite, or irritate animals, then men, against one another. At the beginning of the 17th cent. the word still had both senses: 1604, Nicot's Dict. has *ACHARNER, c'est mettre de la chair dessus: le contraire descharner, pour oster la chair de dessus le leurre. On prend aussi acharner pour ireusement adlenter et deschirer aucun soit en son corps, sa cheveance ou son honneur, ce qui est pas métaphore. Acharner* is from *L. ad carnāre**, like *decarnare*, found in Vegetius. *Acarnare* is found, without any instance cited, in Ducange. *Ad carnāre* assimilates *de = ce* (§ 168), whence *accarnare*, whence (§ 168) by *ce = o*, *acarnare*, whence *acharnier* by *o = ch* (§ 126), *are = er* (§ 263), and continuance of initial *a*, *rn*, and medial *a*. For the phonetic relation of *acharnier* to *chair* see § 54, 2.—Der. *acharnement* (§ 225).

ACHAT, *sm.* a purchase. The medieval *L. accaptāre* (= *acheter*, under which word the history of the letter-changes is studied) early produced a verbal subst. (§ 184) *accaptum** = *achat*: 'Et sciendū quod . . . dedistis nichī, priori S. Nazarii, v. solidos pro *acapo*,' from a Charter of 1118, Cartul. S. Victoris de Massilia, ii. 573. *Accaptum* becomes *achat* by *co = c = ch* (§§ 168, 126), *pt = t* (§ 111), loss of *um*, and continuance of the accented *a*, and of the atonic *a*.

ACHIE, *sf.* water-parsley; from *L. apium*, by consonification *pi = pj*, whence *ache*, by continuance of *a*, and reduction of *pj = j* (§ 111), and *um = e*.

ACHEMINER, *va.* to forward, advance; from *chemin*, q. v.—Der. *achèminement* (§ 225).

ACHETER, *va.* to buy. *O. Sp. acaptar*, from *L. ad captāre** compd. of class. *Lat. captare*. That Fr. *acheter*, though derived from the same root with *accipere*, should bear a different sense, will not seem astonishing, when we find in Festus that the early Romans said *emere* for *accipere*: 'Nam *emere antiqui dicebant pro accipere.*' *Ad captāre* becomes *accaptāre* by assimilation of *de = co* (§ 168). 'Et est ipse alodes in comitatu Lutevense quem pater meus et ego *accaptavimus*,' Charter of A.D. 1000, and Vaissette, ii. p. 157. In a Donation of 1060, Cartul. S. Victoris de Massilia, i. 414, we read, '*Accaptavit vineas de Embreugo, quas plantavit Guido . . . accaptavit terram subter ecclesiam S. Crucis.*' *Accaptāre* becomes *acater* (11th cent.) by *ce = c* (§§ 166, 168), *pt = t* (§ 111), *are = er* (§ 263), and by continuance of initial *a* and medial *a*. *Acater* is successively softened to *achater* (§ 126), 12th cent., *Livre des Rois*, 119, then *acheter* (§ 54), 13th cent., *Berte aux Grans Piés*, 115. In the 16th cent. the Latinists and pedants of the Renaissance wished to bring the word back to its Latin original, and wrote it *achapter*, as we see in Amyot and even in Rabelais. But the popular instinct rebelled, and did not let this word, like *absoudre* (q. v.), relapse into its Latinised form; so that from the beginning of the 17th cent. the learned had to abandon their innovation and conform to the popular pronunciation by writing the word as of old, *acheter*.—Der. *achat* (q. v.), *acheteur* (§ 227).

ACHEVER, *va.* to finish. The *Lat. caput*, towards the end of the Empire, and in Merov. times, took the sense of an end, whence the phrase *ad caput venire*, in the sense of to come to an end: 'Filum filabo de quo Justinus Imperator, nec Augusta, *ad caput venire* non possunt,' says Nares in the Ancient Chronology quoted by Gregory of Tours. We also, in like manner, find *ad caput venire* for 'to finish,' in Fredegair, Epist. ch. 65 (Monod). *Venire ad caput* naturally produced the Fr. phrase *venir à chef = venir à bout*. (For *caput = chef* see *chef*.) *Aucun d'eux ne put venir à chef de son dessein*, Lafontaine, Contes; *Quand le duc d'Anjou vit qu'il n'en viendrait point à chef*, Froissart, ii. 2, 20; whence the sense of *chef* = an end, term,

- conclusion. In the 13th cent. Joinville, ch. 235, says, *Au chef de dix jours, les corps de nos gens que ils avoient tué vindrent au dessus de l'eau*, and Montaigne, iv. 26, *Sur cette route, au chief de chaque journée, il y a de beaux palais*. From this chief, O. Fr. form of *chef* (q. v.) in sense of term, end, comes the Fr. compd. *achever* = *venir à chef*, to end, finish. For compds. of *ad* see Hist. Gram. p. 177. For *f* = *v* see § 145.—Der. *achèvement* (§ 225). •
- ACHOPPER**, *vn.* to stumble; compd. of *ad* (Hist. Gram. p. 177) and *coper*, O. Fr. form of *chopper*, q. v. for origin of *coper* (13th cent.) = *choper* (14th cent.) = *chopper*.—Der. *achoppement* (§ 225).
- Achromatique**, *adj.* achromatic. See *chromatique*.
- Acide**, *adj.* acid; *sm.* an acid. From L. *acidus*.
- Acidité**, *sf.* acidity; from L. *aciditatem*.
- Acidule**, *adj.* subacid; from L. *acidulus**, deriv. of *acidus*.—Der. *aciduler*.
- ACIER**, *sm.* steel. Sp. *acero*, It. *acciajo*, from L. *acierium**, found in 10th cent. in Græco-Lat. glossaries, der. from *acies*, a sword-edge. *Acîérîum* becomes *acer* (11th cent., Ch. de Roland, 771) by *érium* = *er* (§ 198), *ci* = *c*, and continuance of *a*. For *acer* = *acier* see § 198.—Der. *acierer*, *aciérer*. For the different forms *acierer* and *aciérer* see § 56, note 3.
- Acolyte**, *sm.* an acolyte; from L. *acolythus*, from Gr. *ἀκόλυθος*.
- Aconit**, *sm.* aconite; from L. *aconitum*.
- ACQUINER**, *va.* to captivate, illure. See *coquin*.
- Acoustique**, *adj.* acoustic; *sf.* acoustics; from Gr. *ἀκουστικός*, from *ἀκούω*.
- ACQUÉRIR**, *va.* to acquire; from L. *acquærere*, popular Lat. form of *acquirere*. For *quaerere* = *quérir* see § 104 and Hist. Gram. p. 140. For *acquérir* (12th cent.) = *acquérir* see § 56, note 3.—Der. *acquéreur* (§ 227).
- ACQUÊT**, *sm.* an acquisition (in legal language), property acquired; from L. *acquæsitum*, common Lat. form of *acquisitum* (see above *acquérir* from *acquærere* not *acquirere*). For the transition from a past part. to a subst. see § 187. *Acquæsitum* becomes *acquêt* by *quæsitum* = *quest* = *quêt*: for details see *quête* and *quérir*. For *aquest* = *aquest* see § 56, note 3.—Der. *acquêter*.
- Acquiescer**, *vn.* to acquiesce, consent; from L. *acquiescere*.—Der. *acquiescence*, *acquiescement*.
- Acquisition**, *sf.* an acquisition; from L. *acquisitionem*.
- ACQUITTER**, *va.* to acquit, clear, discharge; from L. *adquietare*, compd. of *ad* (Hist. Gram. p. 177) and *quietare*, see *quitter*. *Adquietare*, making *dq* = *cq* by assimilation (§ 168), becomes *aoquietare*, a form found in both senses of *acquitter* in medieval writers. 'Et qui terram *adquietatam* habet comitatus testimonio . . . ' is to be found in the Laws of Edward the Confessor, cap. 35; and 13th cent. in Matthew Paris, Chron. A.D. 1267, 'Petitum est, ut clerus *aoquietaret* novem millia marcarum;' and ib. Vita Henr. iii. 5; 'Debita dicti abbatis . . . mercatoribus benigne *aoquietabat*.' For the successive changes of *quietare* = *quiter* = *quitter* see *quitter*. For *cq* = *g* see § 168, for the French reverse process *q* = *cq* § 56, note 3.—Der. *acquit* (§ 187), *acquittement* (§ 225).
- ACRE**, *sm.* an acre; from L. *acrum**: 'Ego Starchius do S. Florentino octo *acra* de terra,' Chartul. de S. Florentino, A.D. 1050 (quoted by Ducange, s. v.). *Acrum* is of Germ. origin (§ 27), and answers to Goth. *akr*, Engl. *acre*, Germ. *acker*.
- Âcre**, *adj.* sharp, acrid; from L. *acris*.—Der. *acreté* (§ 230). The doublet of this word (§ 22, note 3) is *aigre*, q. v.
- Acrimonie**, *sf.* pungency, acrimony; from L. *acrimonia*.—Der. *acrimonieux* (§ 229).
- Acrobate**, *sm.* an acrobat; from Gr. *ἀκροβάτης* (one who walks on tiptoe).
- Acrostiche**, *sm.* an acrostic; from Gr. *ἀκρόστιχον* (the beginning of a line).
- Acte**, *sm.* an act, action; from L. *actus*.
- Acteur**, *sm.* an actor; from L. *actorem*.—Der. *actrice*, from L. *actrix*.
- Actif**, *adj.* active; from L. *activus*.—Der. *activement*.
- Action**, *sf.* an action; from L. *actionem*.—Der. *actionner*, *actionnaire*.
- Activité**, *sf.* activity; from L. *activitatem*.
- Actrice**, *sf.* an actress; from L. *actricem*.
- Actuaire**, *sm.* an actuary; from Engl. *actuary* (§ 28).
- Actuel**, *adj.* real, actual; from L. *actualis*.—Der. *actualité*, *actuellement*.
- Adage**, *sm.* an adage, saying; fr. L. *adagium*.
- † **Adagio**, *sm.* (Mus.) an adagio, slow movement; an Italian word *adagio*, meaning at one's ease, leisurely.
- Adapter**, *va.* to adapt; from L. *adaptare*.—Der. *adaptation*.

Addition, *sf.* addition; from L. *additionem*.—Der. *additionnel*, *additioner*.

Adept, *sm.* an adept; from L. *adeptus* (one who has obtained knowledge of a subject).

Adherent, *sm.* an adherent; from L. *adhaerentem*. See *adhérer*.

Adhérer, *vu.* to adhere; from L. *adhaerere*.—Der. *adhérence*.

Adhésion, *sf.* adhesion; from L. *adhaesionem*.

Adieu, *adv.* adieu, farewell; compd. of *à* and *Dieu*, *q. v.* Sp. *adios* is a similar compd. of *a* and *Dios*, and It. *addio* of *ad* and *Dio*. All these forms are the products of an elliptical expression, such as *soyez à Dieu*, or *je vous recommande à Dieu*. The fact that the Prov. keeps the whole phrase in its *à Dieu s'iatz* confirms this view of the origin of the word.

Adipeux, *adj.* fat, adipose; from L. *adiposus*. For *osus* = *eux* see § 229.

Adjacent, *adj.* adjacent; from L. *adjacentem*.

Adjectif, *sm.* an adjective; from L. *adjectivus*.

ADJOINDRE, *va.* to assign as a colleague; from L. *adjungere*. For *jungere* = *joindre* see *joindre*. For *adj* = *aj* see §§ 119, 120. For the return *aj* = *adj* see § 56, note 3.—Der. *adjoint* (§ 187).

Adjonction, *sf.* addition; from L. *adjunctionem*.

Adjudant, *sm.* an adjutant; from Sp. *ayudante*, an aide-de-camp, a word reconstructed under the influence of Lat. *adjuvantem**, the original of the Sp. word. The doublet of this word (§ 22, note 3) is *aïdant*, *q. v.*

ADJUGER, *va.* to adjudge, grant (as a contract, etc.), knock down (at an auction); from L. *adjudicare*, by *dj* = *j* (§§ 119, 120), whence *ajugier*: see *juger*. For the return *j* = *dj* see § 56, note 3.

Adjurer, *va.* to adjure; from L. *adjurare* (§ 263).

ADMETTRE, *va.* to admit. It. *ammettere*, from L. *admittere*. This word was first reduced to *amittere* in Merov. Lat.; we find *amissarius* for *admissarius* in the Salic Law, xl. § 5; whence O. Fr. *amettre*, by *mittere* = *mettre*: see *mettre*. In 16th cent. the *d* was reinserted by the Latinists (§ 56, note 3).

Adminicule, *sm.* a support; from L. *adminiculum*.

Administrateur, *sm.* an administrator; from Lat. *administratorem*.

Administratif, *adj.* administrative; from L. *administrativus*. For *ivus* = *if* see § 223.

Administration, *sf.* administration; from L. *administrationem*.

Administrer, *va.* to administer; from L. *administrare*.

ADMIRABLE, *adj.* admirable, wonderful; from L. *admirabilem*, by *dm* = *m* (§ 168), *abilem* = *able* (§ 51), whence *amirable*. For reinsertion of *d* by the Latinists see § 56, note 3.—Der. *admirablement* (§ 225).

Admirateur, *sm.* an admirer; from L. *admiratorem*.

Admiratif, *adj.* pertaining to admiration; from L. *admirativus*. For *ivus* = *if* see § 223.

Admiration, *sf.* admiration; from L. *admirationem*.

Admirer, *va.* to admire; from L. *admirari*.—Der. *admirable*, *-ateur*, *-atif*, *-ation*.

Admonestation, *sf.* See *admonester*.

Admonester, *vu.* to admonish. L. *admonere* produced, through its *p. p.* *admonitum*, a frequentative *admonitare* (*admonitor* is in the Cod. Theod. Leg. 7, De Execut. 88). *Admonitare* is later corrupted to *admonistare**, then *admonestare**, whence Fr. *admonester*, which is a term of jurisprudence = to reprimand judicially, whence the later and more general sense of to admonish (§ 13).

Adolescence, *sf.* youth; from L. *adulescentiam*.

Adolescent, *smf.* a youth, stripling, young girl; from L. *adulescentem*.

† Adoniser, *va.* to dress another with extreme care; *reflexive s'* *adoniser*, to be too neat and fine in dress, to make oneself an Adonis; from L. *Adonis*, the beautiful youth whom Venus loved.

ADONNER (S'), *vpr.* to give oneself up to. See *don*, and for *ad* = *a* see Hist. Gram. p. 177.

Adopter, *verb.* to adopt, to choose; from L. *adoptare*.—Der. *adoption*, *adoptif*.

Adoptif, *adj.* adoptive; from L. *adoptivus*. For *ivus* = *if* see § 223.

Adoption, *sf.* adoption; from L. *adoptionem*.

Adorable, *adj.* adorable; from L. *adorabilis*. For *âbilis* = *able* see § 51.

Adorateur, *sm.* an adorer; from L. *adoratorem*.

Adoration, *sf.* adoration; from L. *adorationem*.

Adorer, *va.* to adore; from L. *adorare*.
ADOSSE, *va.* to lean the back against. See *dos*, and for *ad* = *a* see Hist. Gram. p. 177.
ADOUBER, *va.* In Old French, to dub, in the phrase *adoubier chevalier*, to strike the knight with the flat of the sword as he is being armed; also to hammer, strike, in the sea phrase *adoubier le coq d'un vaisseau*, i. e. to repair it. Used also in playing chess, when a player touches a piece without moving it. Sp. *adobar*, It. *addobbare*. *Aduber* (11th cent., Ch. de Roland, 54) is a compd. of *a* and of a form *duber**, of Germ. origin, as are many terms of feudal use and of seafaring (§ 27). A. S. *dubban*, to strike, beat, hammer, whence the two senses of the Fr. verb. For *aduber* = *adober* (12th cent.), and then for *adober* = *adoubier* see § 93.—Der. *radoubier* (Hist. Gram. p. 179).
ADRAGANT, *sm.* gum tragacanth, a corrupt form of Gr. *τραγακανθα*.
ADRESSE, *verbal sf.* (1) address, direction; (2) dexterity; from *adresser*. For *ad* = *a* see Hist. Gram. p. 177.
ADRESSER, *va.* to address, send. See *dresser*.
ADROIT, *adj.* adroit, dexterous. See *droit*.—Der. *adroitement* (§ 225).
Aduler, *va.* to flatter; from L. *adulari*.—Der. *adulation* (§ 232, note 4), *adulateur* (§ 227).
Adulte, *adj.* full grown; from L. *adultus*.
Adultère, *sm.* an adulterer; from L. *adulter*, as if from a form *adulterius**. *Adultère* is a doublet of O. Fr. *avoutre*, which is properly formed from *adulter*.—Der. *adultérin*.
Advenir, *vn.* to happen, fall out, befall; from L. *advenire*. It is a doublet of *avenir*, q. v.
Adventice, *adj.* adventitious; from L. *adventitius*.
Adverbe, *sm.* an adverb; from L. *adverbium*.—Der. *adverbial*.
Adverse, *adj.* adverse, opposite; from L. *adversus*. It is a doublet of *averse*, q. v.—Der. *adversaire* (as if from a L. *adversaris**, § 197, note 1, and § 198; doublet of O. Fr. *aversier*), *adversité* (§ 230).
Advantage, *sf.* the act of attending to a thing; the opposite to *inadvertance*, q. v.; from L. *advertantia**.
Aérer, *va.* (1) to ventilate, (2) Chem. to aerate; from L. *aërare*, from *aër* (air), whence the compds. *aérien*, *aéforme*, etc.
Aérolithe, *sm.* an aerolite; from Gr. *ἀήρ* and *λίθος*.
Aéronaute, *sm.* an aeronaut; from Gr. *ἀήρ* and *ναύτης*.

Aérostat, *sm.* an air balloon; from Gr. *ἀήρ* and *σπράτος*.
Affabilité, *sf.* affability, graciousness; from L. *affabilitatem* (§ 230).
AFFABLE, *adj.* affable, courteous; from L. *affabilis* (easy of access for speech). For *df* = *ff* see § 168. For *-abilis*, = *-able* see § 51; see also *able*. (Words thus regularly contracted must be distinguished from learned words ending in *-abile*, as *habilis*, *habile*; the reasons for their exclusion are given in the Introduction, § 22.) The Fr. uses the suffix *-able* to form numerous adjs., specially from verbs; thus from *attaquer*, *durer*, *manger*, etc., it forms *attaquable*, *durable*, *mangeable*, etc. Herein it only carries out a very marked tendency of the last ages of the Empire, in which we find the Romans making out of verbs like *affirmare*, *ventilare*, etc., the adjs. *affirmabilis*, *ventilabilis*, etc., which are found in Virgilius the grammarian.
AFFADIR, *va.* to make insipid, to cloy. See *fade*. For *df* = *ff* see § 168.—Der. *affadissement* (§ 225).
AFFAIBLIR, *va.* to weaken. For *df* = *ff* see § 168. See *faible*.—Der. *affaiblissement* (§ 225).
AFFAIRE, *sf.* business, occupation. In O. Fr. more properly written *afaire*, a compd. of *à* and *faire*. Der. *affairé*.
AFFAISSER, *va.* to weigh down. See *faix*.—Der. *affaissement* (§ 225).
AFFAITER, *va.* to deprive a bird of its prey (in falconry); from L. *affectare*. For *e* = *ai* see § 63 and for loss of *c* see *affêlé*.
AFFALER, *va.* to lower (a rope), to drive towards the shore (of the wind). A word of Low Dutch origin, Flem. *afhalen*, to haul down.
AFFAMER, *va.* to starve. See *faim*.
Affecter, *va.* to affect; from L. *affectare*. *Affecter* is a doublet of *affaiter*.—Der. *affection* (§ 232, note 4).
Affection, *sf.* affection; from L. *affectio* nem.—Der. *affectueux*, from L. *affectuosus*; *affectionner*.
Afferent, *adj.* contributory; from L. *afferentem*.
AFFERMER, *va.* (1) to lease, let; (2) to hire. See *ferme*.
AFFERMIR, *va.* to strengthen, confirm; see *ferme*. *Affermir* is a doublet of *affirmer*.—Der. *affermissement*.
AFFÊTÉ, *adj.* affected, **AFFÊTERIE**, *sf.* affectation; der. from O. Fr. *affêter*,

which from *L. affectare*. The Lat. *ct* in *affectare* is here reduced to *t* in *afféter* (§ 168). In a certain number of words, like *oint* from *unctum*, *saint* from *sanc-tum*, the Lat. *o* is dropped, but influences the preceding vowel by adding an *i*. The change of *ct* into *t* is found in common Lat., in which *maledictus* was used for *maledictus*: it can also be traced in class. Lat. as in *sitis*, *artus*, *fultus*, for the old *sictis*, *arctus*, *fulctus*.

AFFICHE, verbal *sf.* of *afficher* (§ 184), a placard, posting-bill.

AFFICHER, *va.* to stick (bills). See *ficher*.

† **Affidé**, *sm.* and *adj.* (1) a trustworthy agent, (2) trusty; from 16th-cent. It. *affidato*. *Affidé* is a doublet of O. Fr. *affié*.

Affiler, *va.* to sharpen, whet. See *fil*.

AFFILIER, *va.* to affiliate, adopt; from *L. adfiliare*. This word is of early use in Lat.; it occurs in Gaius, 'De adoptivis hoc est adfiliatis.' To be affiliated into a corporation, properly means to be received as one of the sons of that corporation. For *df* = *ff* see § 168.—Der. *affiliation* (§ 232, note 4).

AFFINER, *va.* to refine. See *fin*.—Der. *raffiner*, -eur, -erie, -oir.

Affinité, *sf.* affinity, connexion, alliance; from *L. affinitatem*.

Affirmer, *va.* to affirm; from *L. affirmare*.—Der. *affirmation*, -atif.

AFFLEURER, *vq.* to level. See *fleur*.

Affliger, *va.* to afflict; from *L. affligere*. *Affliger* is a doublet of O. Fr. *afflire*.—Der. *affliction*.

Affluer, *vn.* to flow, fall into; from *L. affluere*.—Der. *affluent* (§ 186), -ence (§ 192).

AFFOLER, *va.* to make one dote on. See *fou*.—Der. *raffoler* (Hist. Gram. p. 179).

AFFOUAGE, *sm.* the right of cutting wood for fuel in a forest. The Lat. *focus* (see *feu*) produced the verb *focare**, whence the compd. *affocare**, whence, with the suffix -aticum came the deriv. *affocaticum** (lit. the right of lighting the fire to warm oneself). To get from the Lat. to the Fr., *affocaticum* has gone through three changes:—

1. The suffix -aticum (*affoc-aticum* = *affoc-age*) becomes -age (§ 248). For the rule see *âge*.

2. The medial *c* of *affo(c)aticum* disappears, as in *allocare*, *allouer* (§ 129); this is usually the case with those words whose medial consonant precedes the accented vowel.

3. The Lat. *o* becomes *ou*: thus finally

affocaticum becomes *affouage*. For *o* = *ou* see § 76.

AFFRANCHIR, *va.* to free; -ISSEMENT, *sm.* enfranchisement. See *franc*.

AFFOURCHER, *va.* to set astride. See *fourche*.

AFFRÊTER, *va.* to freight. See *fret*.

AFFREUX, *adj.* frightful, horrible; from a subst. *affre*, fright, used as late as the 17th cent. by Bossuet; in the 18th cent. by S. Simon, in the phrase *Les affres de la mort*. *Affreux* comes from *affre*, as *dartreux* from *dartre*.—Der. *affreusement*.

Affre, *sf.* fright, terror, in O. Fr. *afre*, comes from O. H. G. *eiver*, contr. to *eiv'r*, whence *afre* (§ 20); as *liber* has produced *livre*, *glaber*, *glabre*.

AFFRIANDER, *va.* to make dainty, entice. See *friand*.

† **Affront**, *sm.* an affront, insult, shame; brought in in the 16th cent. from It. *affronto* (§ 25).—Der. *affronter*, *affronteur*.

AFFUBLER, *va.* to wrap up, muffle; from Low *L. affublare*, contr. from *affibulare** (found in a 12th cent. treaty, 'Pallium quo in curia affibulatus erit'), compd. of class. Lat. *fibulare*. This word is a singular example of the changes in meaning which we have noticed (§ 12). The signification of *fibulare*, to clasp, was enlarged to that of 'to dress' in *affibulare*; and in the Fr. *affubler*, which at first meant simply to dress, it took (in the 16th cent.) the sense of dressing absurdly, muffling up.

For the dropping of the short atonic *u* immediately before the tonic syllable in *affib(u)lare* = *affubler* see § 51. For the change of *i* into *u* cp. *bibebat*, *buwait*, *finarium*, *funier*, and see Hist. Gram. p. 51.

AFFÛT, *sm.* gun-carriage, gun-rest, ambush. See *fût*.

AFFÛTER, *va.* to mount a gun, set, sharpen (tools). See *fût*.

AFIN, *conj.* to the end (that). From *à* and *fin*, *q. v.*

† **Aga**, *sm.* an agha (military officer), a Turkish word (§ 30).

AGACER, *va.* to set on edge. It. *agazzare*, from O. H. G. *hazjan* (§ 20), to harry, whence regularly *hacer*. This verb, compd. with *à*, becomes *ahacer*, which, through the aspirate sound, became transformed into *agacer*.

† **Agape**, *sf.* a love-feast; from Gr. *ἀγάπη* (§ 21, note 1).

Agaric, *sm.* a mushroom, fungus; from *L. agaricum*.

AGASSE, *sf.* a magpie; from O. H. G. *agal-sira* (§ 20).

AGATE, *sf.* agate; from L. *achates*. For the change of *ch* into *g* see § 129.

ÂGE, *sm.* age. The circumflex accent shews that a letter has been suppressed: and so we find in the 16th cent. the word written *age*; in the 12th cent. *eage*; in the 11th cent. (in the *Chanson de Roland*) *edage*, from common Lat. *aetaticum**, deriv. form of *aetatem*. For the fall of the Lat. medial *t*, *ae(t)a-vicum* = *edage*, *enge*, *ange*, *âge*, see § 117. For the change of the Lat. suffix *-aticum* into *-age* (*aet-aticum*, *ed-age*) see § 248.

It is easy to see how this permutation took place, and how, e.g. *volaticus* (used by Cicero in sense of light, inconstant) became *volage* eight centuries later: *volaticus* being accented on the antepenult, the short penultimate *i* disappears (see § 51); *volat'cus* then becomes *volat'ge* (*o* changed into *g*, see § 127), and lastly *volage*.

On this model many Fr. words have been formed, as *mouill-age*, from *mouiller*, *cousin-age* from *cousin*, etc.

The Provençal, which changes *-aticum* into *-atge* (as in very O. Fr.), and writes *carnatge*, *messatge*, *ramatge*, for *carnage*, *essage*, *ramage*, confirms this rule of permutation.

Towards the end of the 11th cent., when the Lat. accent was lost, and the Fr. language already formed, Lat. forms in *-aticum* disappeared from Lat. documents, and the termination *-agium*, copied from the Fr. termination, takes its place. Thus, while we find up to the 11th cent. such Low Lat. forms as *arrivaticum*, *arrivage*; *hominaticum*, *hommage*; *missaticum*, *message*; *formaticum*, *fromage*, the 13th-cent. Lat. will not have them, but says *arrivagium*, *hominagium*, *missagium*, *fromagium*, etc., which are only Fr. words wrapped up in a Latin termination by the clerks at a time when no one knew the origin of these words, or of their formative suffix. This distinction between the late Lat. which gave birth to the Fr. language, and the Low Lat. remodelled on Fr. forms, is most important for the historical study of the Fr. language, and the student ought to have it always in his mind.

AGENCER, *va.* to arrange, dispose gracefully; from Low L. *agentiare**, deriv. of *gens-tus**. See *gent*.

In passing from *-tia* to *-ce* this word has undergone two successive changes:—

1. It is unnecessary here to remind the reader that the Lat. *c* was always pronounced *k* before all vowels: *fecerunt*, *vicem*, *civitate*, were pronounced *fekerunt*, *vikem*, *kivitate*, save before an *i* followed by a vowel (*c-ia*, *c-io*, *c-iu*, *c-iu*), in which case the *c* was pronounced *tz* (as is proved by Merovingian Formulas, where we find *unzias* for *uncias*).

The groups *t-ia*, *t-io*, *t-iu*, were pronounced, not like *ti* in *amitié*, but like *ti* in *précaution*; as is proved by Frankish charters, which change *ti* into *ci*, *si*, *ssi*, writing *eciam*, *solacio*, *precium*, *perdicio*, *racionem*, *concrecacione*, *nep-sia*, *atercacione*, for *etiam*, *solatio*, *pretium*, *perditio*, *rationem*, *congregatione*, *neptia*, *altercatione*; showing also that in pronunciation *tia* and *cia* were the same thing.

2. When the *c* is followed by one of the groups, *ia*, *io*, *iu*, and forms the combinations *cia*, *cio*, *cio*, *ciu*—*ci* is usually changed into a soft *s*, *ss*, *ç*, and the Lat. *i* is dropped; as in *macioni*, *maçon*; *provinciali*, *provençal*; *suspicionem*, *soupeçon*; *creacionem**, *cresson*, etc. Thenceforward *ti*, which (when followed by an *a*, *o*, or *u*) is identical with *ci* (as is shown above), must, like *ci*, drop the *i* and become *ç*, hard *s*, *ss*: *denuuntiare* becomes *denonceer*; *cantionem*, *chan-son*; *scutionem**, *çesson*. A like change takes place with *-tea*, which becomes *-tia* (*ea*, *eo*, *eu*, becoming *ia*, *io*, *iu*, as may be seen under *abrégier*; cp. also the forms *Dius*, for *Deus*, *mius* for *meus*, in very ancient Lat. inscriptions): then such words as *platea*, *matea*, *linteolus*, becoming *platia*, *matia*, *lintiolus*, are rendered according to rule into *place*, *masse*, *linceul*.

The following are the cases of change of *tia*, *tio*, *tiu*, into *ç*, *ss*, *s* hard:—

1. *c* soft in *antianus*, *ancien*; *cadentia*, *chance*, etc.

2. *ss*, as in *captiare*, *chasser*, etc.

3. *s* hard, as in *cantionem*, *chanson*, etc. See Hist. Gram. p. 61.

The change of *ti* into soft *s*, as in *acutia*, *aiguier*, is uncommon. See Hist. Gram. p. 192.—Der. *agent*, *agence*, *agencement*.

† **Agenda**, *sm.* a little book for memoranda. It is the L. word *agenda*.

AGENOUILLE (S'), *vpr.* to kneel; from L.

- adgeniculari***, as in Tertullian, 'Presbyteris advolvi et caris Dei adgeniculari.' See *genouil*.
- agglomérer, va.** to agglomerate, collect; from L. agglomerare. For **dg = gg** see § 168.—Der. *agglomération*.
- agglutiner, va.** to glue together, unite; from L. agglutinare.—Der. *agglutination*.
- aggraver, va.** to aggravate, make worse; **Aggravation, sf.** aggravation. See *grave*.
- agile, adj.** agile; from L. agilis.—Der. *agilité* (§ 230).
- Agio, sm.** rate of exchange; an It. word introd. towards the end of the 17th cent., from *aggio* (§ 25).—Der. *agioter* (§ 263), *-age* (§ 248), *-eur* (§ 227).
- agir, va.** to act, do; from L. *agere*. For **o = i** see § 59.—Der. *agent*, from *agntem*; † *agenda* cannot be reckoned as a derivative.
- agiter, va.** to agitate, stir; from L. *agitare*.—Der. *agitation, -ateur*.
- agnat, sm.** an agnate, collateral relation on the father's side; from L. *agnatus*.
- AGNEAU, sm.** a lamb; from O. Fr. *agnel*, and this from L. *agnellus*. I preceded by a vowel (al, el, il, ol, ul) remains unchanged in Fr. in the early period of the language (*mollis, mol*; *malva, malve*; *porcellus, pourceau*); then was softened into *u* (*mou, mureve, pourceau*) towards the middle of the 12th cent. See § 157.
1. Lat. *al* became *au, eau*; as in *alba, aube*, etc.
 2. Lat. *el* became *au, eau*, as in *el'mosyna*, aumône*, etc.; *ieu* in *melius, mieux*; similarly with dim. suffixes in *-ellus*, in O. Fr. *el*; then softened for the most part into *-eau, -au*, as *bellus, beau*, etc.
 3. Lat. *il* became *eu* in *capillus, cheveu*, etc.; *-eau* in *sigillum, O. Fr. scel, sceau*; *o, ou*, in *basil'ca, basoche*, and *fil'caria, fougère*, which was written more correctly *seugère* in O. Fr.
 4. Lat. *ol* became *ou* in *colis (= caulis), chum*, etc.; *eu* in *mol'narius, meunier*, etc.; *au* in *voltulare*, vautrer*.
 5. Lat. *ul* became *ou* in *bulicare, bouger*, etc.; *au* in *vulturius, vautour*; *o* in *remorque* (O. Fr. *remolque*) from *remulcum*.
- agonie, sf.** agony, struggle against death; from Gr. *ἀγῶνία*.—Der. *agoniser*.
- GRAFE, sf.** a hook, clasp; O. Fr. *agrape*, Low L. *agrappa**, compd. of *ad* and Low L. *grappa**, a word found in documents of the 7th cent. *Grappa* comes from O. H. G. *krappo* (§ 20).—Der. *agrafer*.
- Agraire, adj.** agrarian; from L. *agrarius*. *Agraire* is a doublet of O. Fr. *agriër*.
- AGGRANDIR, va.** to enlarge; **-ISSEMENT, sm.** increase, aggrandisement. See *grand*.
- AGRÉABLE, adj.** agreeable; der. from *agrée*, like *guéable* from *guier*.—Der. *désagréable* (Hist. Gram. p. 178, 8.)
- AGRÉER, va.** to receive favourably, accept (lit. = *prendre à gré*). See *gré*.—Der. *agrément, désagrément*.
- Agréger, va.** to admit, incorporate (into a public body); from L. *agregare*.—Der. *agregé* (of which *agregat* is a doublet). *agrégation*.
- AGREMENT, sm.** consent, approbation. See *agriër*.—Der. *agrémenter*.
- AGRES, sm. pl.** rigging, tackling. See *gréer*.
- Agresseur, sm.** an aggressor; from L. *aggressor* (§ 227).—Der. *agression, -if*.
- Agreste, adj.** rustic; from L. *agrestis*.
- Agricole, adj.** agricultural; from L. *agricola*. The Lat. subst. has become a Fr. adj.
- Agriculteur, sm.** a farmer, agriculturist; from L. *agricultorem* (§ 227).—Der. *agriculture*.
- Agronome, sm.** an agriculturist; from Gr. *ἀγρονόμος* (which from *ἀγρός* and *νόμος*) (§ 21).
- AGUERRIR, va.** to accustom to war. See *guerre*.
- AGUETS, sm. pl.** ambush, a word used only in the pl. in mod. Fr. (*être aux aguets*, to be lying in wait); in O. Fr. it had a sing. also, which is used as late as Malherbe, *Quand l'aguët d'un pirate arrêta leur voyage*. *Aguet* is the verbal sm. (§ 184) of the old verb *aguetter*, compd. of *guetter*, q. v.
- AHEURTER (S'), vpr.** to be bent on, obstinate. See *heurter*.
- AHURIR, va.** to amaze. The word *hure*, originally meaning hair standing on end, produced *ahuri* (*la gent barbée et ahurie*, 'a folk bearded and of up-standing locks,' is in Robert le Diable, 13th cent.). *Ahuri* later received the sense of 'standing on end from fright,' then 'terrified'; and lastly comes the verb in its modern sense, which is a diminution of the old meaning (§ 13).
- AIDER, va.** to aid, help; from L. *adjuvare* (Varro and Terence), later *ajutare*, which

must be written *añutare*, as the Latin pronounced *j* between two vowels as *i*. For this cause *raja*, *boja*, *major*, *bajulare*, have become in Fr. *raie*, *boué* (O. Fr. *boie*), *maire*, *bailler*, as they were pronounced. *raia*, *boia*, *maior*, *baiulare*. To pass from *añutare* to *aider* we find two philological changes: (1) the loss of the *u*, *añutare* becoming *añtare* (§ 52) (2) the change of *t* into *d* (§ 117), then *aider* by *are* = *er*, § 263.

1. Loss of the *u*. We have seen (§ 52) that every vowel immediately preceding the tonic vowel (like the *i* of *sanitatem*), disappears in Fr. if short (*san-i-tát-em-santé*), remains if long (*caem-ê-térium-cim-e-tière*). This continuance of a long atonic vowel has only a few exceptions: the atonic vowel which directly precedes the tonic syllable disappears, when long, in *mirabilia*, *merveille*, etc. § 52. There are about twenty of these exceptions to the rule of the continuance of the long atonic vowel, which are to be explained by two facts: (1) that in many of these words the contraction is quite modern, and the long atonic vowel remained in O. Fr.:—*courtier*, *serment*, *soupeçon*, *larcin*, were in O. Fr., more regularly, *couretier*, *serement*, *soupeçon*, *larecen*: (2) that in the common Lat. many of these words had already lost this long atonic vowel, and the Fr. simply reproduced this irregularity, and could do nothing else; thus in the 7th cent. we find *cosinus* for *consobrinus*, *costuma* for *consuetudinem*, *matinum* for *matutinum*, *elmosna* for *elemosyna*, *vercundia* for *verecundia*.

2. The softening of the *t* into *d*. *Añutare* having become *añtare* changes into *aïdare*. This softening had already taken place in common Lat., in which it was very frequent, especially when the *t* lay between two vowels: *iradam* is found for *irratam* in an inscription of A. D. 142; *limides*, *lidus*, *terridoriam*, *mercadum*, *stradu*, for *limites*, *litus*, *territorium*, *mercatum*, *strata*, in 5th cent. documents, and in the Salic Law; thus again, Classical Lat. said *quadráginta*, *quadratus*, from *quatuor*, which, regularly, should have been *quatraginta*, *quatratus*. For the full history of the Lat. *t* see § 117.

Der. *aide*, verbal subst. of *aider*, *aidant*, which is a doublet of *adjutant*, q. v.

AIEUL, *sm.* a grandfather; from L. *avulus*.

By the side of the class. form *avus*, the,

popular Lat. had a form *avius*, which is to be found in certain 5th-cent. documents. (Such double forms as *avius* and *avus* are not rare in Lat.; witness *luscinius* and *luscinus*, etc.) From this form *avius* the Romans made the derivative *aviolus*, by adding the dim. suffix *-olus* (cp. *gladiolus*, *filiolus*, *lusciniolus*, etc.). *Aviolus*, properly 'a little grandfather,' soon supplanted *avius*, in accordance with the Roman tendency to use diminutives. See § 13.

In the passage from *aviolus* to *aïeul* (O. Fr. *aiol*, Prov. *aviol*, forms which help to explain that transition), there were two philological changes:—

1. The medial *v* was dropped: *a(v)iolus*, *aïeul*, as *pa(v)onem*, *paon*; *pa(v)orem*, *peur*, etc. (§ 141). This dropping of *v* between two vowels was not rare in Lat.; the Class. Lat. said *boum* for *bo(v)um*, *audii* for *audi(v)i*, *redii* for *redi(v)i*; and this tendency became yet more marked in popular Lat., where we find *rius* for *ri(v)us*, *ais* for *a(v)is*, also *noember* for *no(v)ember* in Inscriptions; and in the 7th cent. *paonem* for *pa(v)onem* in the Cassel Glosses.

2. *Aviolus* thus reduced to *aiolus*, produced the O. Fr. *aiol*, which became *aïeul* by softening the *o* into *eu* (see *accueillir*). On this change of the suffix *-olus* into *-eul* two remarks are needed: (1) suffixes in *-iolus* (and with these may be classed those in *-eolus*, for they were early changed into *-iolus*, as is shown by the Inscriptions, which give us *capriolus* for *capreolus*, and the Cassel Glosses, which have *linciolo* for *linceolo*, etc.) were, about the 7th cent., subjected to a change which turned the two short syllables *i ò* into a single long syllable *ïo*; so that these words were no longer accented *-iolus*, but *-iôlus*: (2) these suffixes in Fr. became *-eul*, *-euil*, or *-ol*; as in *aviolus*, *aïeul*; *capreolus*, *chevreuil*; *lusciniolus*, *rossignol* (§ 253). AIGLE, *sm.* an eagle; from L. *aquila*. Regularly contracted into *aq'la* (see rule in § 52), the Lat. *aquila* has also undergone two changes in its transit into Fr.: (1) the accented *a* became *ai*, and (2) the *q* became *g*.

1. The Lat. accented *a* became Fr. *ai*, when short, as in *ûmo*, *aime*; when long by nature, as in *clârus*, *clair*; when long by position, as in *acrem*, *aigre* (§ 54). The atonic Lat. *a* becomes *ai* in Fr. when

it is short, as in *ācutus*, *aigu*; when long by nature, as in *ālatus*, *aîlé*; when long by position, as in *fascellum*, *faisceau*, etc.

2. *q* (equivalent to the hard *c*) become: *g*, *aq'la*, *aigle* (§ 129); or rather *ql* becomes *gl*, and has thus undergone the same change as has befallen the corresponding *ol*, which has become *gl* in *ecclesia*, *église* (§ 129). Thus many French persons still pronounce the word: *reine clauda* as *reine glaude*, etc.

AIGLON, *sm.* a little eagle, eaglet; dim. of *aigle*, *q. v.*; formed by the addition of the suffix *-on*, as in *ānon*, *chaton*, *ourson*, *raton*. from *āne*, *chat*, *ours*, *rat*. This suffix *-on* i derived from the Lat. suffix *-onem*, which was used for the same purpose; from *sabulum*, *sable*, sand, the Romans formed *sabulonem*, *sablon*. *Aiglon* is a doublet of *aiglon*, *q. v.*

AIGRE, *adj.* acid, sour; from L. *acrem*. For *a* = *ai* see § 54; for hard *c* = *g* § 129. *Aigre* is a doublet of *ācre*, *q. v.*—Der. *aigreux*, *aigret*, *aigrir*, *aigrement*.

AIGREFIN, *sm.* a sharper, swindler. Origin unknown.

AIGRETTE, *sf.* an egret, a kind of white heron, whose head is tufted with feathers, which have come to take the same name. *Ménage*, in the 17th cent., said, *Il y a certaines plumes en deux costez des celles sur le dos de l'aigrette, qui sont déliées et blanches et qui sont vendues bien cheres es basefous de Turquie*.

The O. H. G. *hiegro* (a heron) (§ 27) became Fr. *aigre*, of which *aigrette* is the dim., meaning a little heron. (For dim. suffix in *-ette* see § 281.) This O. H. G. *hiegro* became in Low L. *aigrone*m, in the 10th cent. *aironem*, whence O. Fr. *hairon*; 15th cent. *héron*. The reduction of *gr* into *r* may be found in *peregrinus*, *pèlerin* (§ 131).

AIGU, *adj.* sharp, pointed; from L. *acutus*. For *a* = *ai* see § 54, for *c* = *g* § 129 note. As to the reduction of the termination *-utus* into *u* (§ 201), or (to narrow the subject still more) the dropping of the Lat. dental *t*, this did not take place in the passage from Lat. to Fr.; *t* was first changed into *d* in Merovingian Lat. (see under *aider*), and this *d* remained in the earliest O. Fr. monuments, down to the end of the 11th cent.; thus *spatha*, *natum*, *honorata*, became *spada*, *nadum*, *honorada*, whence come the O. Fr. forms *espede*, *ned*, *honorede*, which after the beginning of the 12th cent.

dropped the *d* and became *espée*, *né*, *honoré*. *Acutus* must have passed through the form *aigud* before reaching *aigu*, as *virtutem*, *cornutum*, *canutum*, became *vertud*, *cornud*, *chenud*, and then *vertu*, *cornu*, *chenu*.—Der. The only word derived from *aigu* is the verb *aiguiser*, from L. *acutisare**. We have just seen how *acutus* became *aigu*: for the change of the termination *-tiare* into *-ser* (or of Lat. *-ti* into soft *s*) see § 264 and *agencer*.

AIGUE, *sf.* water; from L. *aqua*. For the change of *a* into *ai* see § 54, and of *q* into *g* see § 129, and *aigle*. The word *aigue*, lost in mod. Fr., remains in some names of places, as *Aigues-Mortes*, *Chaudes-Aigues*; and in a certain number of derived words, as *aiguire*, a water-vessel, ewer; *aiguade*, a water supply (for ships at sea); *aigue-marine*, lit. = *eau-marine*, sea-water, the aqua-marina or beryl; *aiguayer*, to wash (linen or a horse).

AIGUE-MARINE, *sf.* aqua-marine. See *aigue*.

AIGUIÈRE, *sf.* a jug, ewer. See *aigue*.

AIGUILLE, *sf.* a needle; from L. *acucla*.*

The Lat. *aciocūla*, dim. of *acus*, which, like so many diminutives, has taken the place of its primitive (see § 18), had two forms, *acucla* which is to be found in the Theodosian Code, 'oportet eam usque ad *acioculam* capitis in domo mariti,' and *acucla*, which was soon contracted into *acucla* (for the law, see § 51). For *a* = *ai* see § 54; for *c* = *g* § 129; and for *-ucla* = *-uille*, § 258.—Der. *aiguillée*, *aiguillette*, *aiguillon*, *aiguillier*.

AIGUILLEE, *sf.* a needleful. See *aiguille*.

AIGUILLETTE, *sf.* a little needle; dim. (§ 281) of *aiguille*.

AIGUILLON, *sm.* a goad. See *aiguille*.—Der. *aiguilloner*.

AIGUISER, *va.* to sharpen. See *aigu*.—Der. *aiguisement* (§ 158).

AIL, *sm.* garlic; from L. *allium*, by *ll* = *l*, and by *a* = *ai*, through attraction of the *i* (§ 54, 3), cp. the same process in *moliare**, *mouiller*; *meliorum*, *meilleur*, etc.—Der. *aillade*, a Provençal form; the O. Fr. form being *aillie*.

AILE, *sf.* a wing; from L. *ala*. For *a* = *ai* see § 54, 3.—Der. *aîlé*, *aileron*.

AILERON, *sm.* a pinion; formed from *aile*, like *bûcheron* from *bûche*, *chaperon* from *chape*, *forgeron* from *forge*, *moucheron* from *mouche*, *mousseron* from *mousse*, *puceron* from *puce*, etc.

AILLEURS, *adv.* elsewhere; from L. *aliorsum*. For *a=ai* see § 54, 3; and for *o=eu*, § 79.—Der. d'*ailleurs*.

AIMABLE, *adj.* amiable; from L. *amabilis*. For *-abilis*=*-able* see § 51 and § 250.

AIMANT, *sm.* a loadstone, magnet; from L. *adamantem*. *Aimant*, in O. Fr. *aimant*. Prov. *adiman*, has lost the medial Lat. *d* (see § 120); *a'amantem* next became O. Fr. *aimant*, by changing *a* into *i*; the second *a* of *a(d)amantem* being thus distinctly represented by *i*: this change is found in a few words—*cerasus*, *cerise* *cariophyllum*, *girofle*; *avellana*, *aveline* *jacitum*, *gîte*; *bombitare*, *boudir*; *retinnitare*, *retentir*.

This change belongs to the Lat. language, in which men said equally *avellina* or *avellana*, and formed *in-sipidus* from *sapidus*, *ini-micus* from *amicus*, *institutum* from *statuo*, *difficilis* from *facilis*, *ac-cipere* from *capere*, *e-ripio* from *rapio*, etc. *Aimant* is a doublet of *diamant*, *q. v.*—Der. *aimanter*.

AIMER, *va.* to love; from L. *amare*. For *a=ai*, see § 54.

AINE, *sf.* the groin; corruption of O. Fr. *aigne*, which from Lat. *inguinem*. *Inguinem* produced *aigne*, as *sanguinem*, *saigne*. *Inguinem*, contracted into *ing'nem* (after the law given § 51), has become *aigne*, by *i=ai* (see § 74), and by *ng=gn*, as may be seen in *jungentem*, *joignant*; *tingentem*, *teignant*; *sanguinem*, *saigne*.

AINE, *sm.* and *adj.* elder, eldest. O. Fr. *ainsné*, before the 13th cent. *ainsné*, compd. of *ains* and *né*. Instead of *primogenitus*, the common Lat. usually said *ante natus*. In the 7th cent. Isidore of Seville translates *antenatus* by *privignus*, and *primogenitus* by *ante natus*. He opposes *antenatus* to *postnatus*, the latter standing for the younger, the former for the eldest, son.

Ante having become *ains* in Fr. (by *a=ai*, § 54, 3), and *natus* having become *né* (*q. v.*), *ante natus* became first *ains-né*, as *post-natus* became *puis-né* (whence *puiné*). Just as the common Lat. said *ante-natus* and *post-natus*, for older and younger sons, so O. Fr. opposed *ains-né* to *puis-né* or *moins-né*. The same distinction is met with in the *Coutumes de Beaumanoir*, where the rights of the *ains-né* are legally distinguished from those of the *puis-né*.

The form *ains-né* was changed in the 14th cent. into *ais-né* by dropping the *n*, a process met with in the Lat.; for while the texts of early Lat. read *formonsus*, *quadragesimus*, *quotiens*, Class. Lat. wrote *formosus*, *quadragesimus*, *quoties*; and thus, in turn, the Class. forms, *ensor*, *mensis*, *impensa*, *inscitia*, *mensa*, *Viennensis*, were reduced to *cesor*, *mesis*, *impesa*, *iscitia*, *mesa*, *Viennesis*, in common Lat., as Varro, Festus, and Flavius Caper tell us. The Merovingian Lat. carried on this tendency: in Chartularies of the 7th cent. we read *masus* for *mansus*, *remasisse* for *remansisse*, etc. The following is the full list of cases in which this reduction takes place:—*mansionem*, *maison*; *mensura*, *mesure*; *sponsus*, *époux*; *constare*, *coûter*; *insula*, *île*; *ministerium*, *métier*; *mensis*, *mois*; *monasterium*, *mon tier*; *pensum*, *poids*; *pensus**, *pris*; *tensa*, *toise*; *tionem*, *toison*; *trans*, *très*; *pagensis*, *pays*; *prensionem**, *prison*; *mausura*, *masure*; *pensare*, *peser*; *mensurare*, *mesurer*; *tyronensis*, *tournois*; *græcensis**, *grégois*; *pensile**, *poêle*. See also § 163.

Such modifications do not belong to any one period of a language; and as Lat. and Fr. are successive conditions of the same language, this reduction of *ns* into *s* took place not only in the transition from Lat. to O. Fr., but also in the passage from O. Fr. to mod. Fr.; *ains-né* became *ais-né* in the 14th cent., and *ainsné* passed into *ainé* in the 17th cent.—Der. *ainesse*.

AINSI, *adv.* so, thus, in this manner; O. Fr. *ensi*, further back *issi*; from L. *in-sic*. See *si*. The origin of the word is by no means certainly known.

AIR, *sm.* air; from L. *aër*. It is easy to see how *air* came to bear the sense of natural disposition, by comparing it with the Lat. *spiritus*, which means breath, wind, passion, and disposition (§ 15). The musical signification of the word was adopted in the 17th cent. from the It. *aria*, which is also derived from Lat. *aër*: from it Fr. *air* has taken the It. sense, though it has retained its Fr. form.

AIRAIN, *sm.* brass; from L. *aerāmen*. The suffix *-amen* became *-ain* (*airain*) as in *levamen*, *levain*, etc. Just as the suffix *-amen* became *-ain*, *-ainm*, *-en*, in Fr., so the corresponding suffixes *-imen*, *-umen*, became *-in*, *-ain*, *-or*, *-un*, in Fr. (see § 226).

AIRE, *sf.* an eyry; indirectly from the Germ *aren*, to make one's nest, which from Germ. *aar*, an eagle (§ 20).—Der. *airer*.

AIRE, *sf.* a barn-floor, threshing-floor; from L. *arēa*. *Arēa* first became *aria* by the regular change of *ea* into *ia* (see under *abrégier* and *agencer*); *aria* became *aire* by *a=ai* through attraction of the *i*, a phenomenon which appears in the late Latin from *aera* for *area* (§ 54, 3). *Aire* is a doublet of *are*.

AIRELLE, *sf.* the whortle-berry. Port. *airella*. Origin unknown (§ 35).

AIS, *sm.* a plank, board; from L. *assis*. For *ss=s*, see *passus*, *pas*; *crassus*, *gras*; *pressus*, *prés*; *bassus*, *bas*; *lassus*, *las* (§ 149). For *a=ai* by transposition of see § 54, 3.

AISE, *sf.* satisfaction, joy, content; from L. *asa**, a form of *ansa*, a handle (*ansa* non *asa*, app. Probi). Even in Latin the sense of convenience had been attached to the word. For *a=ai* see § 54, 3.—Der. *aisé*, *aisément*, *aisance*, *malaise*, *mal-aisément*.

AISSELLE, *sf.* the armpit; from L. *axilla*. For *a=ai* see § 54, 3. For *ss=ss*, cp. *exagium*, *essai*; *examen*, *essaim*; etc. (§ 150). This change had also taken place in Lat.: *x*, which is in fact *cs*, was easily assimilated into *ss*. In Lat. we find the forms *lassus*, *assis*, *cozzim*, side by side with *laxus*, *axis*, *coxim*; the inscriptions give us *conflississet*, *essorcista*, for *conflixisset*, *exorcista*,—and we have in MSS. *frassinus*, *tossicum*, for *fraxinus*, *toxicum*. For *i=e* see § 72. *Aisselle* is a doublet of *axille*, q. v.

AJONC, *sm.* a thorny shrub, also called the prickly genista. Origin unknown (§ 35). See *jonc*.

AJOURNER, *va.* to adjourn; from L. *adjournare*, in Charlemagne's Capitularies 'qui non erant adiurnati.' See *jour*.—Der. *adjournement*.

AJOUTER, *va.* to add, join; O. Fr. *ajouter*, Prov. *ajostar*, from L. *adjutare**. The etymological meaning, which is 'to put side by side,' is to be found in the 11th cent.; thus in the Chanson de Roland one of the peers bids the French *s'ajouter en bataille* (place themselves in rank, side by side).

Adjutare, which becomes **ajutारे** (for *dj-j* cp. *djuruum**, *jour*; *hord-jum**, *orge*; *assédjare**, *assiégier*; see §§ 120, 137), produced *ajouter* by *u=ou* (§ 97), and by *x=s* (to be met with in

Lat. inscriptions, in which we find *sistus* for *sextus*, *obstrinserit* for *obstrinxerit*). This change of *x* into *s* (§ 150) occurs in Fr. in *axis*, *ais*; *buxus*, *buis*; *dextrarius**, *destrier*; and in the eight O. Fr. words *sextarius*, *sestier*; *buxda**, *boiste*; *tax-tarc**, *taster*; *fraxinus*, *fresne*; *jutare**, *jouter*; *deexduerc**, *desduire*; *de-exviare**, *desvier*; *exclusa*, *escluse*, which in mod. Fr. have lost the *s* and are *setier*, *boîte*, *tûter*, *frêne*, *jouër*, *déduire*, *dévier*, *écluse*, just as *ajouter* has become *ajouter*. (For the dropping of *s*, see § 148.)—Der. *ajutage* for *ajoutage* (§ 248).

AJUSTER, *va.* to adjust. See *juste*.—Der. *ajutage*, *ajustement*.

† **Alambic**, *sm.* an alembic, a still. This word was introduced in the 12th cent. from the alchemist's Lat. *alambiquus**, borrowed, together with the instrument itself, from Ar. *al-anbiq*, a distilling vessel (§ 30).—Der. *alambiquer*.

ALANGUIR, *va.* to enfeeble. See *languir*.

† **Alarme**, *sf.* alarm, a military term introduced in the 16th cent. (§ 25) from Ital. *all'arme*, a word of similar sense; literally a cry 'to arms,' the call of sentinels surprised by the enemy. For expansion of sense see § 13. In the 17th cent. *alarme* was still written *allarme*, in accordance with its etymology.—Der. *alarmer*, *alarmiste* (§ 217).

ALBÂTRE, *sm.* alabaster; from Lat. *alabastrum*, written *alabastrum* in some Lat. MSS. For this dropping of *â* see § 52, and *accounter*; for the fall of the *s* see § 148 and *abîme*.

ALBATROS, *smf.* an albatross. A corruption of the Sp. *alcatraz* (§ 26).

Alberge, *sf.* a kind of peach; from Sp. *alberchigo* (§ 26).

Albinos, *sm.* an albino, a word introduced in the 17th cent. from Sp. *albino* (§ 26).

† **Album**, *sm.* an album, scrap-book; from L. *album*. *Album* is a doublet of *aube*, q. v.

Albumine, *sf.* albumen; from L. *albumen*. *Albumine* is a doublet of O. Fr. *auban*.

Alcade, *sm.* an alcade; from Sp. *alcade* (§ 26).

Alcali, *sm.* alkali, a word introduced into Fr. through alchemist's Lat. from the Ar. *alcali*, salts of soda (§ 30).—Der. *alcalin*.

† **Alchimie**, *sf.* alchemy, a word introduced into Fr. through alchemist's Lat. from Ar. *al-chymia* (§ 30).—Der. *alchimique*, *alchimiste*.

† **Alcool**, *sm.* alcohol, formerly *alcohol*, an alchemist's word, taken from Ar. *alqohl* (§ 30).—Der. *alcoologique*, *alcoliser*.

† **Alcoran**, *sm.* the Koran; from Ar. *al*, the, and *korân*, reading (§ 30).

† **Alcôve**, *sf.* an alcove, recess, a word introduced in the 16th cent. from the It. *alcovo* (§ 25).

Alcyon, *sm.* the kingfisher; from L. *halcyone*.

Aleatoire, *adj.* uncertain, depending on chance; from L. *aleatorius*.

ALÈNE, *sf.* an awl. O. F. *alesne*, from O. H. G. *alasma*, a transposition of *alansa* (§ 20).

ALENTIR, *va.* to slacken, formed from *lent*. This word, used by Corneille and Molière, survives in mod. Fr. in the compd. *valentir*.

ALENTOUR, *adv.* around, round about; O. Fr. à l'entour. See *entour*.

† **Alerte**, *interj. sf. and adj.* (1) take care! (2) an alarm; (3) alert, vigilant. O. Fr. *allerte*, in Montaigne and Rabelais à l'erte, originally a military term, borrowed from It. in the 16th cent. (§ 25) from the cry *all'erte* (take care!). So the It. phrase *stare all'erta* means 'to stand on the alert.'

ALEVIN, *sm.* the fry of fish; from L. *allevamen*. For the termination *amen* = *in*, see § 226.—Der. *aleviner*.

Alexandrin, *adj.* Alexandrine (verse). Origin unknown (§ 35), though it is undoubtedly a derivative of the proper name *Alexandre*.

† **Alezan**, *adj.* sorrel (of a horse); introduced in the 17th cent. from Ar. *ahlas* (§ 30).

† **Algarade**, *sf.* a sudden outburst of temper; introduced in the 17th cent. from Sp. *algarada* (§ 26), the cry of horsemen as they rush to battle; a term originally of Ar. origin (§ 30).

† **Algèbre**, *sf.* algebra; from medieval scientific Lat. *algebra*, which from Ar. *aljabrum* (§ 30).—Der. *algebriste* (§ 217); *algebrique* (§ 247, note 4).

† **Alguazil**, *sm.* an alguazil (officer); from Sp. *alguazil* (§ 26).

Algue, *sf.* sea-weed; from L. *alga*.

† **Alibi**, *sm.* an alibi; the L. *alibi*.

ALIBORON, *sm.* a wiseacre, ass. Origin unknown (§ 35).

† **Alidade**, *sf.* a reckoning; from medieval scientific Lat. *alidada**, which from Ar. *alidâd* (§ 30).

Aliéner, *va.* to alienate, transfer property; from L. *alienare*.—Der. *aliénation*, *aliénable* (§ 250). The sense of derangement is to be found in the Lat. word also.

ALIGNER, *va.* to square, draw out by line. See *ligne*.—Der. *alignement*.

Aliment, *sm.* aliment, nourishment; from L. *alimentum*.—Der. *alimenter*, -ation (§ 232, note 4).

† **Alinea**, *adv. (sf.)* a paragraph; formerly à *linea*, from the Lat. *a linea*, used in dictation to show that the writer must break off and begin a new line.

Aliquanté, *adj.* (Math.) some; from L. *aliquantus*.

Aliquote, *adj.* (Math.) aliquot; from L. *aliquot*.

ALITER, *va.* to lay in bed. See *lit*.

ALIZE (also written *alise*), *sf.* the lote-tree berry; of Germ. origin, from O. H. G. *eliza* (§ 20).—Der. *alasier* (§ 198).

ALLAITER, *va.* to suckle; from L. *allactare*. For *ct* = *it* see § 129 and Hist. Gram. p. 50.—Der. *allaitement*.

ALLECHER, *va.* to allure, attract; from L. *allectare*. The very unusual change of *ct* into *ch* is to be found also in *flectere*, *fléchir*; *reflectere*, *refléchir*; *impactare*, *empêcher*; *coactare**, *cacher*.—Der. *aléchement*.

ALLÉGER, *va.* to lighten, ease; from L. *alleviare*. *Alleviare* became *allevjare* by *i=j* (§ 68); *allevjare* became *allejare*, and then *alléger*, by the loss of *v*, the former of the two consonants *vj*; as in *nivea*, *nivja*, *neige*, etc. (Hist. Gram. p. 81). This loss of the *v*, also takes place (1) before the other gutturals (*vo*, *vg*), as in *nav'gare*, *nager*; (2) before the dentals (*vt*, *vd*), as in *civ'tatem*, *cité*; (3) before the liquids, as in *juv'nis*, *jeune*.—Der. *allégeance*, *allègement*.

ALLÉGORIE, *sf.* an allegory; from L. *allegoria*.—Der. *alégorique*, *alégoriser*.

ALLÈGRE, *adj.* brisk, nimble, lively. O. Fr. *alègre*, from L. *alacris*. For *a=e* see § 54, 4; for *or=gr* see § 129.—Der. *alègrement*, *allègresse*.

† **Allegro**, *adv. and sm.* allegro; from It. *allegro* (§ 25).

ALLÉguer, *va.* to quote, allege; from L. *allegare*.—Der. *allégation*.

Alleluia, *sm.* hallelujah, introduced by St. Jerome in 4th cent. into ecclesiastical Lat. Heb. *hallelujah* (§ 30).

ALLEMAND, *sm.* a German; used also as *adj.* in the phrase *c'est de l'Allemand pour moi*, 'it's high Dutch to me.' From L. *Allemani*.

ALLER, *va.* to go. This word has borrowed its tenses from three different Lat. verbs:—

(1) The 1, 2, 3 sing. pres. indic. from Lat. *vadère*; *vado*, *je vais*; *vadis*, *tu vas*; *vadit*, *il va* (O. Fr. *il vat*). (2) The fut. and condit. *j'irai*, *j'irais*, from the Lat. *irē*, by the usual formation of the fut. (See Hist. Gram. p. 149.) (3) The remaining tenses, *allais*, *allai*, *allasse*, *aille*, *allant*, *allé*, are related to the infin. *aller*, which was in O. Fr. *aler*, and *aner*, and comes from Merovingian Lat. *anare*, a softened form of *adnare*, which properly signifies 'to come by water' (as in Cicero), but soon was much widened in sense; thus, in Papias *adnare* is used for 'to come by land.' The same remark may be made as to the corresponding word *enare* (to swim, in Cicero), which even in Class. Lat. signifies 'to come' (no matter how); 'Daedalus . . . gelidas enavit ad Arctos,' Virg. Aen. 6. 16 (i.e. by flying), or 'Enavimus has valles,' Silius Ital. (i. e. by land). It is singular that the same transition from water to land occurs in the word *adripare*, at first meaning 'to touch the shore,' afterwards 'to reach one's aim,' whence Fr. *arriver*. See also § 13.

To pass from *adnare*, *anare*, to Fr. *aller*, through the intermediate forms *aner* and *aler*, there has been an important change of *n* into *l*. This change of a nasal into a liquid is not rare in Fr., as in *orphaninus**, *orphelin*; *Ruscionem*, *Roussillon*, § 163; and even in *salot*, which stands for *fanot*. For *are*=*er* see § 263.—Der. *allée*, participial subst. (§ 187).

ALLEU, *sm.* allodial ownership. O. Fr. *alou*, *aloud*, Sp. *alodio*, It. *allodio*; from Merovingian Lat. *allodium**, a word of Germ. origin, in common with all feudal terms. *Allodium* is from O. H. G. *alôd* (§ 20), full ownership, the *franc-alieu* (hereditary property, free from all duties to a higher lord), being opposed to *bén'fice*, which was originally a life-ownership, dependent on the will of the lord of the fief. For loss of final *d* see § 121.

ALLIER, *va.* to mix, unite, ally; from It. *alligare*. The Lat. *g* disappears from *alli(g)are*: this phenomenon, found in the last ages of Latinity (*uicellatas* is found for *nigellatas* in a Merovingian document), is common in Fr. (1) when the *g* preceded the accented vowel, as in *au(g)ustus*, *aouit*; *gigantem*, *g'éant*, etc.; (2) when the *g* followed the accented vowel, as in *exa(g)ium*, *essaim*; *re(g)em*,

roi, see also § 131.—Der. *alliance* (§ 192), *allié* (§ 201), *alliage* (§ 248), *mésallier*, *mésalliance* (Hist. Gram. p. 180), *rallier* (Hist. Gram. p. 179), *ralliement*.

+ *Alligator*, *sm.* an alligator; introduced by English travellers (§ 28, note 1).

Allocation, *sf.* an allocation, allowance; from L. *allocationem**, from *allocare*.

Allocution, *sf.* an allocution; from L. *allocutionem*.

ALLONGER, *va.* to lengthen. See *long*.—Der. *allonge*.

Allopathie, *sf.* (Med.) allopathy; from Gr. *ἄλλος* and *πάθος*, a medical system. See *homœopathie*.—Der. *allopathe*.

ALLOWER, *va.* to allow (a stipend); from L. *allocare**. For letter-changes see *louer*. For assimilation of *dl* to *ll*, see § 168. See also *allumer*.

ALLUMER, *va.* to kindle; from L. *adluminare**, compd. of *luminare*. *Adluminare* is *alluminare* in several 7th-cent. documents, by *dl*=*ll*, a frequent Lat. assimilation, as in *allucere* or *adlucere*, *alludere* or *adludere*, *alluere* or *adluere*, *allocutio* or *adlocutio*, *alligare* or *adligare*, *allevare* or *adelevare*, etc. This assimilation also went on in Fr. by change of *dl* into *l* or *ll*, as in *mod'us*, *moule* (§ 168). *Allum(i)nare* first became *allum'nare* by the regular dropping of the short vowel (§ 52). *Allum'nare* again became *allumer*, by *mn*=*m*, as in *sem'nare*, *semer*; *dom'na*, *dame*. It. *alluminare*, Prov. *allumenar*, *allumar*, will mark the transition from L. *alluminare* to Fr. *allumer*.—Der. *allumeur* (§ 227), *allumette* (§ 281), *allumoir* (§ 233).

ALLURE, *sf.* gait, way of going (or dealing); from *aller*; like *coiffure*, *souillure*, *brochure*, etc., from *coiffer*, *souiller*, *brocher* (§ 183).

ALLUSION, *sf.* an allusion; from L. *allusionem*.

ALLUVION, *sf.* alluvium; from L. *alluvionem*.

Almageste, *sm.* a collection of astronomical observations made by the ancients. From Low Lat. *almageste**, a hybrid word composed partly of Arabic *al* (§ 30), and the Greek *μεγίστη* (§ 21).

Almanach, *sm.* an almanac; Low Lat. *almanachus**, from Gr. *ἀλμαναχά*, used in the 4th cent. by Eusebius for an almanac (§ 21).

Aloès, *sm.* the aloe. O. Fr. *aloè*, from L. *aloë*.

ALOI, *sm.* a standard, quality (of coin); compd. of *à* and *loi*, which in O. Fr. signified the standard of coin, as still in Sp. *ley*.

For the etymology of *loi* see that word.

ALORS, *adv.* then. See *lors*.

ALOSE, *sf.* a shad; from L. *alause*, which was written also *alosa*. For *au* = *o* see § 107.

ALOUETTE, *sf.* a lark, dim. of O. Fr. *aloue*. just as *herbette* is derived from *herbe*, *cuvette* from *cuve*. (For the suffix *-ette*, see *ablette* and § 281.) Here, as often, the primitive form is gone, and the derivative, though dim. in form, has the sense of the original word (see § 18).

Aloue is from L. *alauda* (used by Pliny for the sky-lark), a word borrowed by the Romans from Gaul, and introduced into Lat. by Caesar. (The true Lat. names for the lark are *galerita*, *corydalus*.)

To get from *alauda* to *aloue*, the Lat. drops the medial *d* after the accented vowel; as is found in the following cases: (1) when the subsequent vowel remains, as in *invi(d)ia*, *envie*; (2) when the subsequent vowel is dropped, as in *cru(d)us*, *cru*, § 120.

The diphthong *au* is also changed into *ou*: this diphthong was pronounced by the Latins, not like Fr. *o*, but *a-ou*; thus for *aurum*, *taurus*, the Romans said *a-ourum*, *ta-ourus*, not *orum*, *torus*. The *o* pronunciation was looked on as quite faulty by the educated Romans, and grammarians speak of it as common to peasants, and a thing to be avoided. Festus tells us that the Roman country-folks said *orum* for *aurum*, *oracula* for *auricula*, etc. The Fr. language, arising out of the popular not the Class. Lat., has kept the rustic pronunciation, as in *aurum*, *or*; *ausare**, *oser* (§ 107); and in certain secondary formations, as *parole*, *paraula*, secondary form of *parabola*; *forger*, *fawcarre*, of *fabricare*; *tôte*, *taula*, of *tabula*; *somme*, *sauma*, of *salma*.

In all these words the *au* became, and has continued to be *o*; in a certain number of words this was *o* in O. Fr., and in d. Fr. has become *ou* (see also § 107).

The following is the complete list of these changes:—*laudo*, *loue*; *laudemia**, *louange*; *aut*, *ou*; *audire*, *ouïr*; *gaudere*, *jouir*; *claus* (for *clavus*), *clou*; *cauda*, *couard*; *inraucare**, *enrouer*; *colis* (= *caulis*), *chou*; *austarda* (for *avistarda*), *outarde*; *gauta**, *joue*.

ALOURDIR, *va.* to make heavy. See *lourd*.

ALOYAU, *sm.* a sirloin. Origin unknown (§ 35).

† **Alpaga**, *sm.* alpaca; a kind of wool got from the *alpaga*, a kind of llama in South America (§ 32).

Alphabet, *sm.* the alphabet; from L. *alphabetā**.—Der. *alphabétique*.

Altercation, *sf.* an altercation, dispute; from L. *altercationem*.

Altérer, *va.* (1) to alter, to perturb, (2) to cause thirst; from scholastic Lat. *alterare*, deriv. of *alter*; as in Germ., *ändern* comes from *ander*. Why or how *altérer* passed from the sense of 'to change,' to that of 'to cause thirst,' is a thing that has no explanation.—Der. *altération*, *-able*.

Alterné, *adj.* alternate; from L. *alternus*.—Der. *alterner*, *-ation*, *-atif*, *-ative*, *-ativement*.

† **Altesse**, *sf.* highness; introduced in the 16th cent. from It. *altezza* (§ 25). *Altesse* is a doublet of *hautesse*, q. v.

† **Altier**, *adj.* haughty; introduced in the 16th cent. from It. *altiero* (§ 25).

Altitude, *sf.* height; from L. *altitudinem*.

† **Alto**, *sm.* alto; from It. *alto* (§ 25).

Alumine, *sf.* alumina; from L. *alumine*, abl. of *alumen*.—Der. *aluminium*.

ALUN, *sm.* alum; from L. *alūmen*. For *-umen* = *-un* see § 226.

Alvéole, *sm.* an alveole, a little channel; from L. *alveolus*.

AMADOUER, *va.* to coax, cajole; a compd. of *madouer**, a word of Germ. origin, from Old Scand. *mata*, Dan. *mæde*, to bait, allure (§ 20).—Der. *amadou*. Although there is no relation, as to meaning, between *amadouer* and *amadou*, it is nevertheless certain that the latter is derived from the former. In It. *adescare* comes from *esca*, which means both bait and touchwood, as is also the case with Lat. *esca*. These relations show that the same metaphor which connects *amadouer* with *amadou* exists in several languages; and this comparison of metaphors makes clear what is the origin of the word, though we may not be able to explain it. See also § 15.

AMAIGRIR, *va.* to emaciate. See *maigrir*.—Der. *maigr*.

AMALGAME, *sm.* an amalgam. Origin unknown (§ 35).—Der. *amalgamer*.

AMANDE, *sf.* an almond. O. Fr. *amende*, corruption of L. *amygdalum*. *Amygdalum*, contracted into *amyd'lum*, ac-

cording to the rule of the Lat. accent (§ 51), first reduced the Lat. *gd* into *d*, as in Magdalena, *Madeleine* (§ 131). *Amyd'lum* afterwards underwent the insertion of *n*, and became *amynd'lum*, just as, in Class. Lat., *lanterna* was used for *laterna*, *thesaurus* for *thesauris*, *reddere* (in the Salic Law), *Inculisma* at early times for *Iculisma*. This may be seen in the App. ad Probum, '*Amygdala non amiddola*,' and in the Cap. de Villis, '*Volumus quod habeat pomarios avellanarios amandalarios*.' *Amynd'lum* or *amind'lum* produced the O. Fr. *amende*, by *in* = *en*, as in *infantem*, *enfant*; in, *en* (§ 72). *Amende* finally became *amande* in Fr. by *en* - *an*, as we see in *lingua*, *langue*, *singularis*, *sanglier*, etc., which words were written in O. Fr. with more etymological propriety *leugue*, *sen-glier*, etc.

The student will have noticed that the laws of phonetics have enabled us to explain every letter of this word, except the Lat. *l*, which disappears: it is in the anomalous dropping of this *l* that the corruption of the word *amande* consists (as we have seen in § 172, note 1). We have seen (§ 168) that Lat. *dl* is always assimilated in Fr. into *ll* or *l*; so that *amind'lum* ought to have produced, not *amande*, but *amaille*, *amanle*; just as *braudler* has become *brander*. *Amande* is a doublet of *amygdale*, q. v. — Der. *amandier* (§ 198).

Amant, *sm.* a lover; from L. *amantem*. *Amant* is a doublet of *aimant*.

Amaranthe, *sf.* amaranth; from L. *amarantus*.

AMARRER, *va.* to moor; **DÉMARRER**, *va.* to unmoor, cast off; compds. of prim. *marren**, which comes from Neth. *marren* (§ 20). — Der. *amierre*, *amarrage*.

AMASSER, *va.* to amass. See *masse*. — Der. *amas* (verbal subst., § 184), *ramasser* (Hist. Gram. p. 179), *ramas*, *ramassis*.

Amateur, *sm.* an amateur; from L. *amatorum*.

AMATIR, *va.* to deaden (the lustre of metal); from *à* and O. Fr. *mat*, dull, weak.

Amaurose, *sf.* (Med.) amaurosis; from Gr. *ἀμαύρωσις*.

Amazone, *sf.* an amazon; from L. *amazon*.

AMBAGES, *sf. pl.* ambages, circumlocution, prevarication; from L. *ambages*.

† **Ambassade**, *sf.* an embassy; in the 15th cent. *ambaxade*, a word not found in

Fr. before the 14th cent., and shown to be foreign by its ending *-ade* (unknown in Fr., which has *-ée* not *-ade*. See § 201). It comes from Sp. *ambaxada*, a word related to the low L. *ambaxiata**. This word is derived from *ambaxiare**, *ambactiare**, formed from *ambactia**, a very common term in the Salic Law, meaning in Merov. Lat. a mission, embassy. *Ambactia* comes from *ambactus* (a servant who is sent with a message).

For the enlargement of meaning see § 13. — Der. *ambassadeur*, *-drice* (§ 228).

AMBE, (1) *adj.* both, (2) *sm.* a pair; from L. *ambo*. In the middle ages the phrases *ambes mains*, *ambes parts*, etc., were used for *deux mains*, *les deux parts*. The word survives as a gambling term; thus *J'ai gagné un ambe à la loterie*, i. e. 'I have drawn two figures,' 'a pair of chances.'

Ambiant, *adj.* ambient, surrounding; from L. *ambientem*.

Ambigu, (1) *adj.* ambiguous, (2) *sm.* a medley; from L. *ambiguus*. — Der. *ambiguïté*.

Ambitieux, *adj.* ambitious; from L. *ambitiosus*.

Ambition, *sf.* ambition; from L. *ambitionem*. — Der. *ambitionner*.

AMBLER, *va.* to amble; from L. *ambulare*. For the dropping of the *ū* see § 52. For the contraction of signification see § 13. — Der. *amble* (verbal subst., § 184).

† **Ambre**, *sm.* amber; introduced in the time of the Crusades, from Ar. *anb'r* (§ 30). — Der. *ambrer*.

Ambrosie, *sf.* ambrosia; from L. *ambrosia*.

Ambulant, *adj.* strolling; from L. *ambulantem*. — Der. *ambulance*, *ambulatoire* (§ 233).

ÂME, *sf.* the soul; from L. *anima*. *Anima* being accented on the first syllable loses the atonic *i* (see § 51), and is contracted into *anma*, whence O. Fr. *anme*. In Joinville the word takes the form *amne*, by assimilating *nm* into *mm* (§ 168), a regular step, known even in Lat. (as in *inmemor* for *inmmemor*, *immigrare* for *inmmigrare*, *immaturus* for *inmmaturus*, etc.) In the 15th cent. *amne* became *âme*, by the reduction of the *nm* into *m*, a process marked by the addition of the circumflex on the *a* in mod. Fr. See also § 7.

AMÉ, *adj.* well-beloved; from L. *amātus*. For *-atus* = *-é* see § 201. *Amé* is a doublet of *aimé*.

Améliorer, *va.* to ameliorate, improve; from L. *ameliorare*.—Der. *amelioration*.

† **Amen**, *sm.* amen; introduced from Heb. into Church Lat. of the early ritual (§ 30).

AMÉNAGER, *va.* to parcel out, dispose of. See *ménager*.—Der. *aménagement*.

AMENDER, *va.* to amend, better; from L. *emendare*. The unusual change of *e* into *a* is seen in accented *e=a* in *per*, *par*; *remus*, *rame*; *lacerta*, *lizard*; and in atonic *e=a* in *féroce*, *farouche*; *pergamenum*, *parchemin*. In common Lat. we find *lucarna* for *lucerna*; *marcadus* for *mercatus* in Merov. Chartularies. See also Hist. Gram. p. 48.—Der. *amende* (verbal subst., § 184), *amendement*, *amendable*.

AMENER, *va.* to bring, conduct. See *mener*.—Der. *ramener*.

AMÉNITÉ, *sf.* amenity, pleasantness; from L. *amoenitatem*.

AMENUISER, *va.* to plane down (a plank). See *menu*.

AMER, *adj.* bitter; from L. *amarus*. For *a=e* see § 54.—Der. *amèrement*.

AMERTUME, *sf.* bitterness; from L. *amaritudinem*. *Amaritudinem* first lost its atonic *i* (§ 52); then, just as *amarus* became *amer*, *amaritudinem* changed its second *a* into *e* (§ 54). In the suffix *ūdinem* the atonic *i* disappears, according to the law of Lat. accent (§ 51), and it becomes *-ud'nem*, which becomes Fr. *-ume*: so *consuetūdinem*, *coutume*; *incūdinem*, *enclume* (§ 234). This change doubtless took place before the beginning of the Fr. language, as we find in 6th-cent. documents the forms *constuma*, *costuma*, for *cons'tudinem*, *consuetudinem*.

AMÉTHYSTE, *sf.* the amethyst; from L. *amethystus*.

AMEUBLEMENT, *sm.* furniture. See *meuble*.

AMEUBLIR, *va.* to furnish. See *meuble*.

AMEUTER, *va.* to teach dogs to hunt in pack, to get them together; a hunting-term which has passed into common speech (see § 13). Also as *vpr.* *s'ameuter*, to join a pack, party company. *Ameuter* is 'to set the dogs *en meute*, to collect them. For etymology of *ameuter*, see *meute*.

AMI, *sm.* a friend; from L. *amicus*. The medial *o* after the accented vowel disappears, carrying with it the vowel that follows it, as in *inimicus*, *ennemi*; *focus*, *feu* (§ 212). When the medial *o* after the accented vowel is followed by an *a*, that

vowel remains in Fr., as in *ami(c)a*, *amie* (§ 212).

AMIALE, *adj.* friendly, amicable, gracious; from L. *amicabilis*. For the loss of the Lat. *o* see § 129 and Hist. Gram. pp. 81, 82; for *-abilis=able* see § 250.

Amiante, *sm.* amianthus; from L. *amiantus*.

Amical, *adj.* friendly; from L. *amicalis**,—Der. *amicalement*.

Amict, *sm.* an amice; from L. *amictus*.

Amidon, *sm.* starch; corruption of L. *amylum*. In the 9th cent. this word is found in the form *amydum*; see § 172.—Der. *amidonner*, *-ier*.

AMINCIR, *va.* to make thin. See *mince*.—Der. *amincissement* (§ 225).

† **Amiral**, *sm.* an admiral; introduced soon after the Crusades, from Ar. *emir* or *amir*. It answers to the Low Lat. *admiralius**, which also is from Ar. (§ 30).—Der. *amirauté*, in O. F. *amiralté*; for *l=u* see § 157.

AMITIÉ, *sf.* friendship; in O. Fr. *amistié*, which is formed through *amisté* from *amista* (for *a=e=ie*, cp. *gravis*, *grief*; *pietatem*, *piété*; *inimicitatem*, *intimité*, § 54): an earlier form is *amistel*, which answers to It. *amistà*, Sp. *amistad*, Catalan *amistat*, and comes, as do these three words, from L. *amicitatem**, a common Lat. form of *amicitia*. (*Amicitas* was formed from *amicus*, like *mendicatus* from *mendicus*, *antiquitas* from *antiquus*, etc.)

In passing from *amicitatem* to *amitié*, or rather to O. Fr. *amisté*, we find three philological changes: (1) the *i* just before the accented vowel, *amici(i)tatem*, disappears (see § 52); (2) in the thus contracted Lat. word *amici'tatem*, final *-atem=e* (see § 230), and (3) *c=s*, as we have seen it in the soft Lat. *c* under *agencer*: it is not so common in the case of the Low Lat. *c* (§ 129).

Lat. hard *c* becomes *s* in Fr., or more usually the guttural *c* becomes a sibilant, *aʃ* may be seen in the following:—

1. *c=s*, as *cingulum*, *sangle*.
2. *c=ss*, as in *junicem*, *génisse*.
3. *c=x*, as *crucem*, *croix*.
4. *c=z*, as *lacerta*, *lizard*.

Amistié finally became *amitié* by suppression of the *s* (§ 148).

Ammoniaque, *sf.* ammonia. O. Fr. *ammoniac*, from L. *ammoniacus* (*sal*) (§ 180).—Der. *ammoniacal*.

Amnistie, *sf.* an amnesty; from Gr. ἀμνηστία (§ 22).—Der. *amnistier*.

AMOINDRIR, *va.* to lessen. See *moindre*.—Der. *amoindrissement*.

AMOLLIR, *va.* to soften. See *mou*.—Der. *amollissement*.

AMONCELER, *va.* to heap up, amass. See *monceau*.

AMONT, *adv.* up stream. See *aval*.

AMORCE, *sf.* a bait, lure; corruption of O. Fr. *amorse*, strong p. p. (see § 187) of *amordre*, which is an O. Fr. compd. of *mordre*. *Amorse* comes from *amordre*, like *entorse* from *entordre* (see *tordre*). The original meaning is 'that which lures, makes fish, etc. take the bait, bite'.—Der. *amorcer*.

AMORTIR, *va.* to slacken, soothe, deaden. See *mort*.—Der. *amortissement* (§ 225 note 4).

AMOUR, *sm.* love; from L. *amorem*. For *o=u* see § 81.—Der. *amourette*.

† **Amouracher** (*S'*), *vpr.* to be enamoured; introduced in the 16th cent. by the Italians (§ 25). *Amouracher* is formed from *amourache*, which from It. *amorraccio*, an ill-regulated passion.

AMOUREUX, *adv.* loving, amorous; from L. *amorusus*. For *o=ou* see § 81; for *-osus = -eux*, cp. *spinosus*, *épineux*, § 229. This suffix was afterwards employed in the Fr. language to form new derivatives which have no corresponding Lat. words, as *heureux*, *honteux*, etc. which come straight from Fr. *heur*, *honte*, etc.—Der. *amoureuusement*.

AMOVIBLE, *adj.* removable; from L. *amovibilis*. For the dropping of the penult *i*, see § 51.—Der. *inamovible*, *inamovibilité*.

AMPHIBIE, *adj.* amphibious; from Gr. ἀμφίβιος.

AMPHIBOLOGIE, *sf.* ambiguousness of language; from L. *amphibologia*.

AMPHIGOURI, *sm.* nonsense, rigmarole. Origin unknown (§ 35).

AMPHITHÉÂTRE, *sm.* an amphitheatre; from L. *amphitheatrum*.

AMPHITRYON, *sm.* an amphitryon, host (at dinner), alluding to the saying of Sosie in Molière's *Amphitryon*, 3. 5, *Le véritable Amphitryon est l'Amphitryon où l'on dîne*. (§ 33)

AMPHORE, *sf.* an amphora; from L. *amphora*.

AMPLE, *adj.* ample, full, copious; from L. *amplus*.—Der. *amplement*, *ampleur*.

AMPLIATION, *sf.* an official copy, duplicate; from L. *ampliacionem*.

Amplification, *sf.* exaggeration; from L. *amplificationem*.

Amplifier, *va.* to amplify, enlarge on; from L. *amplificare*. For the loss of medial *c*, see § 109.

Amplitude, *sf.* amplitude; from L. *amplitudo*.

AMPOULE, *sf.* (1) a little vessel, (2) the holy ampulla; from L. *ampulla*, which signifies (1) a little bottle, and (2) a small tumour or boil. The sense of 'bottle' is still seen in the *Sainte Ampoule*, which held the sacred oil for the consecration of the kings of France. For *u=ou* see § 90; for *ll=l* see § 168.

AMPOULÊ, *adj.* bombastic; from L. *ampullatus*. For *u=ou* see § 90; for *ll=l* see § 168; for *atus=e* see § 201.

Amputer, *va.* to amputate; from L. *amputare*.—Der. *amputation*.

Amulette, *sf.* an amulet; from L. *amuletum*, a talisman (Pliny).

AMURE, *sf.* a tack, sheet (of a sail). Origin unknown (§ 35). Sp. It. *amura*.—Der. *amurer*.

AMUSER, *va.* to amuse; compd. of O. Fr. verb *muser* (preserved in its deriv. *musard*). Origin unknown (§ 35).—Der. *amusement*, *amuseur*, *amulette*.

Amygdale, *sf.* the tonsil; from L. *amygdalus*, an almond, as this gland is almond-shaped. *Amygdale* is the learned doublet of *amande*.

AN, *sm.* a year; from L. *annus*. For *nn=n* see § 164.

Anachorète, *sm.* an anchorite; from L. *anachoreta*, from Gr. ἀναχωρητής, one who withdraws from the world.

Anachronisme, *sm.* an anachronism; from Gr. ἀναχρονισμός, a chronological error.

Anagramme, *sf.* an anagram; from Gr. ἀνάγραμμα, a transposition of letters.

Analogie, *sf.* analogy; from L. *analogia*. **Analogue**, *adj.* analogous; *sm.* an analogue (in anatomy and physics); from L. *analogus*.

Analyse, *sf.* analysis; from Gr. ἀνάλυσις, the resolution of a whole into its parts.—Der. *analytique* (§ 247, note 4), *analyser*.

Ananas, *sm.* a pine-apple; introduced by travellers from Brazil (§ 32).

Anaphore, *sf.* anaphora, a rhetorical artifice, consisting of the repetition of the same word at the beginning of the several phrases of a passage. From Gr. ἀναφορά.

Anarchie, *sf.* anarchy; from Gr. ἀναρχία. **Anathème**, *sm.* an anathema; from Gr.

ἀνάθεμα, an exposure (to the public curse).
—Der. *anathematiser*.

Anatomie, *sf.* anatomy; from L. *anatomia*, which from Gr. *ἀνατομή*.—Der. *anatomiste*, *-ique*.

ANCÊTRE, *sm.* an ancestor; from L. *antecessor*. *Antécéssor*, according to the rule in § 52, loses its atonic *e*, and is contracted into *ant'cessor*, which is written *ancessor* in a Lat. document of the year 980.

Ancéssor, accented on the penult, and consequently pronounced *ancéss'r*, became in O. Fr. *ancestre*, by change of *sr* into *str*, a *t* being euphonicly inserted.* (See Hist. Gram. p. 74.) This insertion was not done by the Fr. language, but by the Lat., which transformed *esserix*, *tonsorix*, into *estrix*, *tonstrix*. The form *Istraël* for *Israël* is to be found in a biblical MS. of the 5th cent., and the Fr. has carried on this tendency in *ître*, O. Fr. *estre*, from *ess're*; *parître*, O. Fr. *paraistre*, from *pares're*; *croître*, O. Fr. *croistre*, from *crés're*; *connaître*, O. Fr. *connaistre*, from *cognos're*; *paître*, O. F. *paistre*, from *pas're*; *naître*, O. F. *naistre*, from *nas're**; *coudre*, O. Fr. *cousdre*, from *cons're*; *ladre*, *laz'rus*; *tistre*, *tex're*. The common people, ever faithful to their instincts, continue this euphonic transformation, and say, *castrole* for *casserole*, etc. *Ancêtre* is one of the rare Latin nominatives retained in the French language; see Hist. Gram. p. 96. In the Dictionary of the Academy *ancêtres* is recognised only in the plural; still, as Malherbe, Voltaire, Montesquieu, Châteaubriand, have all used the singular *ancêtre*, Littré holds that we may regard the dictum of the Dictionary as overruled.

ANCHE, *sf.* a reed, pipe; from O. H. G. *ancho*, which was first the leg-bone, then a pipe; just as *tibia* was first the bone of the leg, then a pipe, then a flute (§ 15). *Anche* is a doublet of *hanche*, q. v.

† **Anchois**, *sm.* anchovy, formerly *anchoie*; introduced about the 15th cent. from Sp. *anchoa* (§ 26).

ANCIEN, *adj.* ancient, old; from L. *antianus** (an *adj.* derived from *ante*, and to be found in Papal bulls of the 11th cent.). For *ti=ci*, see *agencer*. The suffix *-anus* usually becomes *-ain* in Fr., as in *humain*, *humain*. But it becomes *-ien*, *-yen*, when preceded in Lat. by a medial consonant, which is dropped in Fr., as we see in *de(c)anus*, *doyen*, etc. § 194.—Der. *ancienneté*, *anciennement*.

ANCRE, *sf.* an anchor; from L. *ancora*. The atonic *o* of *ánchezra* disappears, according to the strict rule of the Lat. accent (§ 51), as we see also in such words as *arbōrem*, *arbre*, etc.

† **Andante**, *sm.* (Mus.) an andante, slow movement; an It. word which properly signifies 'going,' 'walking' (§ 25).

ANDOUILLE, *sf.* chitterlings, corruption of O. Fr. *endouille*, which comes from L. *inductilis**, which in Low Lat. glossaries is given for a 'samsage,' and comes from L. *inducere*. *Inductilis* is properly a gut into which minced meat has been introduced (*inductus*).

In passing from *inductilis* to the O. Fr. *endouille*, there have been five philological changes:—(1) *in* into *en*, a regular transition, as in *infantem*, *enfant* (§ 72); (2) *ductilis* was at first regularly contracted into *duct'lis* (§ 51); (3) this was changed into *ducllis* by change of the *t'l* into *ll*, a change which occurred in Lat. (the Roman people changed *vet'ulus*, *vetulus*; *sit'la*, *situla*, into *vec'ulus*, *sicla*); (4) *ducllis* became *douille*, by *cl=il* (§ 129). Cp. *sicla*, *seille*; *vecllus*, *vieil*; and *volat'lia*, *volaille*; lastly (5) by *u=ou* (§ 90).

—Der. *andouillette*.

ANDOUILLER, *sm.* an antler. Origin unknown (§ 35).

ÂNE, *sm.* an ass. O. Fr. *asne*, from L. *asinus*. For the loss of the short *i* see § 51; for the loss of the *s*, and for the circumflex accent, see Hist. Gram. p. 81 and § 148.—Der. *ânesse* (§ 222), *ânon* (§ 231), *ânerie* (§ 244, note 2), *âne* (§ 201).

ANEANTIR, *va.* to annihilate. See *néant*.—Der. *anéantisement* (§ 225, note 5).

Anecdote, *sf.* an anecdote, from Gr. *ἀνέκδοτος*, that which has never yet been given out, kept secret.—Der. *anecdotique* (§ 247, note 4).

ANÉMONE, *sf.* the anemone; from L. *anemone*.

ANÉVRISME, *sm.* an aneurism; in the 15th cent. *anévrysme*, from Gr. *ἀνεύρυσμα*, a dilatation (of the veins).

Anfractueux, *adj.* crooked, tortuous; from L. *anfractuosus*.—Der. *anfractuosité*.

ANGE, *sm.* an angel; from L. *angelus*. *Angélus* became *ange*, according to the law of the Lat. accent (§ 51). For loss of final *l* see § 158. *Ange* is a doublet of *angelus*.

Angélique, (1) *adj.* angelic, (2) *sf.* the angelica; from L. *angelicus*. The plant

called the 'angelica' received this name from the excellence ascribed to it by 16th cent. physicians, who believed that it would cure the stings of insects, and serpents bites.—Der. *angeliq̄uement*, *angelot*, 'little angel,' a gold coin (§ 281).

angine, *sf.* (Med.) angina (pectoris); from L. *angina*.

angle, *sm.* an angle; from L. *angulus*. For the loss of the penult *ū*, see § 51.—Der. *anguleux*, a learned form from L. *angulosus* (for *-osus* = *-eux* see § 229) *ingulaire*, a learned form from L. *angularis*.

iglican, *adj.* belonging to the Church of England; from L. *Anglicanus*.*

iglomanie, *sf.* the passion for imitation of the English; from *Anglo-* and *manie*.

GOISSE, *sf.* anguish, pang; from L. *angustia*. For *st* = *ss* cp. *testonem**, *esson* (§ 168).

This very uncommon reduction of *st* into *s* was known to the Lat.: we find *pos-legem* for post-legem in Roman land-surveyors, and *posquam* for postquam in some gloss writers.

Angustia, thus changed into *angusia*, became *angoisse*, by the change of Lat. *u* into *oi*, which is often caused by the attraction of an *i*, as in *fusioem*, *foison* (§ 6); but it also occurs when *u* is alone, 1) if accented, as in *crūcem*, *croix*, etc. (§ 91); (2) or of *u* atonic, as in *mucère*, *voisir*.

angora, *sm.* angora, a word of historic origin (§ 33), a kind of cat brought from angora in Asia Minor. The Angora cat, the Angora goat and rabbit, are notable for the fineness and length of the hair of their coat.

AUILLE, *sf.* an eel; from L. *anguilla*.

CROCHE, *sf.* a hindrance, obstacle; in the 16th cent. *hanicroche*, something that itches one as on a hook. *Tous ces ens-là*, says Regnard, *sont faits de croche d'anicroche*. *Anicroche* originally, then, meant the same as *croche*, a crook, quaver. Rabelais, *hanicroche* is used for the sharp point of a hook, *Ils aiguisoient piques, allebardes, hanicroches*. Origin unknown (§ 35).

ER, *sm.* an ass-driver. O. Fr. *asnier*, from L. *asinarius*, by dropping the short (§ 52), and by *a* = *ie* (*asinarius* = *asnier*), a change to be seen also in *canis*, *chien*, etc. (§ 54, 5); and in all Lat. suffixes in *-aris*, *-arius*, which become *-er*,

-ier, as *primarius*, *premier* (§§ 197, 198). The suffix *-ier*, perhaps the most common in Fr., has formed many deriv. which had no original in Lat., as *barrière* from *barre*, *peruquier* from *perruque*, *arbalétrier*, from *arbalète*, etc. This suffix usually marks (1) trades, *boutiquier*, *pozier*, *batelier*, *berger*, *archer*, *écuyer*, *vignier*; (2) objects of daily use, *sablier*, *encrier*, *foyer*, etc.; (3) vegetables, *laurier*, *grenadier*, *figuier*, *pommier*, *poirier*, *peuplier*, *cerisier*, etc.

Animadversion, *sf.* animadversion; from L. *animadversionem*.

Animal, *sm.* an animal; from L. *animal*.—Der. *animaliser*, *animalité*, *animalcule* (§ 254, note 4).

Animer, *va.* to animate; from L. *animare*.—Der. *animation*, *ranimer* (Hist. Gram. p. 179).

Anis, *sm.* anise, aniseed; from L. *anisum*.—Der. *aniser*, *anisette* (§ 282).

Ankylose, *sf.* (Med.) ankylosis; from Gr. *ἀγκύλωσις*.—Der. *ankylosé*.

Annales, *sf. pl.* annals; from L. *annales*. Der. *annaliste* (§ 217).

Annate, *sf.* annates, yearly income; from Low L. *annata** (found in medieval documents in the sense of yearly revenue).

ANNEAU, *sm.* a ring; from L. *anellus* (in Horace). For *-ellus* = *-eau*, see § 204. *Anneau* in O. Fr. was *annel*, a form which is retained in the deriv. *annelet*, *annelet*, *annelure*.

ANNÉE, *sf.* a year; from Merov. Lat. *annata**, which from L. *annus*. For *-ata* = *-ée* see § 201. *Année* is a doublet of *annate*, q. v.

Annexe, *sf.* an annexe; from L. *annexus*.—Der. *annexer*, *annexion*.

Annihiler, *va.* to annihilate; from L. *annihilare*.

Anniversaire, *adj.* anniversary; from L. *anniversarius*.

ANNONCER, *va.* to announce; from L. *annuntiare*.—Der. *annonce* (verbal subst., § 184).

For *-tiare* = *-cer*, see *agencer* and § 264. The change of *u* into *o* is to be found in very many words: the accented Lat. *u* becomes *o* when long by position, as in *columba*, *colombe* (§ 97). The atonic Lat. *u* becomes *o*, when short, as in *cūneata*, *cognée*, etc. (§ 93); when long by nature, as in *frūmentum*, *froment*, etc. (§ 96); when long by position, as in *urtica*, *ortie*, etc. (§ 97).

This change of the Lat. *u* into *o* most

- frequently occurs (as we have just seen) before nasals and liquids, following a *u* in position: it is also found in the Lat.; thus volpes, volsus, voltus, volnus, volt, exist by the side of vulpes, vulsus, vultus, vulnus, vult. In Old Lat. the finals -us, -um, -unt, and the suffixes -ulus, -ula, are usually -os, -om, -ont, -olos, -ola; we also find populus, tabola, vincola, nontiare, sont, consolare, for populus, tabula, vincula, nuntiare, sunt, consulere, in the oldest Roman inscriptions. The rostral column has on it poplom, diebos, navebos, primos, for populum, diebus, navibus, primus: we may also mention the beginning of the well-known inscription on the tomb of the Scipios, 'Hunc oino ploirume consention duonoro optumo fuisse viro, Luciom Scipione, filios Barbati, consol.' The Graffiti of Pompeii, and certain inscriptions of the later Empire, have also *dolcissima*, *mondo*, *tomolo*, for *dulcissima*, *mundo*, *tumulo*; and *solcus*, *fornus*, *moltus*, *sordus*, *polchrum*, *colpam* are found in texts of the 5th and 6th cent. Lastly, several Merov. diplomas have *titolum*, *singoli*, *somus*, *fondamentis*, *polsatur*, *onde*, for *singuli*, *sumus*, *fundamentis*, *pulsatur*, *unde*.
- Annoter**, *va.* to annotate; from L. *annotare*.—Der. *annotation*.
- Annuaire**, *sm.* a year-book; from L. *annuarium*.
- ANNUEL**, *adj.* annual; from L. *annualis*. See *an*.
- Annuité**, *sf.* an annuity; from L. *annuitatem*.
- Annulaire**, *adj.* annular; from L. *annularius*.
- Annuler**, *va.* to annul; from L. *annullare*, to annihilate (used by S. Jerome).—Der. *annulation*.
- ANOBILIR**, *va.* to ennoble; —ISSEMENT, *sm.* ennoblement (§ 225, note 5). See *noble*.
- Anodin**, (1) *adj.* soothing; (2) *sm.* an anodyne; from L. *anodynos*, painless (used by Marcellus Empiricus).
- Anomal**, *adj.* anomalous; from Gr. *ἀνώμαλος*.—Der. *anomalie*.
- ÂNON**, *sm.* a young ass. See *âne*.—Der. *ânonner*.
- Anonymous**, (1) *adj.* anonymous, (2) *sf.* an anonymous author; from L. *anonymus*.
- ANSE**, *sf.* a handle; from L. *ansa*.
- Antagonisme**, *sm.* antagonism; from Gr. *ἀνταγώνισμα*.—Der. *antagoniste* (§ 217).
- Antarctique**, *adj.* antarctic; from Gr. *ἀνταρκτικός*.
- Antécédent**, *adj.* antecedent; from L. *antecedentem*.
- Antechrist**, *sm.* antichrist; in Rabelais *antichrist*; the change from *i* to *e* being due to an illiterate confusion between *anti* and *ante*; as the opposite change is seen in *antichambre*, *antidote*, *q. v.*; from Gr. *ἀντιχριστός*.
- Antédiluvien**, *adj.* antediluvian; imitated from antediluvianus.
- Antenne**, *sf.* an antenna; from L. *antenna*.
- Antépénultième**, (1) *adj.* antepenultimate, last but two. (2) *sf.* the antepenult, the syllable which precedes the penultimate. See *pénultième*.
- Antérieur**, *adj.* anterior; from L. *anteriorem*.—Der. *antériorité*.
- Anthère**, *sf.* an anther; from Gr. *ἀνθήρ*, from *ἄνθος*.
- Anthologie**, *sf.* anthology; from Gr. *ἀνθολογία*.
- Anthracite**, *sm.* anthracite, stone coal; derived from L. *anthracem*. Anthracites is used by Pliny for a precious stone.
- Anthrax**, *sm.* (Med.) anthrax; from L. *anthrax*.
- Anthropologie**, *sf.* anthropology; from Gr. *ἄνθρωπος*, and *λόγος*.
- Anthropophage**, *adj.* anthropophagous; from Gr. *ἄνθρωπος* and *φαγεῖν*.
- Antichambre**, *sf.* an antechamber; from L. *ante*, and Fr. *chambre*, a learned and irregular compd. For *e = i* and *i = e* see *Ante-christ*.
- Anticiper**, *va.* to anticipate; from L. *anticipare*.
- Antidate**, *sf.* an antedate; from L. *ante*, and Fr. *date*, a false date earlier than the right one.—Der. *antidater*.
- Antidote**, *sm.* an antidote; from L. *antidotum*.
- ANTIENNE**, *sf.* an antiphone; from L. *antiphona* (chant of alternate voices). *Anti* (ph)ōna lost its medial *ph* (*f*), a loss very uncommon in Fr. and only met with in three other words, viz. *scro(f)ellae**, *écrouelles*; Stephanus, *Etienne*; *bi(f)acem**, *biais*. *Antienne* is a doublet of *antiphone*, *q. v.* For *o = e* (a very rare change), cp. *non-illud*, *nennil*.
- Antilope**, *sf.* the antelopé. Origin unknown (§ 35).
- Antimoine**, *sm.* antimony. Origin unknown (§ 35).

antinomie, *sf.* antinomy; from Gr. ἀντινομία.

antipathie, *sf.* antipathy; from Gr. ἀντιπάθεια.

antiphonaire, *sm.* a service-book; from L. antiphonarum from antiphona, *antiphone*, which is a doublet of *antienne*, *q. v.*

antiphrase, *sf.* an antiphrase, a word or sentence used in a sense opposite to its original and natural meaning; from Gr. ἀντιφράσις. See *phrase*.

antipode, *sm.* the antipodes; from L. antipodes.

antiquaille, *sf.* an old curiosity; introduced in the 16th cent. from It. anticaglia (§ 25).

antique, *adj.* ancient, antique; from L. antiquus.—Der. *antiquaire*, *antiquité*. *Antique* is a doublet of O. Fr. *anti*, *antif*.

antisocial, *adj.* contrary to society; from Gr. ἀντί and *société*.

Antistrophe, *sf.* an antistrophe (in Greek lyric poetry); the Gr. ἀντιστροφή.

antithèse, *sf.* antithesis; from Gr. ἀντίθεσις. See *thèse*.

Antonomase, *sf.* (Rhet.) antonomasia; from Gr. ἀντωνομασία.

antre, *sm.* a cave, den; from L. antrum.

Anus, *sm.* (Med.) the anus; the L. anus.

anxiété, *sf.* anxiety; from L. anxietatem.

anxieux, *adj.* anxious; from L. anxiosus.

aorte, *sf.* (Med.) the aorta; from Gr. ἀορτή (Aristotle).

AOUT, *sm.* august. O. Fr. *aoust*, Prov. *aost*, It. *agosto*; from L. *augustus*. For the fall of *g* in *augustus*, *aout*, see Hist. Gram. p. 82; for *au* = *o* see § 106 (this *o* is dropped unusually to *a*, as in *orichalcum*, *archal*); for *u* = *ou* see § 90; for the suppression of the *s* see § 148. *Aout* is a doublet of *auguste*, *q. v.*

PAISIR, *va.* to appease; der. from *paix* through the O. Fr. form *pais*. See *paix*.—Der. *apaïsement*.

PANAGE, *sm.* an apanage, now restricted to a domain given to princes of the blood royal for their sustenance: in feudal law it meant any pension or alimentation. *Apanage* is derived from the O. Fr. verb *apaner*, to nourish; *apanage* being derived from *apaner*, like *badinage* from *badiner*, *patelinage* from *pateliner*, *savonnage* from *savonner*, etc. (§ 248).

Apaner is from the feudal Lat. *apanare*, *adpanare*, which from *panis*.

† **Aparte**, *adv.* aside; two unaltered Lat. words (*a*, *parte*).

Apathie, *sf.* apathy; from Gr. ἀπάθεια.—Der. *apathique*.

APERCEVOIR, *va.* to perceive. See *concevoir*.—Der. *aperçu*, *aperception*.

Apéritif, *adj.* aperient; from L. aperitivus, from *aperire*.

Apetisser, *va.* to make little. See *petit*.—Der. *rapetisser*.

Aphorisme, *sm.* an aphorism; from Gr. ἀφορισμός.

Aphthe, *sm.* (Med.) thrush, mouth-ulcer; from L. *aphtha*.

Api, *sm.* rosinos (of apples), then used for a rosy-cheeked apple; from L. *appiana*. Pliny uses the phrase '*appiana mala*' for 'rosy-cheeked apples.'

APITOYER, *va.* to touch with pity; compd. of *à* (Hist. Gram. p. 177) and a primitive *pitoyer* (which survives in *pitoyable*, *impitoyable*). *Pitoyable* is derived from *pitie*, *q. v.*

APLANIR, *va.* to make level. See *plane*.—Der. *aplanissement* (§ 225, note 4).

APLATIR, *va.* to flatten. See *plat*.—Der. *applatissement* (§ 225, note 4).

APLOMB, *sm.* (Archit.) perpendicularity (as of a wall), thence stability, self-possession; derived from *à* and *plomb*, because one plumbs a wall with a leaden plummet.

Apocalypse, *sf.* the apocalypse; from Gr. ἀποκάλυψις.—Der. *apocalyphtique*.

† **Apocope**, *sf.* (Gram.) apocope; the Gr. ἀποκοπή.

Apocryphe, *adj.* apocryphal; from Gr. ἀπόκρυφος.

Apogée, *sm.* (Astron.) apogee, greatest distance from earth; from Gk. ἀπόγειος.

Apographe, *sf.* a copy (of a document); from Gr. ἀπογραφή.

Apologétique, *adj.* apologetic; from Gr. ἀπολογητικός.

Apologie, *sf.* apology; from Gr. ἀπολογία.—Der. *apologiste* (§ 217).

Apologue, *sm.* an apologue, fable; from Gr. ἀπόλογος.

Apophthegme, *sm.* an apophthegm; from Gr. ἀπόφθεγμα.

Apoplexie, *sf.* apoplexy; from Gr. ἀποπληξία.

Apostasie, *sf.* apostasy; from Gr. ἀποστασία.—Der. *apostat*, from Gr. ἀποστάτης.

APOSTER, *va.* to place, post (for a bad purpose); compd. of *poster*, *q. v.*

Apostille, *sf.* a postil, postscript; compd. of *a* and *postille*, which is simply a transcript of the schol. Lat. *postilla* (meaning explanation,

subjoined annotation). The full phrase is *post illa verba auctoris*. Several medieval treatises have this word in their titles; as 'Postillae in Psalterium,' 'Postillae Morales,' etc.—Der. *apostiller*.

Apostolat, *sm.* the apostolate; from L. *apostolatus* (Tertullian).

Apostolique, *adj.* apostolical; from L. *apostolicus*.

Apostrophe, *sf.* (1) (Rhet.) an apostrophe, rebuke, quick interruption; from Gr. ἀποστροφή (used of an orator who turns aside to address any one): (2) (Gram.) the orthographic sign called an apostrophe; from L. *apostrophus*.

Apostume, *sm.* an abscess; corruption (§ 172) of *apostème*, which is from Gr. ἀπόστημα.—Der. *aposthumer*.

Apothéose, *sf.* apotheosis, deification; from Gr. ἀποθέωσις.—Der. *apothéoser*.

Apothicaire, *sm.* an apothecary; from L. *apothecarius*, one who keeps an apotheca, or shop. *Apothicaire* is a doublet of *boutiquier*, q. v.—Der. *apothicairerie*.

APÔTRE, *sm.* an apostle. O. Fr. *apostre*, still earlier, *apostle*; from L. *apostolus*. *Apostolus*, contracted into *apost'lus* after the law of Lat. accent (see § 51), produced the O. Fr. *apostle*, which became *apostre* by change of *l* into *r*, as in *ulmus*, *orme* (§ 157).

This change of *l* into *r* was not unknown to the Romans, who said either *palilia* or *parilia*, *caeluleus* or *caeruleus*.

APPARAÎTRE, *va.* to become visible, appear, look, seem; from popular L. *apparescere*. *Apparêsc(ê)re* being accented on the antepenult, became regularly (§ 51) *apparê's're*; this gave the O. Fr. *appar-oistre*, (1) by *sr=sir* (see under *ancêtre*), (2) by *e=oi* and *oi=ai* (§ 67). For the loss of the *s* (*apparaistre*, *apparatire*), see § 148.

Apparat, *sm.* pomp, state; from L. *apparatus*.

APPAREIL, *sm.* preparation; verbal subst. from *appareiller* (§ 184).

APPAREILLER, *va.* to pair, match, to put together. For the etymology see *pareil*; for *ad=ap* see § 168.—Der. *appareil*, *appareillement*, *appareilleur*.

APPAREMMENT, *adj.* apparently; formed from the *adj.* *apparent*. On *apparemmment* for *apparemmment* see § 168.

Apparent, *adj.* apparent; from L. *apparentem*.—Der. *apparemmment*, *apparence*. **APPARENTER**, *va.* to ally by marriage. See *parent*.

APPARIER, *va.* to match, pair. See *paire*. **Appariteur**, *sm.* an apparitor; from L. *apparitorem* (a servant, or inferior officer attached to the Roman magistrates).

Apparition, *sf.* an apparition; from L. *apparitionem*.

APPAROIR, *vn.* to be apparent; from L. *apparero*. For *e=oi* see § 62.

APPARTEMENT, *sm.* an apartment; from Low L. *apartmentum*.

APPARTENIR, *va.* to appertain, belong from L. *adpertinêre*, *appertinere* compd. of *pertinere* (to belong, in Tertullian). For *e=a* see *ameuder* and § 65, note 1; for *i=e* see § 68; for accented *e=i* see § 60.

APPAS, *sm. pl.* attractions, charms, anything that allures; a *pl.* word which is in fact nothing but the *pl.* of *appât*. *Appât*, O. Fr. *appast*, was then in *pl.* *appasis*, of which *appas* is a corruption. For the etymology see *appât*, which is its doublet.

APPÂT, *sm.* a bait, allurement; O. Fr. *appast*, medieval Lat. *appastum*, *adpastum* (food to allure game or fish), compd. of class. Lat. *pastum*.—Der. *appâter*. *Appât* is a doublet of *appas*, q. v.

APPAUVIRIR, *va.* to impoverish; -ISSEMENT, *sm.* impoverishment (§ 225, note 4). See *pauvre*.

APPEAU, *sm.* a bird-call, decoy-bird, formerly *appel* (as *beau* has come from *bel*, § 157), an instrument which, by imitating a bird's note, draws it into a snare. *Appeau* is only a secondary form of *appel*, q. v.

APPEL, *sm.* a call, appeal; verbal subst. of *appeler* (§ 184).

APPELER, *va.* to call; from L. *appellare*.—Der. *appel*.

Appellation, *sf.* an appellation, naming, appeal; from L. *appellationem*.

Appendice, *sm.* an appendix; from L. *appendicem*.

APPENDRE, *va.* to hang up; from L. *appendêre*. For the dropping of the penult. Lat. *e*, see § 51.

APPENTIS, *sm.* a shed, pent-house; from L. *appendicius*, deriv. of *appendere*.

APPESANTIR, *va.* to make heavy, weigh down. See *pesant*.

Appétit, *sm.* appetite; from L. *appetitus*.—Der. *appétissant*.

Applaudir, *va.* to applaud; from L. *ap-*

plaudere.—Der. *applaudissement* (§ 225, note 5).

appliquer, *va.* to apply; from L. *applicare*.—Der. *applicable*, *application*.

APPOINT, *sm.* odd money, balance due on account. See *point*.

APPOINTER, *va.* to refer a cause; -MENT, *sm.* a salary. See *point*.

APPORTER, *va.* to bring to; from L. *apportare*.—Der. *apport* (verbal subst., § 184), *rapport*, *rapportier*, *rapporteur*.

APPOSER, *va.* to set to, affix; from L. *appausare**, compd. of *pausare**, whence *poser*. For *au* = *o* see § 107.—Der. *apposition*.

apprécier, *va.* to appreciate, ascertain (weight); from L. *appretiare* (to estimate worth, in Tertullian).—Der. *appréciation*, *appréciable*, *appréciatif*.

appréhender, *va.* to apprehend; from L. *apprehendere*. *Appréhender* is a doublet of *apprendre*.—Der. *apprehension*, from L. *apprehensionem*.

APPRENDRE, *va.* (1) to learn, (2) to teach (when followed by *à*); from L. *apprendere*, a form which co-existed in Lat. with *apprehendere* (being found in Silius Italicus). For the loss of the atonic penult. *e*, see § 51.—Der. *déapprendre*, *apprenti* (which was in O. Fr. *apprenitif*, from L. *apprendivus**, a medieval deriv. of *apprendere*. *Apprendre* is a doublet of *appréhender*, *q. v.*

APPRENTI, *sm.* an apprentice. See *apprendre*.—Der. *apprentissage* (§ 248, and § 225, note 4).

APPRÊTER, *va.* to make ready. See *prêt*.—Der. *apprêt* (verbal subst.).

APPRIVOISER, *va.* to tame; from L. *apprivitiare**. *Apprivitiare* is from *privus*. For -*tiare* = -*ser* see *agencer*; for *i* = *oi* see § 68.

APPROBATEUR, *sm.* an approver; from L. *approbatorem*.

APPROCHER, *va.* to approach; from L. *appropiare* (in Sulpicius Severus and St. Jerome). For *pi* = *ch* by consonification of the *i* into *j*, and consequent disappearance of the first consonant *p*, see Hist. Gram. p. 65 and § 111.—Der. *approche* (verbal subst.), *rapprocher*, *rapprochement*.

APPROFONDIR, *va.* to deepen, to fathom. See *profond*.

APPROPRIER, *va.* to appropriate; from L. *appropriare*.—Der. *appropriation*.

APPROUVER, *va.* to approve; from L. *aprobare*. For *o* = *ou* see § 81; for *b* = *v* see § 113.—Der. *désapprouver*.

APPROVISIONNER, *va.* to provision; -EMENT, *sm.* storing, stock, supply. See *provision*.

Approximatif, *adj.* approximate; from schol. L. *approximativus**.

Approximation, *sf.* an approximation; from schol. L. *approximationem**.

APPUI, *sm.* a support, stay; verbal subst. of *appuyer* (§ 184).

APPUYER, *va.* to support, prop up; from late Lat. *appodiare**, found in William of Nangis, 'Appodiantes gladios lateri eius'; and in the Philipp. of William the Breton, we have, 'Fossis iam plenis parmas ad moenia miles Appodiat.' *Pui* is from *podium* (a balcony, in Pliny; a base, pedestal, in other writers). *Appuyer* is, therefore, to support a thing by the help of something, of a *pui*, a prop. That *podium* has produced *pui*, as *hodie* has *hui* (in *aujourd'hui*), as *modium*, *muid*, as in odio, *ennui*, is perfectly certain. For the attraction of the Lat. *i* see Hist. Gram. pp. 53, 77; and for the loss of the *d* see § 120.

Lastly, the sense of both Low Lat. *appodiare*, from *podium*, and It. *appoggiare* from *poggiare*, confirms this etymology.

ÂPRE, *adj.* rough, harsh; formerly *aspre*, from L. *asper*. For *as* = *â* see § 148.—Der. *âprement*.

APRÈS, *prep.* after. See *près*.

ÂPRETÉ, *sf.* roughness, harshness. O. Fr. *aspreté*, from L. *asperitatem*. *Asper*(i)-*tatem*, contracted into *asper'tatem* (§ 52), at first produced *asperté* (for -*tatem* = -*te*, see § 230), and *asperté* became *aspreté*, by the displacement and transposition of the *r*, with a view to an easier pronunciation. This metathesis (discussed in Hist. Gram. p. 77), frequent in Fr., also takes place in Gr., as in *καρδία* and *καρδιά*; and in Lat., as in *crevi*, pret. of *cerno*, *sprevi* of *sperno*, etc. In Fr. this metathesis of the *r* is seen in *vervecem*, *brebis*; it has also taken place within the Fr. language in comparatively modern days: in the 17th cent. the word *breelan* was proncd. either *berlan* or *brélan*; to this day peasants say *berbis*, *bertaudre*, *bertiche*, for *brebis*, *bretauder*, *bretiche*, etc. *Âpreté* is a doublet of *asperité*, *q. v.*

À-PROPOS, *adv.* apropos. See *propos*.

Apte, *adj.* apt; from L. *aptus*.—Der. *aptitude*, which is a doublet of *attitude*, *q. v.*

APURER, *va.* to audit (accounts); -MENT, *sm.* an audit. See *pur*.

† **Aquarelle**, *sf.* a water-colour drawing; from It. *aquarello* (§ 25).

† **Aquarium**, *sm.* an aquarium; the L. *aquarium*. *Aquarium* is a doublet of *évier*, *q. v.*

Aquatique, *adj.* aquatic; from L. *aquaticus*.

Aqueduc, *sm.* an aqueduct; from L. *aqueductus*.

Aqueux, *adj.* watery; from L. *aquosus*. For *osus* = *eux* see § 229.

Aquilin, *adj.* aquiline; from L. *aquilinus*.

Aquilon, *sm.* the north wind; from L. *aquilonem*. *Aquilon* is a doublet of *aiglon*.

Arabe, (1) *sm.* an Arab, an usurer; (2) *adj.* Arabian.

† **Arabesque**, *sm. adj.* arabesque; from *arabe*, through the It. *arabesco* (§ 25).

Arable, *adj.* arable; from L. *arabilis*.

† **Arack**, *sm.* arrack; an alcoholic drink, distilled from rice. From Arabic *aracu* through Port. *aragua*.

ARAGNE, *sf.* a spider; an O. Fr. word, also spelt *araigne*, from L. *aranea*. For the change of the suffix -*anea* into -*agne*, -*aigne*, cp. *castanea* *, *chataigne* *, *montanea* *, *moutagne* ; *campania* *, *campagne*. -*aneus* usually became -*ain*, as *subitaneus*, *soudain*. In O. Fr. the *aranea* was called *araigne*, and its web *araignée*, from *araneata* (the work of the aranea). For the loss of Lat. *t* see § 201. In the 16th cent. the etymol. meaning was lost, and the insect was called either *araigne* or *araignée*. In the 17th cent. *araignée* drove out the other form, and we find *araigne* no later than La Fontaine. The word is now banished to patois. The loss of it is certainly to be regretted. It survives only in the compd. *musaraigne*.

ARAGNÉE, *sf.* a spider. See *aragne*.

ARASER, *va.* to level, of *wz*'s. See *raser*.

Aratoire, *adj.* belonging to tillage; from L. *aratorius*.

ARBALÈTE, *sf.* an arbalest, cross-bow. O. Fr. *arbaleste*, from L. *arcubalista* (in Vegetius).

Arcubalista, contracted into *arc'balista* in Low Lat., became *arbalète*, (1) by reduction of *re* into *r*, as in *quadrifurcum* *, *carrefour* ; (2) by the loss of the *s* of O. Fr. *arbaleste*; see Hist. Gram. p. 81 and § 148. —Der. *arbalétrier*.

1. **ARBITRE**, *sm.* an umpire, arbiter; from

L. *arbitr*.—Der. *arbitrage*, *arbitraire*, *arbitral*, *arbitrer*.

2. **Arbitre**, *sm.* arbitrement, free-will; from L. *arbitrium*.—Der. *arbitraire*.

Arborer, *va.* to set up (a standard), lit. to raise upright like a tree (*arbre*); from Low L. *arborare* *, from *arbor*. The It. word *alberare* is similarly formed from *albero* (a tree). See § 15.

ARBOUSE, *sf.* the arbutus berry; from L. *arbutus*, deriv. of *arbutus*. *Arbutus*, regularly changed into *arbutius* (see § 58), gives *arbouse*, by *u* = *ou* (see § 90), and *ti* = *s* (see *agencer*, and § 264).—Der. *arbusier*.

ARBRE, *sm.* a tree; from L. *arborum*. For the loss of the *o* see § 51.

ARBRISSEAU, *sm.* a shrub, small tree; from L. *arboricellus*, dim. of *arbor*. For the loss of *o* see § 52; for *c* = *ss* see *amiti*; for -*ellus* = -*eau* see § 282.

Arbuste, *sm.* a bush; from L. *arbutum*.

ARC, *sm.* a bow, arc, arch; from L. *arcus*. *Arc* is a doublet of *arche*.—Der. *archer*.

† **Arcade**, *sf.* an arcade; from the It. *arcata* (§ 25).

Arcane, *sm.* a mysterious operation (in alchemy), a secret; used also as an *adj.* secret; from L. *arcanus*.

Arce-boutant, *sm.* (Archit.) an arched buttress, flying buttress. See *bouter*.

ARCEAU, *sm.* a vault, arch; O. Fr. *arcel* (lit. a little arch). See *arc*.

ARC-EN-CIEL, *sm.* a rainbow; from *arc*, *en*, and *ciel*. A word made out of a phrase; see Hist. Gram. p. 176.

Archaisme, *sm.* an archaism; from Gr. *ἀρχαϊσμός*.—Der. *archaïque*.

ARCHAL, *sm.* brass wire; from L. *orichalcum*, which was also written *aurichalcum*, from Gr. *ὀρείχαλκος*, mountain-brass. For the very unusual change of *o* = *au* into *a* see *avuit*; for loss of *i* see § 52.

ARCHANGE, *sm.* an archangel; from L. *archangelus* (St. Jerome). *Archangelus* is Gr. *ἀρχάγγελος*, from *ἀρχι-* and *ἀγγελος*.

ARCHIE, (1) *sf.* an ark; from L. *arca*. (2) *sf.* an arch; from L. *archia* *, deriv. of *arcus*, a bow.—Der. *archer* (which is a doublet of *arguer*), *archerot*, the little bowman, Cupid. (§ 281.)

Archéologie, *sf.* archæology; from Gr. *ἀρχαιολογία* from *ἀρχαίος* and *λόγος*.—Der. *archéologue*.

ARCHET, *sm.* a bow, fiddlestick; dim. of *arc*;

ep. *cochet* from *coq*, § 281. *Archet* was originally a wand bent in form of a bow.

ARCHEVÊQUE, *sm.* an archbishop; from eccles. Lat. *archiepiscopus*, from Gr. ἀρχι- and ἐπίσκοπος. *Episc(ô)pus*, following the law of Lat. accent (see § 51), dropped the short vowel ô, then, for euphony, not being able to bear the three consonants *scp* together, it dropped the *p*; the word, then reduced to *episc*, became *evesque*, (1) by *p*=*v*, see § 111; (2) by *i*=*e*, see § 72; (3) by *c*=*q*, see § 129, and Hist. Gram. p. 63; then *evesque* became *evêque*, by the suppression of the *s*; see § 148.—Der. *archevêché*.

ARCHIDIACRE, *sm.* an archdeacon; from Gr. ἀρχι- and *diacre*; the form *archi* having been adopted into the French language. is prefixed, in sense of an excessive degree, to words not of Greek origin, so creating mongrels, as *archiduc*, *archifon*, *archifuit*.

Archiduc, *sm.* an archduke; from Gr. ἀρχι- and *duc*.—Der. *archiduché*.

Archimandrite, *sm.* an archimandrite, superior of certain convents, from Gr. ἀρχιμανδριτης.

† **Archipel**, *sm.* an archipelago; from It. *arcipelago*. In the 17th cent. the It. form was still retained by some, who wrote *archipelague* (§ 25), a form condemned by Ménage.

Archiprêtre, *sm.* an archpriest; from *archi* and *prêtre*, q. v.

ARCHITECTE, *sm.* an architect; from L. *architectus*.—Der. *architecture*, -ural.

Architectonique, *adj.* related to architecture, architectonic; from Gr. ἀρχιτεχνικός.

Architrave, *sf.* (Archit.) an architrave; from Gr. ἀρχι- and L. *trabem*.

Archives, *sf. pl.* archives; from L. *archivum* (Tertullian).—Der. *archivist*.

† **Archivolte**, *sf.* (Archit.) an archivault, introd. in 16th cent. from It. *arcivolto* (§ 25).

Archonte, *sm.* an archon; from Gr. ἀρχοντα.

ARÇON, *sm.* saddlebow (like It. *arzione*); from Low Lat. *arciōnem**, dim. of *arcus*. The saddlebow is a piece of arched wood.—Der. *désarçonner* (Hist. Gram. p. 178).

Arctique, *adj.* arctic; from Gr. ἀρκτικός, which from ἀρκτος, the Bear, the constellation near the North Pole.

Ardent, *adj.* burning, ardent; from L. *ardentem*.—Der. *ardennement*.

Ardeur, *sf.* heat, ardour; from L. *ardorem*.

ARDILLON, *sm.* the tongue of a buckle. Origin unknown (§ 35). [O. F. (Palsgrave) *hardillon*, with an aspirated *h*, which from *harde*, or *arde*, a stick (*une arde ou baston*, A. D. 1408, and *une harde de charrete*); *hardillon* is a diminutive, see § 231. Littré.]

ARDOISE, *sf.* slate. Origin unknown (§ 35).—Der. *ardoisière*.

Ardu, *adj.* steep; from L. *arduus*.

Are, *sm.* an arc (in Mensuration)=1,196,049 sq. yards; from L. *area*. *Are* is a doublet of *aire*, q. v.

Arène, *sf.* sand; from L. *arena*.

ARÊTE, *sf.* fish-bone; from L. *arista* (used for a fish-bone in Ausonius). For *i*=*e* see § 72; for the loss of *s* see § 148.

ARGENT, *sm.* silver; from L. *argentum*.—Der. *argenter* (formed from *argent*, after the pattern of *are*=*er*, § 263), -erie (§§ 208, 244), -ure (§ 236), -ier (§ 108), -in (§ 220), *désargenter* (Hist. Gram. p. 178).

Argile, *sf.* clay; from L. *argilla*.—Der. *argileux*.

Argot, *sm.* slang. Origin unknown (§ 35).

† **Argousin**, *sm.* a convict-warder; in the 16th cent. *algosans*, corrupted from Sp. *alguazil* (§ 26).

Arguer, *va.* to accuse, reprove; from L. *arguere*.

Argument, *sm.* an argument; from L. *argumentum*.—Der. *argumenter*, -ation.

Argutie, *sf.* a quibble; from L. *argutia*.

Aride, *adj.* arid, dry; from L. *aridus*.—Der. *aridité*.

† **Ariette**, *sf.* a little air, tune; dim. of It. *aria*, introd. by Lulli (§ 25).

Aristocratie, *sf.* an aristocracy; from Gr. ἀριστοκρατία.

Arithmétique, *sf.* arithmetic; from L. *arithmetica*.

† **Arlequin**, *sm.* a harlequin; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *arlechino* (§ 25).

Armateur, *sm.* a shipowner, privateer captain, privateer; from L. *armatorem*.

ARME, *sf.* arm, weapon; from L. *arma*.—Der. *armer* (§ 263), -ée (§ 201) (part. subst. § 184), -ement (§ 225), -ure (§ 236) (of which the doublet is *armature*), -oriet (§ 198), -orial (§ 191).

Armet, *sm.* a helmet, headpiece. Origin unknown (§ 35). [Either from *arme*, as a diminutive; or a corruption of *helmet*, dim. of *heume*, Sp. *almete*. See Littré.]

Armistice, *sm.* an armistice; from L. *armistitium* *.

ARMOIRE, *sf.* clothes-press, chest of drawers. O. Fr. *armaire*, from L. *armārium*. For *oi* and *ai* see § 63; in this case the process is reversed.

ARMOIRES, *sf. pl.* a coat of arms, arms; O. Fr. *armoyeries*, der. from the old verb *armoyer*, to emblazon, which from *arme*, like *larmoyer* from *larme*.

ARMOISE, *sf.* (Bot.) mugwort; from L. *artemisia*. For the loss of the atonic *ē* see § 52; for omission of medial *t* (*art-misia*) see Hist. Gram. p. 81. For the accented *i* = *oi* see § 68.

ARMORIAL, *adj.* armorial. See *arme*.

Armure, *sf.* armour. See *arme*.—Der. *armurier*.

Arome, *sm.* aroma; from L. *aroma*.—Der. *aromatique*, *aromatiser*.

ARONDE, *sf.* a swallow; from L. *hirundo*. This word is used in the 17th cent. by La Fontaine; in the 18th by Voltaire. For loss of the Lat. initial *h* see § 134; for atonic *ī* = *a* see § 68; for *u* = *o* see § 97. See also *hirondelle*.

† **Arpège**, *sm.* (Mus.) an arpeggio; from It. *arpeggio*, derived from *arpa*, a harp (§ 25).—Der. *arpiger*.

ARPENT, *sm.* an acre. Prov. *arpen*, from L. *arēpennis*. For the loss of the atonic *ē* see § 52. (In class. Lat. we find *arpennis* as well as *arēpennis*). [The final *t* is probably connected with the Celtic root of the word, *penn* or *pent*, a head. Littré].—Der. *arpenter*, -age, -eur.

† **Arquebuse**, *sf.* an arquebuse; introd. in 16th cent. from O. Flem. *haeckbuisse* (§ 20).—Der. *arquebusier*.

Arquer, *va.* to bend, curve. See *arc*. *Arquer* is a doublet of *archer*.

ARRACHER, *va.* to pluck out, eradicate; from L. *eradicare*, which is first contr. into *erad'care* (§ 52); it next became *era'care* (Hist. Gram. p. 81), then *arra-cher*, (1) by *c* = *ch* (§ 126), (2) by *er* = *arr*, the passage of which seems to be *er* = *oir* = *air* = *arr*, formed as if from *adr* (§ 168).—Littré, however, says that *arracher* answers to a form *abradicare*, and that there is another form in O. Fr. *esrachier*, which from *extradicare*.—Der. *arrachement*, -pie, -cur.

ARRAISONNER, *va.* to try to persuade one with reasons; from Low Lat. *adrationi-nare* *. See *raison*.

ARRANGER, *va.* to arrange. See *rang*.—Der. *arrangement*.

ARRÉRAGES, *sm. pl.* arrears. See *arrière*.—Der. *arrérager*.

Arrestation, *sf.* arrest. See *arrêter*.

ARRÊT, *sm.* a judgment, decree, sentence; verbal subst. of *arrêter* (§ 184).

ARRÊTER, *va.* to stop, arrest; from L. *ad-restare*, *arrestare*. *Arrestare* first became in O. Fr. *arrestet*, then *arrêter*, by loss of the *s* (§ 148): the primitive form survives in the learned word *arrestation*.

Arrhes, *sf. pl.* earnest-money; from L. *arraha*.—Der. *arrher*.

ARRIÈRE, *adv.* behind; from L. *ad-retro* *, like *derrière* from *de retro*. The L. *rétro* became in O. Fr. *rière*:—(1) by *ē* = *ie* (§ 56), (2) by *tr* = *r*, as in *fratrem*, *frère*. Lat. *tr* first became *dr* (see § 117); *dr* became *rr* by assimilation (§ 168). The *rr* is softened into *r* in such words as *fratrem*, *frère*; *deretranus* *, *derrain*, whence O. Fr. *derrainier*, now *dernier* (§ 168). Next, the Merov. Lat. having produced the comps. *ad-retro*, *de-retro*, these became respectively *arrière*, *derrière*, by *dr* = *rr* = *r* (see above). The O. Fr. had a form *arrive*, which comes from *arrivire*; cp. *acérer*, from *acier*.—Der. *arrivage*, *arrivier*.

ARRIÈRE-BAN, *sm.* the arrière-ban, summoning of a feudal array; from the Merovigian *ari* or *hari* (§ 20) and *ban*, q.v. The word, though assimilated to *arrière*, has no connexion with it.

ARRIVER, *vn.* to arrive; from L. *adri-pāre* *, which is *arripare* in a 9th-cent. text, and *arribare* in an 11th-cent. chartulary.

Arriver was first a sea-term, meaning, like its primitive *adripare*, to come to shore. In a 12th-cent. poem, the Life of Gregory the Great, a fisherman pilots travellers to an island in the high sea: and, says the old poet, he succeeded *Tant qu'al rocher les arriva*, i.e. he made them touch, or reach, the rock. This original meaning is still visible in a collection of administrative rulings of the 13th cent. in the Livre de Justice. Here we read that boatmen may *arriver* their boats, and fasten them to the trees ashore. From the 14th cent. *arriver* begins to lose its first meaning and takes the more general sense of reaching one's end, arriving.

We have seen under *aller* the passage from the metaphor of seafaring to that of walking; *adnare* in Cicero = to come by sea, in Papias = to come by land (§ 13).

For *dr* = *rr* see § 168, for *p* = *v* see § 111. *P* first becomes *b* before becoming

v; thus, between Lat. *arripare* and Fr. *arriuer* we have the intermediate Low I. *arribare*. This softening of *p* into *v* is found in *assopire**, *assouvir*, *purée* (O. Fr. *peurée*) from *pip'rata**.—Der. *arrivage*, -ée.

Arrogance, *sf.* arrogance; from L. *arrogantia*.—Der. *arrogant*, *arrogamment*.

Arroger, *va.* to arrogate; from L. *arrogare*.

ARROI, *sm.* array, equipage, train ('the war is out of date; a pity,' says Littré justly) A hybrid word formed from Lat. *ad an*. O. H. G. *rât* (*rath*), counsel, help. For *dr=rr* see § 168. The It. *arredo* shows still the German *t* (cp. § 117, for medial *t=d*), which the French language commonly drops, as in *gratum*, *grê*; *acutus*, *aigu*, etc. (See Hist. Gram. p. 82.)

ARRONDIR, *va.* to make round, enlarge. See *rond*.—Der. *arrondissement* (§ 225 note 4).

ARROSER, *va.* to sprinkle, water; from L. *adrôrâre* (Marcellus Empiricus). For *dr=rr* see § 168; as for *r=s* (*adro-r-are*, *arro-ser*), it is to be seen in *plusieurs*, *bericelle* (O. Fr. *bericelle*, *beryllus*); *chaise* (*chaire*, *cathedra*) (§ 155). This phonetic change of *r* into *s* or *z* is old: Theodore Beza, in the 16th cent., tells us that the Parisians said *pi-ze*, *mêze*, *chaise*, *Théodoze*, *Mazie*, for *père*, *mère*, *chaire*, *Theodore*, *Marie*. Palsgrave (1530) remarks that at the court people said not *Paris*, but *Pazis*. This permutation is still to be found in some patois, specially in that of Champagne, which says *écuzie* for *écurie*, *frize* for *frère*, etc.—Der. *arrosage*, *arrosoir*, *arrosement*.

† **Arsenal**, *sm.* an arsenal; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *arsenale* (§ 25).

Arsenic, *sm.* arsenic; from L. *arsenicum*. *Arsenic* is a doublet of O. Fr. *arsoine*.—Der. *arsenical*, *arsenieux*.

Art, *sm.* art; from L. *artem*.

Artère, *sf.* an artery; from L. *arteria*.—Der. *artériel*.

ARTÉSIE, *adj.* artesian; a word of hist. origin, these wells having been bored in France for the first time in Artois (§ 33).

† **Artichaut**, *sm.* an artichoke; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *articiocco* (§ 25).

Article, *sm.* (1) an articulation, knuckle, (2) article; from L. *articulus*. *Article* is a doublet of *orteil*, q. v.

Articuler, *va.* to articulate; from L. *articulare*. *Articuler* is a doublet of *artiller*.

—Der. *articulation* (§ 232, note 4), -aire

(§ 197, note 1), *désarticuler* (Hist. Gram. p. 178), *inarticulé*.

Artifice, *sm.* an artifice; from L. *artificium*.—Der. *artificier*.

Artificiel, *adj.* artificial; from L. *artificialis*.

Artificieux, *adj.* artful, cunning; from L. *artificiosus*.

ARTILLERIE, *sf.* artillery; a word which existed in Fr. more than two hundred years before the invention of gunpowder. It then had a double sense, being used of (1) arms or engines of war, generally; and specially such arms as the bow, arbalest, etc., weapons of offence, to shoot with:—*Quiconque doresenavant voudra être artilleur et user du mestier d'artillerie en la ville et banlieue de Paris, c'est à savoir faiseur d'arcs, de flesches, d'arbalestes* (from a document, A.D. 1375). (2) Also, as in Joinville (13th cent.), it signified the arsenal in which such arms were deposited. The soldiers of the *artillerie* were archers and crossbowmen; then when gunpowder came in, and fire-arms supplanted the bow, etc., the name for the older weapons was retained for the new. Joinville also calls the *maître des arbalestriers* the *maître de l'artillerie*; and again he has *nul ne tiroit d'arc, d'arbaleste, ou d'autre artillerie*. *Artillerie* is derived from O. Fr. *artiller*, to arm. (This word survived long in the navy: as late as the 16th cent. the phrase *un vaisseau artillé* was used for 'an armed ship.')

Artiller is in Low Lat. *artillare**, answering to L. *articulare*, by loss of the atonic *u* (§ 52) and strengthening of the liquid *l*, and this is derived from *artem* through *articulus*. That *artem* should take in late Lat. the sense of the 'art of war' will be better understood when we remember that the same metaphor has produced *engin* (q. v.) from *ingenium* (§ 13).

ARTILLEUR, *sm.* an artillery-man; derived from *artiller*. See *artillerie*.

ARTIMON, *sm.* the mizen-mast; from L. *artēmōnem*, used by Isidore of Seville in the same sense. For *o=i* see § 60.

† **Artisan**, *sm.* an artisan, mechanic; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *artigiano* (§ 25). Originally *artisan* meant an artist: *Peintre, poëte ou aultre artisan*, says Montaigne, iii. 25.

Artiste, *sm.* an artist; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *artista* (§ 25).

AS, *sm.* (1) the ace; (2) an 'as' (Roman

- coin); from L. *as*, which came to signify the unit of measure; and thence was applied to the card or side of a dice-cube which is marked with a single point.
- Ascendant**, (1) *adj.* ascendant; (2) *sm.* ascendancy, influence; from L. *ascend-entem*.—Der. *ascendance*.
- Ascension**, *sf.* ascension, ascent; from L. *ascensionem*.—Der. *ascensionnel*.
- Ascète**, *smf.* an ascetic; from Gr. *ἀσκήτης* (§ 21).—Der. *ascétisme*, *-ique*.
- Asile**, *sm.* an asylum; from L. *asylum*.
- Aspect**, *sm.* aspect, sight; from L. *aspectus*, deriv. of *aspicere*.
- ASPERGE**, *sf.* asparagus; from L. *asparagus*. *Aspar(ā)gus*, contracted into *aspār'gus* (§ 51), becomes *asperge* by *a=e* (see § 54).
- Asperger**, *va.* to sprinkle; from L. *aspergere*.
- Aspérité**, *sf.* asperity, roughness; from L. *asperitatem*. *Aspérité* is a doublet of *âpreté*, q. v.
- Aspersion**, *sf.* an aspersion, sprinkling; from L. *aspirationem*.
- Aspersoir**, *sm.* a sprinkling-brush; from L. *aspersorium*.
- Asphalte**, *sm.* asphalte; from L. *asphaltum*.
- Asphyxie**, *sf.* (Med.) asphyxy, suffocation; from Gr. *ἀσφύξια*.
- ASPIC**, *sm.* lavender-spike, corruption of *espice*, from Lat. *spicus* (lavender). The sweet and volatile oil from the large lavender, known commonly as *huile d'aspic*, is called by Fr. chemists *huile de spic*. The form *aspic* is a corruption, by assimilation and confusion, from the other *aspic*, the serpent. The *a* for *e* is quite unusual. For *sp=esp* see Hist. Gram. p. 78.
- † **Aspic**, *sm.* an aspic, a kind of viper. The word is not found in Fr. before the 16th cent., and comes from Prov. *aspic* (§ 24), from L. *aspidem*. In O. Fr. *aspic* existed under the form of *aspe*, which is its doublet.
- Aspirer**, *va.* (1) to draw breath, (2) to aspire (to); from L. *aspirare*.—Der. *aspiration*, *-ateur*.
- ASSAILLIR**, *va.* to assail, attack; from L. *assālire* (used in this sense in the Salic Law; also in one of Charlemagne's Capitularies, 'Qui peregrino nocuerit vel eum adallierit'). For the change of *salire* into *saillir* see *saillir*. For *ds=ss* see § 168.
- ASSAINIR**, *va.* to make wholesome. See *sain*.—Der. *assainissement* (§ 225, note 4).
- ASSAISONNER**, *va.* to season, dress. See *saison*.—Der. *assaisonnement*.
- Assassin**, *sm.* an assassin, a word of historic origin (see § 33). *Assassin*, which is *assacis* in Joinville, and in late Lat. *hassassin*, is the name of a well-known sect in Palestine which flourished in the 13th cent., the *Haschischin* (drinkers of *haschisch*, an intoxicating drink, a decoction of hemp). The Sheikh *Haschischin*, known by the name of the Old Man of the Mountain, roused his followers' spirits by help of this drink, and sent them to stab his enemies, especially the leading Crusaders. Joinville uses the word *assassin* in the sense of a member of this sect, but from the 15th cent. the word becomes a synonym for a murderer, and loses its original and special signification. We have at this day quite forgotten the origin of the word, and the fact which introduced it to Europe. The same is true of several other words of the same kind, such as the *berline*, which originally meant a Berlin-built carriage, or *sûrte*, which is the name for a fanatic blindly devoted to the Prophet in Voltaire's 'Mahomet.'
- ASSAUT**, *sm.* an assault. O. Fr. *assalt*, from L. *assaltus*, compd. of *saltus*. For *al=au* see § 157.
- ASSEMBLER**, *va.* to assemble, collect, gather; from L. *adsimulāre*, *assimulāre*. *Assimulāre* becomes *assimilāre* (see § 52), and thence *assembler*, by (1) *ml=mb* (for the intercalation of *b* see Hist. Gram. p. 73); (2) *i=e* (§ 72).—Der. *assemblée* (partic. subst., § 201), *-age*, *rassembler*, *rassemblement*.
- ASSENER**, *va.* to strike hard, to deal a blow; from L. *assignare*. *Assener* at first meant to direct a blow, to hit the mark: Froissart speaks of an archer who drew *un carreau*, *et assena un chevalier en la teste*, i. e. hit him on the head. Little by little *assener* lost its etymol. meaning, and came to signify, as it does now, 'to hit hard' (§ 13). The forms *assinare*, *assenare* are to be found in chartularies of the 11th cent. Cp. the parallel Roman forms *apugna* or *apruna*. This *gn=u* is also to be met with in *benignus*, *bénin*, etc. (§ 131). It is also found, orally, in the word *signet*, pronounced *sinet*. For *i=e* see § 72. *Assener* is a doublet of *assigner*, q. v.
- Assentiment**, *sm.* assent, approval; from O. Fr. *assentir*, from L. *assentire* (§ 225).
- ASSEOIR**, *va.* to seat; from L. *assidēre*.

For the loss of the *d* see § 117; for *i*=*e* see § 72; for *ē*=*oi* see § 62.—Der. *rasseoir*, *raissis*. The fem. part. *assise* has become a subst. (§ 187).

ASSERMENTER, *va.* to swear (a witness etc.). See *serment*.

Assertion, *sf.* an assertion; from L. *assertionem*.

ASSERVIR, *va.* to reduce to servitude; from L. *asservire*.—Der. *asservissement*.

ASSESEUR, *sm.* an assessor; from L. *assessorēm*. For *ō*=*eu* see § 79, and § 228.

ASSEZ, *adv.* enough; from L. *adsatis** (that may be traced in Prov. *assatz*). *Asse* at first meant 'much,' and was placed after the subst. It may be found on every page of the Chanson de Roland: 'I will give you or *et argent assez*' (i. e. plenty of gold and silver), *trop assez* (i. e. far too much) *plus assez*, etc. Similarly with *It. assai presto assai* (*prestus adsatis*)=very quick, *très vite*, not *assez vite*. For change and comparison of meanings see §§ 13, 15.

In this word *ds* is assimilated to *ss*, as in *aliud-sic*, *aussi* (§ 168). For *a*=*e* see § 54. *Adsatis* becomes *assez*, just as *amatis*, *portatis* become *aimez*, *portez*.

Assidu, *adj.* assiduous, punctual; from L. *assiduus*.—Der. *assiduité*, *assidument*.

ASSIÉGER, *va.* to besiege; from L. *assēdī-aro**, used with sense of to lay siege in 8th-cent. texts. For *diare*=*ger* see Hist. Gram. p. 65 and §§ 137, 263; for *ē*=*ie* see § 56.

ASSIETTE, (1) *sf.* position, site, equilibrium, incidence (of taxation). This word is simply the strong part. of *asseoir* (§§ 187, 188; see also *absoute*). (2) *sf.* a plate. The Lat. *assecare* (compd. of *ad* and *secare*, Hist. Gram. p. 177 and § 168) gave birth, through the supine *assectum*, to the fictitious verb *assectare**, whence *It. assettare*.

The Fr. *assiette*, also spelt *assiete*, answers to *assecta**, and means properly 'the platter on which meat is cut up.' For *ō*=*ie* see §§ 56, 66; as to *ct*=*tt* (a change which may be seen in *dact'lum*, *datte*, etc., § 168), this assimilation had already taken place in Lat.; thus we find *mattea* for *nactea*, *natta* for *nacta*, *gluttio* for *gluctio*.—Der. *assiette*.

assigner, *va.* to assign; from L. *assignare*.—Der. *assignation*, *-at*, *-able*.

assimiler, *va.* to assimilate; from L. *assimilare*.—Der. *assimilation*.

ASSISE, *sf.* a course (of stones). In *pl.* *assises*. See *asseoir*.

Assister, (1) *va.* to assist, help; (2) *va.* to be present, attend; from L. *assistere*.—Der. *assistance*.

Associer, *va.* to associate; from L. *associare*.—Der. *association*.

Assolement, *sm.* a distribution of crops. See *sole*.

ASSOMBRIR, *va.* to darken. See *sombre*.

ASSOMMER, *va.* to fell, knock down. See *somme*.—Der. *assommoir*.

Assomption, *sf.* an assumption; from L. *assumptionem*.

ASSONANT, *adj.* (Rhet.) *assonant*; from L. *assonantem*.—Der. *assonance*.

ASSORTIR, *va.* to match, sort; *vn.* to agree, suit. See *sortie*.—Der. *assortiment*, *dés-assortir*.

ASSOTER, *va.* to infatuate. See *sot*.

Assoupir, *va.* to make drowsy, lull to sleep; from L. *assopire**. *Assoupir* is a doublet of *assouvir*, q. v.—Der. *assoupissement* (§ 225, note 3).

ASSOULIR, *va.* to make supple. See *souple*.

ASSOURDIR, *va.* to deafen. See *sourd*.—Der. *assourdissement*.

ASSOUVIR, *va.* to satiate, glut; from L. *assōpire*. 'Letter for letter *assouvir* would represent the Lat. *assopire*, did the sense permit,' says Littré, who inclines to think *assopire* the true origin, though with a confusion of sense arising from the similar verb *assufficere**, to satisfy, complete. For *ō*=*ou* see § 81; for *p*=*v* see § 111. *Assouvir* is a doublet of *assoupir*, q. v.—Der. *assouvissement*.

ASSUJETTIR, *va.* to subject. See *sujet*.—Der. *assujettissement*.

Assumer, *va.* to assume; from L. *assumere*.

ASSURER, *va.* to secure, prop up; in the 16th cent. *asseurer*, from L. *assēcūrare* (found in a 12th-cent. document. 'Adsecuravit in manu domini regis patris sui'). For the loss of the atonic *o* see § 52; for loss of medial *o* see § 129 and *affouage*. See also *sûr*.—Der. *assurance*, *rassurer*.

stérisque, *sm.* an asterisk; from Gr. *ἀστερίσκος*.

Asthme, *sm.* the asthma; from Gr. *ἄσθμα*.—Der. *asthmatique*.

STICOTER, *va.* to plague, tease. See *astiquer*. ['Undoubtedly from Ger. *stechen*, to prick.' Littré.]

ASTIQUER, *va.* to polish leather with a glazing-stick, called an *astic*. Origin unknown (§ 35). Littré says it is a bone (? thigh-bone) of a horse used by cordwainers to polish their leather: he derives it from Germ. *stich*, a point, which would suit well the actual sense of *asticoter*. *Asticoter* is derived from *astiquer* in the metaph. sense of 'to plague, tease.' Frequentative verbs of this kind are not rare in Fr. as *picoter* for *piquer*, *trembloter* for *trembler*, etc.

Astragale, *sm.* the ankle-bone; from L. *astragalus*.

Astre, *sm.* a star; from L. *astrum*.—Der. *astral*.

ASTREINDRE, *va.* to oblige, compel, bind; from L. *astringere*. **Astringere**, regularly contr. to *astrin're* (see § 51), produced *astreindre* by intercalation of *d*, *nr*=*ndr* (see Hist. Gram. p. 73).

Astringent, *adj.* astringent; from L. *astringentem*.

Astrolabe, *sm.* an astrolabe; from Gr. *ἀστρολάβον*, lit. an instrument for taking the position of stars.

Astrologie, *sf.* astrology; from Gr. *ἀστρολογία*.—Der. *astrologue*. *Ἀστρολογία* had no bad sense in Gr., and answered exactly to our *Astronomy*, not to *Astrology*.

Astronomie, *sf.* astronomy; from L. *astronomia*.—Der. *astronome*, *astronomique*.

Astuce, *sf.* cunning, astuteness; from L. *astucia*.—Der. *astucieux* (§ 229).

ATELIER, *sm.* a workshop. O. Fr. *astelier* (Bernard Palissy has *hastelier*), from L. *hastellarius**, a place at which are made the *hastellæ* (for *hastulæ*, i. e. little planks, splints, in Isidore of Séville). *Hastella** becomes in O. Fr. *astelle*, a splint, now *attelle*. The *astelier* (place for making these *astelles*) was at first simply a carpenter's workshop, whence it came to mean a workshop generally. (For such enlargements of meaning see § 13.) As to the philological changes, the chief is the loss of the *h*, which may also be seen in *habere*, *avoir*, etc. (§ 134). This is to be noted even in Class. Lat.; *er*, *olus*, *era* (Old Lat. *her*, *holus*, *hera*), are very common in inscriptions, in which we also find *ujus*, *ic*, *oc*, *eredes*, *onestus*, *omo*, for *hujus*, *hic*, *hoc*, *heredes*, *honestus*, *homo*; and this though the Romans aspired the initial *h* strongly, just as is done in England or Germany. For the loss of the *s* see § 148; for *ārius*=*ier* see § 198.

ATERMOYER, *va.* to delay payment of, put off the *terme* (q. v.). *Atermoyer* is derived from *terme*, like *rudoyer* from *rude*, *nettoyer* from *net*, etc.—Der. *atermoiement*.

Athée, *sm.* an atheist; from Gr. *ἄθεος*.—Der. *athéisme*.

Athlète, *sm.* an athlete; from Gr. *ἀθλητής*.—Der. *athlétique*.

Atlas, *sm.* (1) Atlas, (2) an atlas, map-book; a word of historic origin. Mercator first gave this name to a volume of geographical maps, because Atlas in classical mythology bears the world on his shoulders (§ 33).

Atmosphère, *sf.* the atmosphere; a word constructed by the learned (§ 22) from Gr. *ἀτμός* and *σφαῖρα*.—Der. *atmosphérique*.

Atome, *sm.* an atom; from Gr. *ἄτομος*.

Atonie, *sf.* (Med.) atony; from Gr. *ἀτονία*.—Der. *atone*.

Atour, *sm.* attire, ornament; O. Fr. *atourn*; from O. Fr. verb *atourner*. *Atour* comes from *atourner*, like *tour* from *tourner*, *contour* from *contourner*. For the etymology of *atourner* see *tourner*.

ÂTRE, *sm.* a hearthstone, fireplace. O. Fr. in 8th cent. *astre* (in the Glosses of Reichenau, meaning 'tile-flooring'). For *as*=*ā* see § 147. The *âtre* was rightly the tiled floor of a corner, nook, or fire-hearth, and the word comes, through *astre*, *astrum*, from O. H. G. *astrih*, flagging, paved flooring (§ 20). The Glosses of Reichenau confirm this, translating *astrum* by *pavimentum*.

Atroce, *adj.* atrocious; from L. *atrocem*.—Der. *atrocité*.

Atrophie, *sf.* atrophy; from Gr. *ἀτροφία*.—Der. *s'atrophier*.

ATTABLER, *va.* to place at table. See *table*.

ATTACHER, *va.* to attach, fasten, tie; **DÉTACHER**, to detach, unfasten; from a common radical *tacher*, as *attendre* and *détendre* are from *tendre*, and *attirer* and *détirer* from *tirer*. This radical verb has disappeared, leaving no traces in O. Fr., and its origin is unknown (§ 35). Littré suggests a connexion with Gael. *tac*, a nail, Engl. *tin-tack*, and to *tack*. *Attacher* is a doublet of *attaquer*, q. v.—Der. *attachement*, *rattacher*, *soustacher*, *détachement*.

ATTAQUER, *va.* to attack, assail. We have explained (Hist. Gram. pp. 21, 22) how the Île de France dialect grew in the middle ages, at the expense of the Norman, Picard, and other dialects, and ended by supplanting them; how, nevertheless, it accepted certain

words from these dialects, words which already existed in the Île de Fr. dialect under a different form, and how thenceforth the two forms were used indifferently, either with the same meaning, or with two meanings. *Attaquer* (really the same word as *attacher*, as may be seen by the phrase *s'attaquer à = s'attacher à*) was one of the latter. The history of the language also proves it, the two words being formerly used indifferently, *attaquer* being sometimes used in the sense of *attacher*, as in the following passage (14th cent.): *Elle attaque au mantel une riche escarboucle* (Baudoin de Sebourg). Sometimes, on the other hand, *attaquer* means *attaquer, livrer un combat*, as in the following extract from a letter of Calvin to the Regent of England: *A ce que j'entends, Monseigneur, vous avez deux espèces de mutins qui se sont eslevez contre le roy et l'estat du royaume: les uns sont gens fantastiques qui sous couleur de l'Evangile voudroient mettre tout en confusion; les autres sont gens obstinés aux superstitions de l'Antechrist de Rome. Tous ensemble méritent bien d'estre réprimés par le playe qui vous est commis, veu qu'ils s'attachent nonseulement au roy, mais à Dieu qui l'a assis au siège royal, et vous a commis la protection tant de sa personne que de sa majesté.* (Lettres de Calvin recueillies par M. Bonnet, ii. 201). *Attaquer* is therefore a simple doublet of *attacher*, q. v.—Der. *attaque*, inattaquable.

ATTARDER, *va.* to retard, delay. See *tard*.

ATTEINDRE, *va.* to touch, strike, reach, attain; from L. *attingere*. For *i = ei* see § 73; for loss of atonic *e* (*ng're*) see § 51; for *ng'r = nr* see § 131; for *nr = ndr* by intercalation of *d* see Hist. Gram. p. 73.—Der. *atteinte* (partic. subst., § 188).

ATTELER, *va.* to yoke, put to; **DETELER**, to unyoke. Both these words come from a common radical *telér*, of which the origin is unknown (§ 35).—Der. *attelage*.

ATTENANT, *adj.* adjoining, contiguous; from L. *attinentem*. See *tenir*.

ATTENDRE, *va.* to await, wait for, expect; from L. *attendere*. For loss of the penultimate *e* see § 51.—Der. *attente* (participial subst., § 188).

ATTENDRIR, *va.* to soften, affect. See *tendre*.—Der. *attendrissement*.

ATTENTE, *sf.* expectation, hope. See *attendre*.

ATTENTER, *va.* to attempt; from L. *attentare*.—Der. *attentat*, *attentatoire*.

Attentif, *adj.* attentive; from L. *attentivus*.

Attention, *sf.* attention; from L. *attentionem*.

Atténuer, *va.* to weaken, waste; from L. *attenuare*.—Der. *atténuation*.

ATTERRER, *va.* to throw down; lit. to throw down to the ground. From *à* and *terre*, q. v. The etymol. meaning is still to be traced in Bossuet: *Se ralentir après l'avoir atterré, c'est lui faire reprendre ses forces*.

ATTERRIR, *vm.* to land. See *terre*.—Der. *atterrissage* (§ 248), *-issement* (§ 225).

Attester, *va.* to attest; from L. *attestari*.—Der. *attestation*.

Atticisme, *sm.* an atticism; from Gr. *ἀττικισμός*.

ATTIÉDIR, *va.* to cool. See *tiède*.—Der. *attiédissement*.

ATTIFER, *va.* to dress one's head. Origin unknown (§ 35).

ATTIRER, *va.* to attract. See *tirer*.—Der. *attirail*.

ATTISER, *va.* to stir (the fire); from L. *attitiare** (deriv. from *titio*). For *tiare = ser* see *agencer*.—Der. *attisement*.

† Attitude, *sf.* an attitude; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *attitudine* (§ 25). *Attitude* is a doublet of *aptitude*.

ATTOUCHEMENT, *sm.* a touch, contact; from *attoucher*. See *toucher*.

Attractif, *adj.* attractive; from L. *attractivus*, formed from the supine *attractum*.

Attraction, *sf.* attraction; from L. *attractionem*.

ATTRAIRE, *va.* to attract, allure; from L. *attrahere*. See *traire*.

ATTRAIT, *sm.* attraction, allurements, *pl.* charm; a participial subst. (§§ 187, 188); from L. *attractus*, found in sense of allurements in Dictys Cretensis. *ot* becomes *it* by incomplete assimilation (§ 168): *ot* first became *jt*, which passed into *it*, the French *i* representing the Lat. *o*. This change is not rare in Fr.; thus after *a*, as in *factus*, *fait*; after *e*, as in *confectus*, *confit*; after *i*, as *strictus*, *étroit*; after *o*, as *coctus*, *cuit*; after *u*, as *fructus*, *fruit*. See Hist. Gram. p. 50. The spelling *faict*, *traict*, etc., is the grotesque and barbarous work of 15th-cent. pedants. The mediæval Fr. wrote it, as now, *fait*, *traît*, etc. Wishing to bring these words nearer to their Latin original the pedantic Latinists intercalated a *c*, and wrote *faict*, *traict*, not

knowing that the *it* already represented the Lat. *et*.

ATTRAPER, *va.* to catch; from *trappe*. For the etymology see *trappe*.—Der. *attrape* (verbal subst.), *rattrape*.

ATTRAYANT, *adj.* attractive, alluring, properly part. pres. of *attirer*, but used as an *adj.*

ATTRIBUER, *va.* to attribute; from L. *at tribuere*.—Der. *attribution*, *attributif*.

ATTRIBUT, *sm.* an attribute; from L. *attributum*.

ATTRISTER, *va.* to sadden. See *triste*.

ATTRROUPER, *va.* to gather, assemble. See *troupe*.—Der. *attroupement*.

AU, *art. dat. sing.* to the. O. Fr. *al*, contr. from *à le* (see *le*). **AUX**, *art. dat. pl.* to the. O. Fr. *aus*, earlier *als*, for *à les* (see *les*). For *l=u*, in these words, see §§ 157 158.

AUBAINE, *sf.* escheat, right of succession to the goods of an alien at his death. An *aubain* was a foreigner who had not been naturalised. Origin unknown (§ 35) [though it may be traced to the med. L. *albanus**, which however carries us no farther back. See Ducange, s. v.].

AUBE, *sf.* the dawn of day, daybreak, formerly *albe*, from L. *alba*. For *l=u* see § 157.—Der. *aubade*, introd. in 15th cent. from Sp. *albada* (§ 26).

AUBE, *sf.* an alb, vestment of white linen from L. *alba*.

AUBE, *sf.* a paddle (of a wheel). Origin unknown (§ 35).

AUBÉPINE, *sf.* the hawthorn. O. Fr. *albespine*, from L. *albaspina*. For *l=u* see § 157; for *sp=ép* see § 148.

AUBERGE, *sf.* an inn, public house. O. Fr. *alberge*, earlier still *helberge*; in the 11th cent. *herberge* in the Chanson de Roland meaning a military station—a word of Germanic origin, like most war-terms, and from O. H. G. *her'berga*, *heriberga* (§ 21). It is curious that the mod. Germ. deriv. *herberg* also signifies 'an inn,' by the same extension of meaning as has modified the sense of the Fr. word (§ 15).—Der. *aubergiste* (§ 217).

AUBIER, *sm.* (Bot.) the blea; from L. *albarius**, from *albus* (by reason of the whiteness of the inner bark of the plant). For *al=au* see § 157; for *-arius=ier* see § 198.

AUBOUR, *sm.* (Bot.) the cytisus, laburnum; from L. *alburnum*. For *al=au* see § 157; for *u=ou* see § 97; for *rn=r* cp *cornu*, *cor*, and § 164.

AUCUN, *adj.* any, any one, some one. This word (in the 13th cent. *alcun*, in the 12th *alqun*) is a compd. of *alque*, as *chacun* of *chaque*, and *quelqu'un* of *quelque*. **Aliquis** produced O. Fr. *alque*: *aliqui* venerated, in O. Fr. *alque vinrent*. *Alque* therefore answers to *quelque*, and *alqun* to *quelqu'un*. The history and etymology of *aucun* show that the word is properly affirmative, not negative: *Avez-vous entendu aucun discours qui vous fît croire? . . . Allez au bord de la mer attendre les vaisseaux, et si vous en voyez aucuns, revenez me le dire. . . Phèdre était si succint qu'aucuns l'en ont blâmé*, La Fontaine, Fables, 6. 1. *Aucun* properly only becomes negative when accompanied by *ne*—*J'en attendais trois, aucun ne vint*: we must not forget that the word itself is positive, meaning *quelqu'un*, 'some one.' For the change of *aliquis* into *alque*, by the fall of the Lat. *i*, see § 51; for *al=au* see § 157.—Der. *aucunement*.

Audace, *sf.* boldness; from L. *audacia*.—Der. *audacieux*, *audacieusement*.

Audience, *sf.* an audience, hearing; from L. *audientia*.—Der. *audicienier*.

Auditeur, *sm.* an auditor; from L. *auditorum*.

Auditif, *adj.* auditory; from L. *auditivus*.

Audition, *sf.* a hearing; from L. *auditionem*.

Auditoire, *sm.* (1) court, hall; (2) audience; from L. *auditorium*.

AUGE, *sf.* a trough; from L. *alvēus*. For *al=au* see § 157; for *-veus=ge*, through *vjus*, **jus*, *ge*, see Hist. Gram. p. 66; for the loss of *v* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

Augment, *sm.* an augment, increase; from L. *augmentum*.

Augmenter, *va.* to augment; from L. *augmentare*.—Der. *augmentation*.

Augure, *sm.* an augury; from L. *augurium*. *Augure* is a doublet of O. Fr. *heur*, which survives in *bonheur*, *malheur*.—Der. *augurer*.

Auguste, *adj.* august, noble; from L. *augustus*. *Auguste* is a doublet of *aoul*, q. v.

AUJOURD'HUI, *adv.* to-day. *Hui* is L. *hodie*. For *hodie=odie* see § 134; for *odie=ni* see § 121; for *ô=u*, see § 77. The O. Fr. word remains in the law term *d'hui en un an*. *Aujourd'hui*, in O. Fr. written more correctly *au jour d'hui*, is a pleonasm, lit. meaning 'on the day of to-day.'

AUMÔNE, *sf.* alms, charity. O. Fr. *aumosne* in 11th cent. *almosne*; in 9th cent. *almosna*, *elmosna*, from L. *ἐλεημοσύνη*. For the loss of the Lat. *y*, under the rule of the Lat. accent, see § 51; for the loss of the *œ* see § 52; for *œ = a* see Hist. Gram. p. 48, and § 65, note 1; for *al = au* see § 157; for the loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *aumônier*, -erie, -ière.

AUMUSSE, *sf.* amice, a kind of fur worn on Church vestments. Origin unknown (§ 35).

AUNE, *sm.* (Bot.) an alder-tree; from L. *alnus*. For *al = au* see § 157.—Der. *aunale* (§ 211).

AUNE, *sf.* an ell. O. Fr. *alne*, from Low L. *alena*, which from Goth. *aleina*. For *al = au* see § 157.—Der. *auner*, *aunage*, *auneur*.

AUPARAVANT, *adv.* before; from *au* and *paravant*. The article *au* was not attached to this word till towards the 15th cent.: O. Fr. said *par-avant*. *Je ne voulais point être ingrat*, says Froissart, *quand je considèrai la bouté qu'il me montra par-avant*. See *avant*.

AUPRÈS, *adv.* near. See *près*.

AURÉOLE, *sf.* an aureole, glory, halo; from L. *aureola*, sc. *corona*, a coronet of gold. *Auréole* is a doublet of *loriot*, q. v.

AURICULAIRE, *adj.* auricular; from L. *auricularis*. *Auriculaire* is a doublet of *oreiller*, q. v.

AURONE, *sf.* (Bot.) southernwood; from L. *abrotōnum*. *Abrotōnum*, regularly contrd. into *abrōtūm*, according to the law of the Lat. accent (see § 51), reduced to *n*, as in *plat'nus*, *plane*; *retna*, *rêne* (Hist. Gram. p. 81). *br* becomes *ur* as follows: *b* is softened first into *v*; this is next vocalised and becomes *u*, a transition very common in Lat. as *nauta* for *nav'ta*; *naufragium* for *nav'fragium*; *aucellus* for *av'cellus*, etc. (see § 113). Even in Lat. there are examples in which the *u* (as in Fr.) comes from *b* through *v*; thus *abfero* becomes *aufero*, by the way of *avfero*; *abfugio*, *aufugio*. Cp. also the common Lat. form *gauta* for *gab'ta* (*gabata*). This change of *b* into *u* is found in *parole*, *tôle*, *forge*, *purée*, which words have lost their etymol. form in mod. Fr., but in O. Fr. were *paraule* (parab'la), *taule* (tab'la), *faurge* (fabr'ca), *peurée* (*peurée*, pip'rata). This softening also goes on with the Fr. language: thus *aurai*, *saurai*, were in O. Fr. *avrai*, for *averai*, from *habere*; *saurai*, *saverai*

from *sapere*, as is shown in the Hist. Gram. p. 128.

AURORE, *sf.* the dawn, break of day; from L. *aurora*.

AUSCULTER, *va.* (Med.) to auscultate, listen; from L. *auscultare*. *Auscultier* is a doublet of *écouter*, q. v.—Der. *auscultation*.

AUSPICE, *sm.* an auspice; from L. *auspicium*. **AUSSI**, *adv.* also, likewise. O. Fr. *alsi*, from L. *aliud sic* (Hist. Gram. p. 158), *aliud* having regularly produced *al* in O. Fr. by dropping the medial *d* (§ 120), and then by dropping the short atonic vowels *iu* (§ 51). Then for *sic = si* see *sé*; for *al = au* see § 157.

AUSSITÔT, *adv.* immediately. See *aussi* and *tôt*.

AUSTÈRE, *adj.* austere; from L. *austerus*.—Der. *austérité*, *austèrement*.

AUSTRAL, *adj.* austral, southern; from L. *australis*.

† **AUTAN**, *sm.* the south wind; from Prov. *autan* (§ 24). This word, originally *altan*, is from L. *altanus* (the south or south-west wind, in Vitruvius).

AUTANT, *adv.* as much, as many; so much, so many. O. Fr. *allant*, from L. *aliud tantum* (Hist. Gram. p. 159). For *aliud = al = au* see *aussi*.

AUTEL, *sm.* an altar. O. Fr. *altel* (in the 11th cent. *alter*, in the Chanson de Roland), from L. *altare*. For *al = au* see § 157; for *a = e* see § 54; for *r = l* cp. *peregrinus*, *pelerin*, § 154.

AUTEUR, *sm.* an author; from L. *autore*, a form found as well as *auctorem*.

AUTHENTIQUE, *adj.* authentic; from L. *authenticus*.—Der. *authenticité*.

AUTOCHTHONE, (1) *adj.* autochthonic, aboriginal, (2) *sm.* an aboriginal; from Gr. *αὐτόχθων*.

AUTOCRATE, *sm.* an autocrat; from Gr. *αὐτοκράτης*.

† **AUTO-da-FÉ**, *sm.* an auto-da-fé, 'act-of-faith'; a composite word introduced from Port., used of the execution of the victims of the Inquisition (§ 26).

AUTOGRAPHE, *sm.* an autograph; from Gr. *αὐτογράφος*.

AUTOMATE, *sm.* an automaton; from Gr. *αὐτόματος*.—Der. *automatique*.

AUTOMNE, *sm.* the autumn; from L. *autumnus*, a form of *auctumnus*.—Der. *automnal*.

AUTONOME, *adj.* autonomous, independent; from Gr. *αὐτόνομος*.—Der. *autonomie*.

AUTOPSIE, *sf.* an autopsy, post-mortem examination; from Gr. *αὐτοψία*.

Autoriser, *va.* to authorise; from Low L. *auctorisare* *.—Der. *autorisation*.

Autorité, *sf.* authority; from L. *auctoritatem*.

AUTOUR, *prep.* round about. See *tour*.

AUTOUR, *sm.* a goshawk. Prov. *austor*, It. *astore*; Low L. *astōrius**, from L. *asturius**, from *astur*, used in 4th cent. by Firmicus Maternus. For *ast*=*aust* see *autruche*; for loss of *s* see § 148.

AUTRE, *adj.* other; formerly *altre*, from L. *alter*. *Autrui* answers to *autre* as *celui* to *cet* (see Hist. Gram. p. 115); consequently *autrui* had no article in O. Fr.: men said *l'autrui cheval* or *le cheval autrui* (*alterius equus*) for *le cheval d'un autre*.

AUTRUCHÉ, *sf.* an ostrich; O. Fr. *autruce* and *autruce* from L. *avistruthio* (*strucio* for *struthio* is to be found in medieval Lat.). *Avis-struthio*, *avis-strucio*, is contrd. into *av-strucio*; *v* then becomes *u*, as in *navifragium*, *nav'fragium*, *nauf'ragium* (§ 141). For loss of the *s* see § 148. The Sp. *avestruz*, an ostrich, confirms this derivation from *avis-struthio* (§ 15).

AUVENT, *sm.* a penthouse. Origin unknown (§ 35).

Auxiliaire, *adj.* auxiliary; from L. *auxiliaris*.

AVAL, *adv.* down-stream; from L. *ad vallem*, used of a river flowing vale-wards: its opposite is *amont* (*ad montem*), which is upwards, towards the hill. The verb *avaler* (lit. to go *aval*) signified at first 'to descend,' and was but gradually restricted to its present sense of swallowing. (For such restrictions see § 13.) Some traces of the original meaning remain in mod. Fr., such as the phrase *les bateaux avalent le fleuve*, and in the word *avalanche*, which is properly a mass of snow which slides towards the vale. Lat. *dv* is here reduced to *v*, as in *advertere*, *avertir* (§ 120).—Der. *avalanche*, *aval*.

† **Avalanche**, *sf.* an avalanche; a word introduced from Switzerland. It is a participial form from the verb *aval*. For its etymology see *aval*.

AVALER, *va.* to swallow. See *aval*.

AVANCER, (1) *va.* to advance, stretch forth; (2) *vn.* to come forward. See *avant*.—Der. *avance*, *avancement*.

† **Avanie**, *sf.* molestation, annoyance. This word is a curious instance of the vicissitudes in meaning described in § 13. *Avanie*, which is the common Gr. *ἀβανία* (an affront),

which again is from the Turkish *avan* (a vexation, trouble), was used originally of the exactions practised on Christian merchants by the Turks. Brought by travellers into Europe, the word soon passed out of its narrower signification of annoyance to Christians, to its present and more general sense of annoyance of any kind.

AVANT, (1) *prep.* before, (2) *adv.* far, forward; from L. *abante**, a form found in a few inscriptions of the Empire, e.g. in the epitaph, 'Fundi hujus dominus infans hic jacet similis Deo; hunc *abante* oculis parentis rapuerunt nymphaeo in gurgite.' *Abante* was certainly a common Lat. form, answering to *ante*, the class. form. There is preserved a curious testimony as to this point: the common folk said *ab-ante* for *ante*, and an old Roman grammarian finds great fault with the form, bidding his readers avoid it: "'Ante me fugit' dicimus non '*ab-ante* me fugit'; nam praepositio praepositioni adjungitur imprudenter: quia *ante* et *ab* sunt duae praepositiones.' (Glosses of Placidus in Mai, iii, 431.) The Lat. *b* becomes *v*, a softening found in Lat.; in the oldest monuments we see *acervus* for *acerbus*, *debitum* for *debitum*; in 6th-cent. documents *deliberationem* for *deliberationem*. This softening also takes place in Fr. in *habere*, *avoir*, etc. (§ 113).—Der. *avantage* (that which advances, profits, us, sets us *avant*).

AVANTAGE, *sm.* an advantage. See *avant*.—Der. *avantager*, *désavantager*, *avantageux*, *désavantageux*.

AVARE, *adj.* avaricious, greedy; from L. *avarus*. *Avare* is a doublet of O. Fr. *aver*.—Der. *avarice*.

AVARIE, *sf.* a damage, injury (properly done to a cargo in transit). *Avarie*, in late Lat. *havaría*, *haveria*, comes through It. *avaría* (§ 25) from Ar. *awār*, damage to merchandise (§ 30).

AVEC, *prep.* with; formerly *aveuc*, originally *avoc*, from a barbarous Lat. *abhoc*, *aboc*, which is a transformation of the expression *apud hoc*, lit. 'with this,' *apud* having the signification of *cum* in several Merov. and Carol. documents, as in one of the Formulae of Marculphus, 'Apud xii Francos debeat coniurare.' *Apud* soon lost its *d* (§ 121) (as is seen from the form *apue*, found for *apud* in an inscription of the Empire), and then became *ap*, which passed into *ab* by the regular transition of *p* into *b* (see § 111). *Ab* for *apud*, in

the sense of the modern *avec*, is found in Chartulary of Louis the Pious (A.D. 814) 'ab eum,' 'Ab his cellulis,' and in the oldest monument of the language, the Strasburg oaths (A.D. 842), we have 'Ab Ludher nul plaid nunquam prindrai'=*avec Lothaire je ne ferai aucun accord*. See also under *à*. The Lat. *hoc* lost its *h* (see § 134), and the compd. *ab-oo* changing *b* into *v* (§ 113) became *avoc*, a form found in 11th-cent. documents. The *o* of *avoc* then became *eu* (§ 79), *aveuc*, which towards the 14th cent. became *avec*.

AVELINE, *sf.* a filbert, formerly *avelaine*; from L. *avellāna*: this passage from *a* to *i* occurs in a few instances, as in *cerasus*, *cerise*. *Avellana* is an adj. (sc. *nux avellana*), the filbert of Avella.

AVENIR, *vn.* to occur; from L. *advenire*. For *dv=v* see § 120. *Avenir* (as a verb) is now archaic: it was still in use in the 17th cent., *Ce que les prophètes ont dit devoir avenir dans la suite des temps* (Pascal). *Avenir* is a doublet of *advenir*, q. v., and of the old *aveindre*.—Der. *avenir* (sm. arrival, the infin. taken as a subst., § 185), *avenue* (partic. subst., § 187), *aventure*.

AVENT, *sm.* *Avient*; from L. *adventus*. For loss of *d* before *v* see § 120.

AVENTURE, *sf.* an adventure. See *avenir*.—Der. *aventurer*, -eux, -ier, -ière.

AVENUE, *sf.* an avenue, approach. See *avenir*.

AVÉRER, *va.* to aver, affirm the truth of; from L. *advērare**. For *dv=v* see § 120.

AVERSE, *sf.* a heavy shower. See *verser*. *Averse* is a doublet of *adverse*, q. v.

AVERSION, *sf.* aversion, dislike; from L. *aversionem*.

AVERTIR, *va.* to inform, warn; from L. *advertere*.—Der. *avertissement*.

AVEU, *sm.* an avowal. See *avouer*.

AVEUGLE, *adj.* blind; from L. *abōcūlus**, compd. of *ab* (privative) and *oculus*, like *amens*, out of one's mind, which is compd. of *a* and *mens*. This word is old in common Lat.; it is found in Petronius (1st cent.) in the phrase '*aboculo librum legere*' (to read with eyes shut). *Aboculus* is regularly contrd. into *aboculus* (§ 51). *Oculus* is to be found for *oculus* in the Appendix ad Probum. For *b=v* see § 111; for accented *o=eu* see § 79; for *cl=gl* see *aigle* and § 129. This derivation is confirmed (§ 15) by It. *avocolo*, now *vocolo*.—Der. *aveugler*, *aveuglement*.

AVIDE, *adj.* greedy; from L. *avidus*.

AVILIR, *va.* to vilify. See *vil*.—Der. *avilissement*.

AVINER, *va.* to season with wine. See *vin*.

AVIRON, *sm.* any instrument which serves to turn an object with, an oar. Cp. *environ*. See *virer*.

AVIS, *sm.* an opinion, mind, vote, advice; from *à* and *vis*, which, from L. *visum*, in O. Fr. meant opinion, way of seeing a thing. The medieval expression was *il m'est à vis* (my opinion is that . . .). *À* and *vis* were afterwards united to form *avis*.—Der. *aviser*, *raviser*, *malaviser*.

AVITAILLER, *va.* to provision, victual. *Vitaille* in O. Fr. signified 'provisions,' from L. *virtualia*. For *ot=t* see Hist. Gram. p. 50 and § 129; for the loss of *u* see *coudre*; and, besides, we find *vitalia* for *virtualia* in Carlov. Chartularies.—Der. *ravitailler*.

AVIVER, *va.* to polish, burnish. See *vif*.—Der. *raviver*.

AVOCAT, *sm.* an advocate, pleader, barrister; from L. *advocatus*. *Avocat* is a doublet of *avoué*, q. v.—Der. *avocasserie*.

AVOINE, *sf.* oats; from L. *avēna*. For *ē=oi* see § 62.

AVOIR, *va.* to have; from L. *habēre*. For the loss of *h* see § 134; for *b=v* see § 113; for *ē=oi* see § 62.

AVOISINER, *va.* to border on. See *voisin*.

AVORTER, *va.* to miscarry; from late L. *abortare**. For *b=v* see § 113.—Der. *avortement*, *avorton*.

AVOUÉ, *sm.* an attorney; from L. *advocatus*. For the loss of *c* see § 129; for *dv=v* see *aval* and § 120; for *o=ou* (the *ō* being treated as if it were *ō*) see § 81; for *-atus=-é* see § 200. *Avoué* is a doublet of *avocat*, q. v.

AVOUEE, *va.* to avow, confess; compd. of *vouer*, q. v. The history of this word gives us a curious example of those changes of meaning treated of in § 15. Originally *avouer* was a term of feudal custom: *avouer un seigneur* is 'to recognise him for one's lord,' 'to swear him fealty, to approve all his acts.' Thence came the second sense 'to approve.' *Je t'avouerai de tout*, says Racine in his *Phèdre*. Corneille says, *Et sans doute son cœur vous en avouera bien*. Paul Louis Courier uses the word in this sense, when he says in one of his letters, *Parle, écris, je t'avouerai de tout*. After 'approval' it passes to 'ratification,' thence to 'recognition as one's own,' as in *avouer une lettre*. Lastly, it means 'to recognise'

generally, 'to avow.'—Der. *aveu* (verbal subst., § 184), *désavouer* (of which the verbal subst. is *désavén*).

AVRIL, *sm.* April; from L. *aprilis*. For *p=v* see § 111.

Axe, *sm.* an axis; from L. *axis*.—Der. *axille*, of which the doublet is *aisselle*, q. v.

Axiome, *sm.* an axiom; from Gr. *ἀξίωμα*.

Axonge, *sf.* (Pharm.) axunge; from L. *axungia* (pig's fat, in Pliny), lit. fat used for cart wheels.

Azote, *sm.* (Chem.) azote; a word made up of Gr. *a* priv. and *ζωή*.

† **Azur**, *sm.* azure, blue sky. This word, which can be traced in Fr. back to the 11th cent., is of Eastern origin, a corruption of Low Lat. *lazzurum**, *lazur**, which is the Persian *lâzur*, the stone now called lapis lazuli (§ 31).

Azyme, *sm.* unleavened bread; from Gr. *ἄζυμος*.

B.

Babeurre, *sm.* butter-milk. In 1604 Nicot's Dict. has *BATBEURRE*, *instrument pour battre le lait*. The implement thus gave its name to the substance it created. For change of sense see § 13. *Batbeurre* is a compd. of *bat* (see *battre*) and *beurre*. For such compds. of subst. and verb see Hist. Gram. p. 176; for loss of *t* see Hist. Gram. pp. 81, 82.

BABILLER, *vn.* to babble, chatter (15th cent. in the Farce de Patelin); an onomatop. word (§ 34). Cp. analogous words in other languages; Engl. *babble*, Germ. *babbeln*.—Der. *babillard*, *babillage*, *babil* (verbal subst.).

BABINE, *sf.* a lip, chops (of apes, etc.) (16th cent. in Béroalde de Verville, p. 258); der., with suffix *ine*, from root *bab* (a lip), of Germ. origin, found in several mod. Germ. patois as *büppe*. [Littré refers across to *babouin*, the baboon, q. v.] For *pp=b* see § 111.

† **Babirole**, *sf.* a plaything; from It. *babbole*.

† **Babord**, *sm.* (Naut.) larboard, port; from Germ. *backbord*.

† **Babouche**, *sf.* a slipper; from Ar. *baboudj* (§ 30).

BABOUIN, *sm.* a baboon, monkey. Origin unknown (*babouin* in L. Estienne's Dict., 1549). See *babine*. I know no example of the word before the 14th cent.; yet it certainly existed in the 13th, as Ducange quotes from an inventory, 1295, of the treasury of S. Paul's in London, A. 1295, 'Imago B. V. . . cum pede quadrato stante super quatuor parvos *babewynos*'; and the verb *bebuinare* signified, in the 13th cent., to paint grotesque figures in MSS.

BAC, *sm.* a ferryboat, punt, fastened by a rope to either shore, a trough; from Netherl. *bak*

(in 15th cent. in Fustache Deschamps). From this prim. has come the dim. *bachot*, a little *bac*, or boat. For the suffix *ot* see § 281. For *c=ch* see § 128. *Bac* also signifies a trough; brewers call the wooden vessel in which they prepare their hops a *bac*. In this sense the word has produced another dim. *baquet*; for dim. in *-et* see *ablette* and § 281. For transition of sense from boat to vat see § 13.

Baccalauréat, *sm.* bachelorship. See *bachelier*.

Bacchanales, *sf.* pl. bacchanalia; from L. *bacchanalia*.

Bacchante, *sf.* a Bacchante, priestess Bacchus; from L. *bacchantem**, p. part. of *bacchati*.

† **Bacha**, *sm.* a pasha, bashaw, a Turkish word, *pacha* (§ 30), in its Ar. form *bacha*.

BÂCHE, *sf.* (1) an awning, (2) cistern, (3) frame. Origin unknown (a word not older than the 19th cent.).

BACHELIER, *sm.* a bachelor. Prov. *baccalar*, It. *baccalare*, Merov. Lat. *baccalarius** (a man attached to a *baccalaria*, or grazing-farm). 'Cedimus res proprietatis nostrae ad monasterium quod vocatur Bellus Locus, cum ipsa *baccalaria* mansis,' from a donation of 895, Chartulary of Beaulieu, p. 95. *Baccalaria*, which is connected with *baccalator**, a cow-herd, found in 9th-cent. documents, comes from *baccalia*, a herd of cows, which from *bacca*, a cow, a form used for *vacca* in Low Lat. For change of *v* into *b* see § 140. *Baccalarius* is first a cow-herd, then a farm-servant; moreover, in Carolingian texts we have lists of serfs from which we see that *baccalarius* and *baccalaria* are applied only to young persons over sixteen years of

age, old enough to be engaged in field-labour: thus, in a *Descriptio mancipiorum* or list of property of the Abbey of St. Victor at Marseilles (9th cent.), we find a list of serfs living on a *colonica* (or breadth of land tilled by a colonus): 'Colonica in Campania: Stephanus, colonus; uxor Dara; Dominicus, filius *baccalararius*; Martina, filia *baccalaria*; Vera, filia annorum xv' (Chart. of S. Victor, ii. 633). The word has thus passed through a series of meanings before reaching its present modern sense. The *bachelier*, farm-servant, attached to a *baccalaria*, works under a colonus; this word then takes the sense, in feudal custom, of a lower vassal who marches under the banner of another; then it comes to mean a youth too young to carry his own banner as yet, who serves under a lord; then, in old University speech, he is a young man who studies under a Master, with a view to gaining the degree below that of Doctor or Master; lastly, it means a graduate in a Faculty.

Baccālārīus becomes *baccalararius* by *co=c*, whence in 11th cent. *baceler*. For *a=e* see § 54; for *arius=er* see Hist. Gram. p. 184, and § 198 note 3. *Baceler* in 12th cent. becomes *bachelor*; for *c=ch* see § 128. *Bachelor* in 13th cent. becomes *bachelier*: for *er=ier* see § 66. From O. Fr. *bachelier* comes through the Normans the Engl. *bachelor*. Let us add that towards the end of the middle ages *bachelier*, in the sense of a Graduate in a Faculty, was latinised into *baccalaureus* by the University clerks, who also invented for this new-formed word the etymology *bacca lauri*, alluding to Apollo's bay. After inventing *baccalaureus* (a word found in 15th. cent. in N. de Clémengis de Studio Theol.), they made out of it *baccalaureatus*, which was then turned into *baccalauriat*. It is hardly necessary to add that this etymology has no foundation.

Bachique, *adj.* Bacchic; from L. *bacchicus*.

BACHOT, *sm.* a wherry, little boat (1549, R. Estienne's Dict.); see *bac*, of which it is a diminutive, see § 281.—Der. *bachoteur*.

BÂCLER, *va.* to bar, fasten (door or window); a word not found in Fr. before the 17th cent. It came in towards the end of the 16th cent. from Prov. *baclar*, to close a door with a wooden bar, a *bacūlus*, whence *baculare*, whence *baclar* by loss of *ū* (§ 52). In 1604 Nicot's Dict. gives this definition of *bâcler*: *BÂCLER est fermer huys*

avec un baston par dedens, *Pessulum foribus obdere; et s'entend de ce petit baston ou cheville d'un pied de long qui ferme l'huys en manière de verrouil de fer*. From this literal sense the word got, in the middle of the 17th cent., the figurative sense of 'closing an affair'; and in 1690 Furetière's Dict. says, *BÂCLER, fermer avec des chaînes barres, bateaux . . . on dit figurément et bassement: C'est une affaire bâclée, c'est à dire conclue et arrêtée*. For change of meaning see § 13. The original meaning of 'to shut' remains in some technical phrases, such as *bâcler un port*, to close it with chains; *bâcler une rivière*, etc.—Der. *débâcler*, *débâcle* (verbal subst.).

† **Badaud**, *sm.* a booby, ninny; introd. towards the 16th cent. from Prov. *badau* (§ 24), which is connected with Lat. *badare** (see under *bayer*).

BADIGEON, *adj.* stone-coloured (1690, Furetière's Dict.). Origin unknown.—Der. *badigeonner*, -age.

Badin, *adj.* light, jesting, foolish. The word came into the French tongue from the Provençal (§ 24) *badin*, connected with Lat. *badare**. (See *bayer*.)

† **Badiner**, *vn.* to jest, make merry; the Prov. *badiner* (§ 24), which is connected with Lat. *badare** (see *bayer*). For *badiner* from *bader*, cp. *trottenner*, *trotter*.—Der. *badine*, *badinage*, -erie.

BADINE, *sf.* a switch (not found in Dict. before the present cent.); *pl.* a kind of small pincers or tongs; verbal subst. of *badiner* (see *badin*), of which Richelet's Dict. (1728) says, *BADINER, jouer et folâtrer de la main*. A *badine* is something, then, to play with in the hand: Trévoux's Dict. (1743) says, *BADINES, pincettes légères qu'on appelle ainsi parce qu'elles servent à badiner et à s'amuser en arrangeant quelques charbons*. Hence can easily be seen how the word comes to mean 'a switch, cane,' to hold in the hand and 'flirt,' but not to use.

AFOUER, *va.* to baffle, scoff at (16th cent. in Montaigne, ii. 153); from O. Fr. *baffer*, *beffer*. A word of Germ. origin, from N. therl. *beffen*.

Bâfrer, *vn.* to gourmandise, stuff; from L. *baferare**, der. from *bafer*, found in a Gloss. published by Mai (Class. auct. Fragm. viii.): '*BAFER, grossus, turgidus, ventriculosus*.' *Ba(ü)rare*, contr. to *bafrare*, becomes *bâfrer* by *are=er*, § 263.—Der. *bâfre* (verbal subst.), *bâfreur*.

BAGAGE, *sm.* baggage; deriv. in *age* (§ 248) of *bague*, which originally meant 'parcels,' 'bundles.' The word remains in the phrase *Sortir d'un danger vie et bagues sauvées*. *Bague* in this sense seems to come from Celt. (Gael. *bag*, a parcel, § 19).

Bagarre, *sf.* a hubbub, fray. Origin unknown.

† **Bagatelle**, *sf.* a trifle; introd. in the 16th cent. from It. *bagatella* (§ 25).

† **Bagne**, *sm.* galleys; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *bagno* (§ 25). *Bagne* is a doublet of *bain*, *q. v.*

BAGUE, *sf.* a ring; from Low L. *bacca**, which bears the sense of a ring in a chain in early middle ages. This word is a Latinised Germ. word; Goth. *baug*, Icel. *baugr*, a ring. For *cc=g* see *adjuger*.

† **Baguette**, *sf.* a switch, rod, wand; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *bacchetta* (§ 25).

† **Bahut**, *sm.* a chest, a trunk; origin unknown.

BAI, *adj.* bay; from L. *badius*, bay-coloured (in Varro). For the loss of the *d* see § 121.

BAIE, *sf.* a bay; from L. *baia** (in Isidore of Seville): 'Hunc portum veteres vocabant baias.'

BAIE, *sf.* a berry; from L. *bacca*, *baca*. For the loss of the *c* see § 129.

BAIGNER, *va.* to bathe; from L. *balneare*. The *l* disappears, as in *albula*, *able*, *q. v.* and § 169; then *balneare* becomes *baigner*, by the change of *ne* into *gn* (see *cigogne* and § 244, and of *a* into *ai* (see *aigle* and § 54).—Der. *bain* (verbal subst., see *aboi*), *baigneur*, *baignoire*.

BAIL, *sm.* a lease, verbal subst. of *bailler*, to lease, give by contract (still used in sense of 'to give,' as in *Il lui bailla cent coups*), had in O. Fr., under the form *bailler*, the sense of to hold, keep, administer; whence the deriv. *bailli*, *bailliage*. *Bailler* comes from L. *bajulare*. For the loss of the *u*, and change of *bajulare* into *baiulare*, and thence into *bailler*, see *aider*. For the reduplication of the *l* see § 157, and Hist. Gram. p. 57.

BAILLER, *vn.* to yawn. O. Fr. *baailler*, Prov. *badailler*, Cat. *badallar*, from L. *badaculare**, dim. of L. *badare*. Atonic *ü* disappears (§ 52): for *cl=il* see § 129; for loss of *d* (*ba(d)aculare*, *baailler*) see § 120.—Der. *bâillement*, *entrebâiller*.

BAILLER, *va.* to deliver, lease. See *bail*.

BAILLI, *sm.* a bailiff; **BAILLIAGE**, *sm.* a bailiwick. See *bail*.

BAILLON, *sm.* a gag; from L. *baucilonem*, deriv. of *baculus*. Atonic *ü* disappears (§ 52); for *cl=il* see § 129.—Der. *bailloir*.

BAIN, *sm.* a bath. See *baigner*. *Bain* is a doublet of *bagne*.

Baionnette, *sf.* a bayonet; from Sp. *bayona*, a sheath (§ 26), whence a dim. *bayoneta*.

BAISER, *va.* to kiss; from L. *basiare*. For the transposition of the *i* see Hist. Gram. p. 77.

BAISSER, *vn.* to lower. See *bas*.—Der. *baisse*, *baissier*, *abaisser*, *rabaisser*, *rabais*, *surbaissier*.

BAL, *sm.* a ball, verbal subst. of O. Fr. *baller*, to dance, from L. *ballare*.—Der. *ballet*. *Ballade*, a ballad, came in 14th cent. from Prov. *ballada*. *Baladin*, a mountebank, also from Prov. *baladin*, is connected with the verb *balar*, to dance.

† **Baladin**, *sm.* a dancer, mountebank. See *bal*.

BALAFRE, *sf.* a gash. Origin unknown.—Der. *balafre*.

BALAI, *sm.* a broom. O. Fr. *balain*, from Celt. (Breton *balan*, the genista, broom).—Der. *balayer*.

† **Balais**, *adj.* a balass (ruby). It. *balascio*, late Lat. *balascius*, a word introd. from the East with many other terms of jewellery, and der. from Ar. *balchash* a kind of ruby (§ 30).

BALANCE, *sf.* a balance, scales; from L. *bilancem*. This change of atonic *i* into *a* is to be found in common Lat. (as in *calandrus* for *cylandrus* in Schuchardt, *salvaticus* for *silvaticus*, in the Glosses of Cassel). It occurs in Fr. in such words as *cylandrus*, *calandre*; *lingua*, *langue*; (§ 68). See *andouille*. *Balance* is a doublet of *bilan*, *q. v.*—Der. *balanceer*, *-goire*, *-ier*.

Balauste, *sm.* a pomegranate-flower; from L. *balaustum*.

BALAYER, *va.* to sweep. See *balai*.—Der. *balayeur*.

Balbutier, *vn.* to stammer; from L. *balbutire*.

† **Balcon**, *sm.* a balcony; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *balcone* (§ 25).

† **Baldaquin**, *sm.* a baldaquin, canopy; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *baldacchino* (§ 25).

BALEINE, *sf.* a whale; from L. *balaena*. For *ae=ei* see § 104.—Der. *baleineau*, *-ier*.

BALISE, *sf.* a buoy, beacon. Origin unknown.—Der. *baliser*.

BALISIER, *sm.* (Bot.) carmacorus, a kind of Indian cane; the *Arundo Indica*. Origin unknown.

Baliste, *sf.* a balista (for slinging stones); from *L.* *balista*.

BALIVERNE, *sf.* nonsense, stuff. Origin unknown.

Ballade, *sf.* a ballad. See *bal*. Probably from the Provençal *ballada*.

BALLE, *sf.* a ball, from *O. H. G.* *balla*.—Der. *ballon*. -ot, *déballer*, *emballer*.

BALLE, *sf.* chaff. Origin unknown.

BALLET, *sm.* a ballet. See *bal*.

BALLOON, *sm.* a balloon. See *balle* (1).—Der. *ballonne*.

BALLOT, *sm.* a bale, package. See *balle* (1).—Der. *balloter*, originally to vote by means of *ballottes*, little balls; still used in that sense by Montaigne: *Le peuple n'eut pas le cœur de prendre les ballottes en main*; hence *ballottage*.

† **Balourd**, *sm.* a dolt, dullard; introd. in 16th cent. from *It.* *balordo* (§ 25).—Der. *balourdise*.

Balsamine, *sf.* the balsam; from *L.* *balsamius*.

Balsamique, *adj.* balsamic; from *L.* *balsamicus*, from *balsamum*, balsam, balm.

† **Balustre**, *sm.* a balustrade, banisters; introd. in 16th cent. from *It.* *balauastro* (§ 25).—Der. *balustrade*, answering to *It.* *balaustrata* (§ 25).

† **Balzan**, *sm.* a white-footed horse; introd. in 16th cent. from *It.* *balzano* (§ 25).

† **Bambin**, *sm.* a babe; introd. in 16th cent. from *It.* *bambino* (§ 25).

† **Bamboche**, *sf.* a puppet; from *It.* *bamboccio* (§ 25).

† **Bambou**, *sm.* bamboo; a Hindu word, introd. from India by travellers (§ 31).

BAN, *sm.* ban, a proclamation, ordinance; of Germ. origin, from *O. H. G.* *bannan*, to ordain, publish a decree or sentence (§ 20). As a feudal term the *four à ban* or *four banal* is the oven at which all vassals were bound to bake their bread, by *ban* of their lord: there were also *moulins banaux*, *puits banaux*, i. e. mills and wells to which all persons subject to a seignorial jurisdiction or *ban* were bound to go; hence the origin of the word *banal*; meaning (1) what is used by all alike; and then by a natural transition, (2) that which is well known to all, vulgar, without originality. The expression *rompre son ban* signifies lit. to break the command, or *ban*, imposed on

one. *Ban* in certain cases has taken the special sense of a sentence of banishment, and in the phrase *mettre au ban*, the actual sense of banishment. In *O. Fr.* *bannir* (which must be connected with a form *bannire* for *bannare**, just as *baiulare* has produced *bailler* and *baillir*) had a compd. *forbannir* (*for*=*hors*, and *bannir*), a reminiscence of which remains in the word *forban*, q. v. From the word *ban*, in sense of permission, comes *bandon*, permit, whence the phrase *à bandon*=in liberty, whence *abandonner*, q. v.

BANAL, *adj.* common, vulgar. See *ban*.—Der. *banalité*.

† **Banane**, *sf.* a banana; introd. from India by travellers (§ 31).—Der. *bananier*.

BANC, *sm.* a bench; from *O. H. G.* *banc* (§ 20). *Banc* is a doublet of *banque*, q. v.—Der. *banquet* (cp. the Germ. *tafel*, which means both table and feast), *banquette*.

BANCAL, *adj.* bandy-legged. Origin unknown.

BANDE, *sf.* a band, strip (of stuff), from *O. H. G.* *band* (§ 20).—Der. *bandeau* (formerly *bandel*, whence *bandellette*), -er, -age, -agiste.

BANDE, *sf.* a troop, band; from Germ. *bande* (§ 20).

† **Banderole**, *sf.* a streamer, pennant; introd. in 16th cent. from *It.* *banderuola* (§ 25).

† **Bandière**, *sf.* a banner, streamer; introd. in 16th cent. from *It.* *bandiera* (§ 25). *Bandière* is a doublet of *banniere*, q. v.

† **Bandit**, *sm.* a bandit; introd. in 16th cent. from *It.* *bandito* (§ 25). *Bandit* is a doublet of *banni*.

† **Bandolier**, *sm.* a brigand, highwayman; from the Sp. *bandolero* (§ 26).

† **Bandoulière**, *sf.* (1) a bandoleer, (2) a shoulder belt; introd. in 16th cent. from *It.* *bandoliera* (§ 25).

BANLIEUE, *sf.* suburbs, precincts; in customary Lat. *banleuca**, from *leuca* (a league) and *ban*. *Leuca* had, in medieval Lat., the sense not only of a league, but of an indefinite extent of territory: it is found with this meaning in the Capitularies of Charles the Bald, and also in this mod. Fr. word *banlieue*. *Banlieue*, properly the extent of *ban*, is the territory within which a *ban* is of force (for the etymology see *ban* and *lieue*), and thence a territory subject to one jurisdiction.

BANNE, *sf.* an awning, tilt (of a wagon);

- from L. *benna** (a car of osier), noticed by Festus as a word of Gaulish origin.
- BANNIERE**, *sf.* a banner, dim. of a radical *ban**, from Low Lat. *bandum*, meaning a flag; der. from Germ. *band*. *Bannière* is a doublet of *bandière*, *q. v.*—Der. *banneret*.
- BANNIR**, *va.* to banish. See *ban*.—Der. *bannissement*.
- † **Banque**, *sf.* a bank; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *banca* (§ 25). *Banque* is a doublet of *banc*, *q. v.*—Der. *banquier*.
- † **Banqueroute**, *sf.* bankruptcy; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *bancarotta* (§ 25).—Der. *banqueroutier*.
- BANQUET**, *sm.* a banquet. A dim. of *banc*, *q. v.*—Der. *banqueteur*.
- BAPTÊME**, *sm.* baptism; formerly *baptisme*; from L. *baptisma*. For *i = e* see § 72; for loss of *s* see § 148.
- Baptiser**, *va.* to baptize; from L. *baptizare*.
- Baptismal**, *adj.* baptismal; from late Lat. *baptismalis**.
- Baptistère**, *sm.* a baptistery; from L. *baptisterium*.
- BAQUET**, *sm.* a tub, trough. A dim. of *bac*, *q. v.*
- Baragouin**, *sm.* jargon, gibberish; originally used of the Lower-Breton language, now of any unintelligible speech. A word of hist. origin (see § 33). *Baragouin*, written by Rabelais *baragoin*, is formed from two Breton words *bara* (bread) and *gwin* (wine), words which occurred most often in conversation between the Lower-Bretons and the French, and so applied by the latter as a nickname to the Breton tongue.—Der. *baragouiner*, -age.
- † **Baraque**, *sf.* a barrack; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *baracca* (§ 25).
- BARATTER**, *va.* to churn. Origin unknown.—Der. *baratte* (verbal subst.).
- † **Barbacane**, *sf.* a barbican; introd. from the East by the Crusaders, like many other military terms (§ 30). *Barbacane* (originally *barbaquane* in Joinville) is the transcription of the Ar. *barbak-khaneh* (a rampart).
- Barbare**, *adj.* barbarous; from L. *barbarus*.—Der. *barbarie*, -isme.
- BARBE**, *sf.* a beard; from L. *barba*.—Der. *barbet*, *barbillon*, *barbiche*, *barbelé*, *barbier*, *barbu*, *barbue*, *barber*, *barbouiller*, *q. v.*
- BARBEAU**, *sm.* a barbel. O. Fr. *barbel*, from *barbellus*, dim. of *barbus*. For *ellus = eau* see § 282. Another dim. of *barbus* is *barbillon*.
- † **Barbon**, *sm.* a greybeard, old dotard; introd. in 16th cent. from Sp. *barbon* (§ 26).
- BARBOTER**, *vn.* to dabble, muddle. Origin unknown.—Der. *barboteur*, *barbote*.
- BARBOUILLER**, *va.* to daub, besmear. Origin uncertain.—Der. *débarbouiller*, *barbouillage*, *barbouilleur*.
- † **Barcarolle**, *sf.* a barcarole; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *barcarola* (song of the Venetian gondoliers, § 25). *Barcarolle* is a doublet of *barquerolle*.
- BARD**, *sm.* a litter. O. Fr. *bar*, a word of Germ. origin, from O. H. G. *bāra* (a barrow). The final *d* is epenthetic.—Der. *barlder*, *bard-eur*, *débarder* (to discharge a load), *débardeur* (properly a workman who unloads wood). The dress of the *débardeur* introduced into fancy balls has given the word a fresh sense.
- BARDE**, *sf.* (1) horse-armour, (2) hin slices of bacon with which woodcocks or partridges are larded. Origin unknown.—Der. *barlder*, *bardeau*.
- Barde**, *sm.* a bard; from L. *bardus*, a word constructed in late Lat. from either Celtic *bars*, or Scand. *bard*.
- BARGUIGNER**, *vn.* to hesitate, haggle. bargain. Origin unknown.
- BARIL**, *sm.* a barrel. Origin unknown.—Der. *barillet*.
- BARIOLER**, *va.* to variegate; from L. *bis-regulare** (to stripe with divers colours). *Régulāre*, which becomes *re-ulare* by the regular dropping of the medial *g* (see Hist. Gram. p. 82), and *ri-ulare* by change of *eu* into *iu* (see § 60), produced O. Fr. *riuler*, changed into *rioler* by the ordinary transformation of *u* into *o* before a liquid (see § 93). *Riolé* in Ambroise Paré is used in the sense of fleckled, spotted. For *bis = ba* see § 68, and for the loss of the *s* see § 148. For the meaning and form of the word, see *bis*.—Der. *bariolage*.
- BARILONG**, *adj.* twice as long as broad, parallelogram-shaped; from L. *bis-longus*. For *i = a* see § 68; for the unusual change of *s = r* see Hist. Gram. p. 57. There was an O. Fr. form *belong*. See also *bis*.
- Baromètre**, *sm.* a barometer; a word formed by the learned by the help of the two Gr. words *βαρος* and *μέτρον*.
- BARON**, *sm.* a baron. Origin unknown.—Der. *baronne*, *baronnage*, *baronnet*, *baronnie*.
- † **Baroque**, *adj.* (1) irregular-shaped, (2) whimsical, odd. Originally a jeweller's term (a *baroque* pearl was one not spherical, of a

strange shape), it soon was much extended in sense, and was applied to the shape of different objects (as furniture, houses, etc.), then to intellectual qualities (*une pensée baroque* = a whimsical thought). *Baroque* was introd. in 16th cent. from Sp. *barruco*, and Port. *barroco*, in connection with the pearl trade (§ 26).

† **Barque**, *sf.* a bark; not found in Fr. before the 16th cent.: from L. *barca* (a little boat, in Isidore of Seville) through the intermediate Sp. or It. forms *barca*, these two nations on the Mediterranean having provided the Fr. language with many seafaring terms. The form *barque* proves that the word did not come direct from Lat. to Fr., for *barca* would have produced *barche*, as *arca* came to *arche*. *Barque* is a doublet of *barge*, *barche*.—Der. *embarquer*, *embarcation*, *débarquer*, *-ement*.

Barquerolle, *sf.* a little boat: see *barcarolle*, its doublet.

BARRE, *sf.* a bar. Low Lat. *barra*, from Celt. *bar* (§ 19).—Der. *barreau*, (properly a little bar: this law term designates the enclosure, divided off by railings from the rest of the hall, reserved for barristers) *barrière*, *barrer*, *barrage*.

BARRETTE, *sf.* a cap, bonnet; from L. *birretum**, a word found in the 6th cent. meaning a cap: the phrase 'birreto auriculari' is in a Chartulary of A.D. 532. For *i = a* see § 68. *Barrette* is a doublet of *birèt*, *q. v.*

† **Barricade**, *sf.* a barricade; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *barricata* (§ 25).—Der. *barricader*.

BARRIÈRE, *sf.* a barrier, fence. See *barre*.

BARRIQUE, *sf.* a barrel, cask. Origin unknown.

Baryton, *sm.* barytone; from Gr. *βαρύτονος*.

BAS, (1) *adj.* low; from L. *bassus* (in Isidore of Seville, and stated by Papias to = *curtus*, *humilis*). A word clearly belonging to the popular Roman speech.—Der. *bassesse*, *basset*, *basson*, *baïsser*, *abaisser*, *rabaisser*, *rabais*. (2) *sm.* a stocking; abbrev. from the phrase *bas de chausses*, used formerly in contradistinction from *haut de chausses*.

Basalte, *sm.* basalt; from L. *basaltes*.—Der. *basaltique*.

BASANE, *sf.* sheep-leather, used for book-binding. Origin unknown.—Der. *basaner*, *basané*.

BASCULE, *sf.* poise, balance. Origin unknown.

Base, *sf.* a basis, foundation; from L. *basis*.—Der. *baser*.

Basilie, *sm.* a basilisk; from L. *basiliscus*.

Basilique, *sf.* a basilica; from L. *basilica*. *Basilique* is a doublet of *basoche*, *q. v.*

BASOCHE, *sf.* a legal tribunal, which in the middle ages had cognisance of difficulties and disputes between the Clerks of the Parliament; from L. *basilica*. **Basil**-(i)ca contrd. into **basil'**ca (§ 51), became *baselche* (for *c = ch* see § 126), then *basouche* (by softening of *l* into *u*, see § 157), and thence the modern *basoche*, which seems at first sight very unlike the primitive Lat. word. The expression *Clerc de la Basoche de Paris*, simply meant a clerk of the tribunal of Paris: these clerks were styled *clerks basilicains*, and in popular language *basochiens*, a word answering exactly to *basilicanus**. *Basoche* is a doublet of *basilique*.

Basque, *sf.* a skirt. Origin unknown.

Basquine, *sf.* a petticoat; from Sp. *basquina* (§ 26).

Basse, *sf.* (Mus.) bass. See *bas*.

BASSIN, *sm.* a basin. O. Fr. *bacin* and *bachin*, from L. *bacchinnon** (a vessel), which Gregory of Tours cites as a word of rustic use: 'Pateræ quas vulgo *bacchinnon* vocant.' For the passage from *ch* to *c* see § 135; for soft *c = s* see § 129.—Der. *bassinier*, *bassinnet*, *bassinnoire*.

† **Bastide**, *sf.* a country house; from Prov. *bastida*, partic. subst. of Prov. vb. act. *bastir*, answering to Fr. *bâtir* (§ 24). *Bastide* is a doublet of *bâtie*, *q. v.*

BASTILLE, *sf.* a fortress, Bastille. See *bâtir*.

BASTINGAGES, *sm.* netting. Origin unknown.

† **Bastion**, *sm.* a bastion; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *bastione* (§ 25).

† **Bastonnade**, *sf.* a bastinado; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *bastor* *uaga* (§ 25), as were many other terms of military discipline. [Littré attributes it to the Sp. *bastonada*.] *Bastonnade* is a doublet of O. Fr. *batonnée*.

BÂT, *sm.* a pack-saddle. O. Fr. *bast*, from L. *bastum*, a word of common Lat.: 'Sagma,' says a gloss-writer, 'sella quam vulgus *bastum* vocat, super quo componuntur sarcinae.' For *ast = ât* see § 148.—Der. *bâter*.

BATAILLE, *sf.* a battle; from L. *batalia*, a word which in common Lat. answered to the Class. Lat. *pugna*. The testimony of

Cassiodorus is positive: 'Quae vulgo *batalia* dicuntur exercitationes militum significant.' For *-alia* = *-aille* see § 278.—Der. *batailler*, *batailleur*.

† **BATAILLON**, *sm.* a battalion; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *battaglione* (§ 25).

BATARD, *sm.* a bastard. For *ast* = *ât* see § 148; for the affix *-ard* see § 196. For other details see M. G. Paris, *Histoire poétique de Charlemagne*, p. 441.—Der. *bâtardise*.

BATARDEAU, *sm.* a dyke, dam; dim. of O. Fr. *bastard* (a dyke). Origin unknown.

BATEAU, *sm.* a boat. O. Fr. *batel*; dim. of a root *bat*, which survived in Merov. Lat. *batus** (used in 7th cent. for a boat). This word, of Germ. origin, like most Fr. sea terms, comes from A.S. *bât* (§ 20). For *-el* = *-eau* see § 282.—Der. *batelage*, *batelet*, *batelier*.

BATELEUR, *sm.* a juggler, mountebank. Origin unknown.

† **Batifoler**, *vn.* to trifle, play; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *batifolle*, a rampart (and so = to play at fighting under the ramparts, § 25).

BÂTIR, *va.* to build. Origin unknown.—Der. *bâtiment*, *bâtisse*, *basille* (from the O. Fr. form *bastir*).

BÂTIR, *va.* to baste (of needlework), formerly *bastir*, of Germ. origin; O. H. G. *bestan* (to sew), § 20. For *ast* = *-ât* see § 148.

BÂTON, *sm.* a stick. O. Fr. *baston*. Origin unknown.—Der. *bâtonner*, *bâtonnier*.

BATTERIE, *sf.* a battery. See *battre*.

Battologie, *sf.* vain repetition; from Gr. *βαττολογία*.

BATTRE, *va.* to beat. O. Fr. *batre*, from L. *battere**, popular form of *batuere**. For the loss of the *t* see *coudre*; for loss of *ð* see § 51.—Der. *battant*, *battoir*, *batteur*, *batterie*, *battage*, *battement*, *battue* (partic. subst.), *abattre*, *rabattre*, *combattre* (whence *combat*, verbal subst.), *débatte* (whence *débat*, verbal subst.), *rebattre*, *rebattu*, *ébatte* (whence *ébat*, verbal subst.).

BAUDET, *sm.* an ass, donkey; a word of hist. origin (see § 33). In O. Fr. there was an adj. *baud*, originally *bald*, from O. H. G. *bald*, gay, pleased, content. (For *l* = *u*, see § 157.) This adj. *baud*, frequently used in O. Fr., survives in modern Fr. in the compd. *s'ebaudir*, to rejoice (= *être baud*).

Again, we know that in the middle ages there was developed, if not invented, a

great cycle of fables on the life and adventures of beasts, each personified under a special and significant name. Thus the Fox was *Maitre Renard* (lit. the cruel); the Bear was *Bernard*; the Ram, *Bilin*. The Ass, ever gay and content (the beast ever *baud*, as they said in the 11th cent.), received in that mythology the surname of *Maitre Baudet*, or *Baudouin* (both names dim. of *baud*). This soubriquet stuck to the Ass, which is still nicknamed in Fr. *Baudet*, 'the sprightly,' just as the Fox still goes by the name of *Reynard*.

BAUDRIER, *sm.* a baldric, shoulder-belt; from L. *baltērārius**, deriv. of *balteus*. *Balt(ē)rārius* loses its *ð*, see § 52; it then becomes *bandrier* by changing (1) *-arius* into *-ier* (see § 198), (2) *tr* into *dr* (see § 117), (3) *al* into *au* (see § 157).

The present sense of *bandrier* is not earlier than the 14th cent. In the 12th cent., to designate the soldier's shoulder-belt, the word *bandré* was adapted (from *balteratus*, deriv. from *balteus*), and the maker of these *bandrs* was called a *bandrier*. This distinction, well marked in the early middle ages, became obliterated in the 14th cent., which in its ignorance gave the name of the thing made to the maker (just as it was thought that *Piræus* was the name of a man). We have seen a similar example of confusion between *aragne* and *araignée*, q. v. See also § 198.

BAUDRUCHE, *sf.* goldbeater's skin. Origin unknown.

BAUGE, *sf.* a lair. Origin unknown.

BAUME, *sm.* balm, balsam. O. Fr. *bausme*, from L. *balsānum*. *Bals(a)mum* first lost its *ð* (§ 51); then *balsānum* produced O. F. *bausme* by change of *al* into *au* (see § 157). For the loss of *s* in *balsme* see § 148.—Der. *baumier*, *embaumer*.

BAVARD, *adj.* talkative. See *bave*.—Der. *bavarder*, *-age*, *-erie*.

BAVE, *sf.* drivel, slaver, foam; an onomatopoeic word.—Der. *bavette*, *baveux*, *bavard*, *bavure*, *baver*.

BAVOLET, *sm.* head-dress of a country lass, curtain (of a bonnet). Origin unknown.

BAYER, *vn.* to gape. O. Fr. *baer*, Prov. *badar*, It. *badare*; from L. *badare** (in Isidore of Seville = to gape). For loss of medial *d* see § 120; for *-are* = *-er* see § 263. Another form of *baer* is *beer*, by change of atonic *a* into *e* (§ 54). This O. Fr. verb is lost, though it has left its pres. part. *béant*.—The Prov. *badar* had

two deriv. *badaud* and *badin* (q. v.) which have got footing in modern Fr.

† **Bazar**, *sm.* a bazaar; introd. by travellers from the East (§ 30). Ar. *bāzar*, a market.

BÉANT (p. pres. of *béer* or *bayer*), *adj.* gaping. See *bayer*.

Béat, *smf.* a devotee, bigot; from L. *beatus*.—Der. *béatitude*, *béatifique*, *béatifier*, *béatification*.

BEAU, *adj.* fine, beautiful. O. Fr. *bel*; from L. *bellus*. For *l=u* see § 157.—Der. *bellatre*, *embellir*.

BEAUCOUP, *adv.* much; from *beau* and *coup*, q. v. The O. Fr. phrase was more often *grant coup* than *beaucoup*: *Le roi eut grant coup de la terre du comte*, says Joinville. This sense of great is to be seen in other phrases, as *un beau mangeur*.

BEAUFILS, *sm.* a stepson, son-in-law; from *beau* and *fil*, q. v. In O. Fr. the word *fillastre* was used to designate this relation; as, however, the termination *-astre* (§ 199) had a depreciatory sense, the medieval usage of *beau* as a term of endearment recommended it as a substitute. So also with *beau-frère* (O. Fr. *sororge*), *belle-mère* (*marastre*), *beau-père* (*parastre*).

BEAU-FRÈRE, *sm.* a brother-in-law; from *beau* and *frère*, q. v.

BEAU-PÈRE, *sm.* a father-in-law; from *beau* and *père*, q. v.

† **Beaupré**, *spn.* a bowsprit; from Engl. *bowsprit* (§ 28).

BEAUTÉ, *sf.* beauty. O. Fr. *belte*, originally *bellet*, from L. *bellitatem*. The *i* is dropped according to rule (§ 52); the word then becomes *beauté* by changing (1) *el* into *eau* (§ 157), (2) *-atem* into *-é* (§ 230).

BEC, *sm.* a beak, bill; from L. *beccus**, a word quoted by Suetonius as of Gaulish origin. For *cc=c* cp. § 129.—Der. *becqueter*, *bécasse*, *bequille* (properly *canne à bec*).

Bécarre, *sm.* B natural, thence a musical natural; a transcription of the abbreviation B♮. This was formerly called *B carré*: B being Si in the scale of La, was called *B carré* (i. e. = B *dur*, hard B) when in its natural tone, as distinguished from *B mol* (i. e. soft B, or B♭).

BÉCASSE, *sf.* a woodcock. See *bec*.—Der. *bécassine*.

BÈCHE, *sf.* a spade; from L. *becca**, fem. form of *becus*. For *-ca=-che* see § 126.—Der. *bécher*.

BEDAINE, *sf.* a paunch. Origin unknown.

BÉDEAU, *sm.* a beadle. O. Fr. *bedel*, a word of Germ. origin, from O. H. G. *buil*, a herald, crier (§ 20).

BEFFROI, *sm.* a belfry. O. Fr. *berfroï*, in Low Lat. *berfrédus**. For *ø=oi* see § 63; for *r=f* by assimilation see § 168. This word, of Germ. origin, like most terms of military art in the middle ages (§ 20), comes from M. H. G. *bervrit*, a watch-tower.

BÉGAYER, *vn.* to stammer. See *bègue*.—Der. *bégayement*.

BÈGUE, *adj.* stammering. Origin unknown.—Der. *bégayer*.

BÉGUEULE, *sf.* a haughty disdainful woman, a prude. O. Fr. *béguuele*, or *gueule bée*. For the etymology see under *gueule* and *bayer*: *bée* is the past partic. of *béer*, see *bayer*. *Avoir la gueule bée*, or *être gueule bée*, is properly to remain *bouche béante*, open-mouthed: *béguuele* formerly indicated folly, now prudery.

Béguin, *sm.* a Béguine's head-dress (the Béguines are a Neth. religious order); a word of hist. origin (§ 33).—Der. *embéguiner*, *béguinage*, *béguine*.

BÉIGNET, *sm.* a fritter. Origin unknown.

BÉJAUNE, *sm.* (1) a nias hawk, (2) a ninny. O. Fr. *becjaune*, a form which makes the deriv. quite plain. See *bec* and *jaune*.

BEL, *adj.* fair. See *beau*.

† **Belandre**, *sf.* a bilander, an English or Dutch word, signifying a flat-bottomed coasting vessel.

BÉLER, *vn.* to bleat; from L. *balāre*. For *a=e* see § 54. The form *belare* for *balare* is to be found in Varro.—Der. *bèlement*.

BÉLETTE, *sf.* a weasel; dim. of O. Fr. *bele*. For dim. in *-ette* see § 281. The O. Fr. *bele* is Lat. *bella*; *belette* is therefore *la jolie petite bête* (the pretty little beast). While speaking (§ 15) of these popular metaphors, we remarked that their characteristic feature was that they were never isolated, but occurred side by side in several European languages. This is true also of this word: in Dan. the weasel is called *den skjønne* (the pretty); in Bavarian *schönthierlein* (the pretty little beast); cp. also O. Eng. *fairy*.

BÉLIER, *sm.* a ram, bell-wether. The Neth. *bell* (a bell) produced Low Lat. *bella*, and in Fr. *bele* (a little bell), which has gone without leaving a trace of itself, though its existence is revealed by the word *belière*, q. v., der. from it, and by *belier*, which

rightly means 'he who bears the bell.' We know the custom of fastening a bell to a ram's neck, as a signal for the flock and the shepherd. Thence by a metaphor common in Europe it comes to designate the ram. In Eng. *bellwether*; in Neth. *belhamel*; and lastly, in several Fr. provinces the *belier* is simply the belled-sheep, thus confirming the deriv. given.

BÉLIÈRE, *sf.* a clapper-ring. See *bilier*.

BÉLÎTRE, *sm.* a scoundrel. Origin unknown.

† **Belladone**, *sf.* belladonna; from It. *belladonna* (§ 25). *Belladonna* is a doublet of *belle dame*.

Belligérant, *adj.* belligerent; from L. *belligerantem*.

Belliqueux, *adj.* warlike; from L. *bellicosus*.

† **Belvédère**, *sm.* a belvedere; introd. in 16th cent., with many other archit. terms, from It. *belvedere*, which means strictly 'a beautiful view,' a spot where one gets a fine view (§ 25). *Belvédère* is a doublet of *beau voir*.

Bémol, *sm.* (Mus.) (1) B flat, (2) a flat (in music). See *bi-carre*.

† **Bénédictité**, *sm.* a grace, a blessing; a Lat. word signifying 'bless ye.'

Bénédictin, *sm.* a Benedictine, monk of the Order of S. Benedict.

Bénédiction, *sf.* benediction; from L. *benedictionem*.

Bénéfice, *sm.* a benefit; from L. *beneficium*.—Der. *beneficiaire*, -er.

BENÊT, *adj.* silly, simple; *sm.* a simpleton; from L. *benedictus*. This metaphor, which may seem strange, is quite correct; the Gospel says that the Kingdom of Heaven belongs to the 'poor in spirit,' who are the blessed (*benedicti*) of God; thence the word *benedictus* came to be used for the simple, thence for the silly. For change of *et* into *t* see § 129, and loss of medial *d* see § 120; hence *bînet*, which by contraction took two forms *bînit* and *benêt*. The same metaphor is to be found in the Engl. and Fr. *innocent*. Cp. the Germ. *selig*. *Benêt* is a doublet of *benoît*.

Bénévole, *adj.* benevolent; from L. *benefolus*.

Bénignité, *sf.* benignity; from L. *benignitatem*.

BÉNIN, *adj.* benign; from L. *benignus*. For *gn* = *n* see *assiner* and § 131.

BÉNIR, *va.* to bless. O. Fr. *benêir*, It. *benedire*; from L. *benedicere*. *Benedicere*, contrd. to *benedicere* after the

rule of Lat. accent (§ 51), became *bînit* (1) by changing *er* into *r*, as in *facere*, *faire* (Hist. Gram. p. 82), a change which is usually accompanied by the formation of a diphthong in front of the preceding vowel; (2) by loss of the medial *d* (§ 120), and becoming *benêir*, a form found in 11th cent. in the Chanson de Roland, which leads us on to the mod. form. *Bênir* is a doublet of *bien dire*.—Der. *bînit*, *benitier*. For the gram. distinction between *bênite* and *bénie* see Hist. Gram. p. 150. *Bênit* is a doublet of *benêt*, *benoît*.

BÉQUILLE, *sf.* a crutch. See *bec*.

BÉRCAIL, *sm.* a sheepfold; from L. *berbēcālia**, for *vorvecalia**; *borbecem* for *vorvecem* being found in the 1st cent. For *v* = *b* see § 140. The *ō* is dropped after the rule given in § 52; and *berbēcālia* became *bercail* by reduction of *be* to *e* after assimilation (see § 168) and the change of *-alia* into *-ail* (see § 278).

BERCEAU, *sm.* a cradle. See *bercer*.

BERCER, *va.* to rock, lull. Origin unknown.

† **Béret**, *berret*, *sm.* a beretto, flat cap, introd. from Béarn patois (*berreto*); from L. *birretum**, found in a 6th-cent. MS. *Béret* is a doublet of *barrette*.

† **Bergamote**, *sf.* a bergamot pear; introd. from Port. *bergamota* (§ 26).

BERGE, *sf.* a bank (of a ditch). Origin unknown.

BERGER, *sm.* a shepherd; from L. *vervecarius*, *berbēcarius*, which was *bercarius* in the 5th cent. and even earlier. *Verv(ō)cārius* loses its *ō* after the rule given in § 52. *Vervecarius* became *berger* by changing (1) *v* into *b*, see § 140; (2) by loss of non-medial *v*, *vervēcarius*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81; (3) by *c* = *g*, see § 129; (4) *-arius* = *-ier*, see § 198.—Der. *bergerie*.

Berline, *sf.* a berlin; a carriage first introd. at Berlin, a word of historic origin (§ 33).

BERLUE, *sf.* dimness of sight; properly a condition of the eyes which makes people see the same objects repeated, or even fictitious objects; der. indirectly from L. *bis-lucere*. For *bis* = *ber* see *barioler*, and *bis*; the relation between *lue* and *luer*, *luire*, is clear. A softened form of *berlue* is *bellue* (for *r* = *l* see § 154), of which the dim. is *beluette*, a spark, now *bluette*, q. v.

† **Berne**, *sf.* the bench or passage under the sloping bank of a fortification or canal; from Germ. *berme* (§ 27).

BERNER, *va.* to toss in a blanket. O. Fr.

berne, a garment, cloth. Similarly the Romans used the subst. *sagatio*, as they tossed persons in a *sagum* (military cloak). Origin unknown.

BÉRYL, *sm.* a beryl; from L. *beryllus*.

BESACE, *sf.* a beggar's double wallet. It. *bisaccia*, from L. *bisaccia* (used by Petronius for a wallet with a pouch at either end). For *i=e* see § 71; for *-cia=ce* see § 244.

BESAIGRE, *adj.* doubly acid; from *bis* and *aigre*, *q. v.*

BESAIGUE, *sf.* a double axe, bill; from *bis* and *aiguë*, *q. v.*

BESANT, *sm.* a bezant. Prov. *bezan*, It. *bizante*, originally meaning a gold coin, struck by the Eastern Emperors, from L. *byzantius**, *sc. nummus* (coin of Byzantium). For *y=ie* see § 71.

BESICLES, *sf. pl.* spectacles. O. Fr. *bericle*, meaning crystal, or spectacles; from *beryculus*, *beryculus**, *dim. of L. beryllus* (used in both senses in medieval writers). For *r=s* see § 154.

BESOGNE, *sf.* work, business. Origin unknown. *Besogne* is a doublet of *besoin*.—Der. *besogner*.

BESOIN, *sm.* need, desire. Origin unknown.—Der. *besoigneux*.

Bestiare, *sm.* a gladiator, *bestiarius*; from L. *bestiarius*.

Bestial, *adj.* bestial; from L. *bestialis*.—Der. *bestialité*, *bestialement*.

BESTIAUX, *sm. pl.* cattle; from L. *bestiālia*. For *i=u* see *agneau*.

Bestiole, *sf.* a small beast, a ninny; from L. *bestiola*.

BÉTAIL, *sm.* cattle; from L. *bestialia*. For loss of *s* see § 148; for *-alia=-ail* see § 278.

BÊTE, *sf.* a beast. O. Fr. *beste*, from L. *bestia*. For *est=ét* see § 148.—Der. *bêteise*, *abêtir*, *embêter*.

BÉTOINE, *sf.* (Bot.) betony; from L. *betonica*, cited by Lat. authors as a word of Gaulish origin. *Betonica* loses its two short syllables under the influence of the Lat. accent, see §§ 50, 51, and the Lat. *o* becomes *oi* by the attraction of the subsequent *i*; see *chanoine* and *Hist. Gram.* p. 52.

† **Béton**, *sm.* bitumen; from Prov. *betun*, L. *bitumen* (§ 24). *Béton* is a doublet of *bitume*.

BETTE, *sf.* (Bot.) beet; from L. *beta*. For *betterave*, beetroot (in 16th cent. so written), see *bette* and *rave*.

BEUGLER, *vn.* to low, bellow; from L. *buculare**, to low like an ox, from *buculus*, in Columella. **Buc(û)lâre**, regularly contrd. into **buc'lare** (see § 52), produced *beugler* by change of *ol* into *gl*, see *aigle*; and of *u* into *eu*, a change found in *fluvius*, *fleuve*.—Der. *beuglement*.

BEURRE, *sm.* butter; from L. *butyrum*. **Bútyrum** is regularly contrd. into **but'rum** (§ 51), and becomes *beurre* by changing (1) *u* into *eu*, see *beugler*; (2) *br* into *rr*, see § 168.—Der. *beurrier*.

BÉVUE, *sf.* a blunder, oversight; formerly *besvue*, a false view. *Cette fausse lumière est une bécvue de ses yeux*, says a 17th-cent. writer. This is the right meaning; an error springing from an optical illusion;—one has believed one saw something that had no existence, or had seen amiss, had *bévu*, seen double. For *bis=bé* see *bis*; for *vue* see *voir*.

† **Bézoard**, *sm.* a bezoar, in the 16th cent. *bezoar*; introd. from India through the Port. *bezuar* (§ 26).

BIAIS, *sm.* a slant, slope, bias; from L. *bifacem*, used by Isidore of Seville in the sense of squinting, of one who looks sidelong. For loss of *f* see *antienne*; for *a=ai* see § 54.—Der. *biaiser*.

Biberon, *sm.* a sucking-bottle, a toper; a bastard word formed from *bibere* and the suffix *-on*, like *forgeron* from *forger* (§ 231).

Bible, *sf.* the Bible; from L. *biblia*, which from Gr. *βιβλία*, collection of sacred books.—Der. *biblique*.

Bibliographie, *sf.* bibliography; from Gr. *βιβλίον* and *γραφή*.—Der. *bibliographe*, *bibliographique*.

Bibliomanie, *sf.* bibliomania; from Gr. *βιβλίον* and *μανία*.—Der. *bibliomane*.

Bibliophilie, *sm.* a lover of books; from Gr. *βιβλίον* and *φίλος*.

Bibliothèque, *sf.* a library; from Gr. *βιβλιοθήκη*.—Der. *bibliothécaire*.

BIBUS, *sm.* a term of reproach, used only in the phrase *de bibus*, of no value. Origin unknown.

BICHE, *sf.* a doe; used also as a term of endearment. Origin unknown.

† **Bicoque**, *sf.* an ill-fortified place, thence a little paltry town, a hovel; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *bicozza* (§ 25).

BIDET, *sm.* a nag, pony. Origin unknown.

BIDON, *sm.* a jug, can. Origin unknown.

BIEF, *sm.* a mill-race. See *biez*.

BIEILLE, *sf.* a connecting rod. Origin unknown.

BIEN, *adv.* well, *sm.* good; from L. *bēne*. For *ē=ie* see § 56.—Der *bien-être*, *bien-faire*, *bienfaisant*, *bienfaisance* (a word not invented by the Abbé de Saint Pierre, or by Stanislaus Lecziński, as has been said, but brought into fashion by them), *bienfait*, *bienfaiteur*, *bienheureux*, *bienséant*, *bientôt*, *bienveillant*, *bienvenu*, *bienvenue*.

Biennal, *adj.* biennial; from L. *biennalis*.

BIENSÉANT, *adj.* becoming, proper; from *bien* and *séant* partic. of *séoir*, q. v.—Der. *bien-séance*.

BIENTÔT, *adj.* soon. See *tôt*.

BIENVEILLANT, *adj.* kind, benevolent; **MALVEILLANT**, *adj.* unkind, malevolent. One might believe, on a superficial examination of these words, that they were formed from *veillant*, partic. of *veiller*. This is not the case. The old form of these words is *bienveillant*, *malveillant*: *veillant* is the old pres. part. of *vouloir*, q. v., and *bien-mal-veillant* are simply = *voulant le bien*, *voulant le mal*. This origin is proved by It. *benivolente*; had the word been formed from *veiller*, the It. form would have been *bene vegliante*; hence it is clear that *vouloir* is the true original of the words.—Der. *bienveillance*, *malveillance*.

BIÈRE, *sf.* beer; a word both Celtic and Germanic; it comes however, in all probability, from O. H. G. *pior* (§ 20).

BIÈRE, *sf.* a bier; from O. H. G. *bûra*, a litter (§ 20).

BIÈVRE, *sm.* the beaver; from late L. *bībrum** ('castoreum, *bībrum*,' says the Schol. on Juvenal, Sat. 12). For *i=ē* see § 71; and then for *ē=ie* see § 56; for *b=v* see § 113. *Bībrum* has become *bièvre* just as *febrim* becomes *fièvre*.

BIEZ, (*bief*) *sm.* a mill-race. O. Fr. *bied*, Low L. *bedum*; of Germ. origin, from O. H. G. *beti*, the bed of a water-course (§ 20).

BIFFER, *va.* to strike out, erase. Origin unknown.

† **Bifteck**, *sm.* a beefsteak; a word introd. into the Fr. language after the invasions of 1814, 1815; corruption of Engl. *beefsteak* (§ 28).

Bifurquer, *vn.* to fork; from L. *bifurcus*; through a verb *bifurcare**, of which the p. part. exists in Wiclif's 'bifurcati canonici.'—Der. *bifurcation*.

Bigame, *adj.* bigamous; from L. *bigamus*.—Der. *bigamic*.

† **Bigarade**, *sf.* a bitter orange; from Prov. *bigarrat* (§ 24). Origin unknown.

Bigarrer, *va.* to streak, chequer; a word which does not seem to be old in the Fr. language. Origin unknown.—Der. *bigarrure*. **BIGLE**, *adj.* squint-eyed. Origin unknown.—Der. *bigler*.

BIGORNE, *sf.* a beaked anvil; from L. *bi-cornis*. For *o=g* see § 129.

BIGOT, *adj.* bigoted; *sm.* a bigot. Origin unknown.—Der. *bigotisme*, *bigoterie*.

BIJOU, *sm.* a jewel, trinket. Origin unknown.—Der. *bijoutier*, *bijouterie*.

† **Bilan**, *sm.* a balance-sheet; introd. in 16th cent., with many other commercial terms, from It. *bilancio* (§ 25). *Bilan* is a doublet of *balance*, q. v.

BILBOQUET, *sm.* cup and ball. Origin unknown.

Bile, *sf.* bile; from L. *bilis*.—Der. *bilieux*.

† **Bill**, *sm.* a bill; an Engl. word introd. soon after the Restoration into French parliamentary language (§ 28). *Bill* is a doublet of *bulle*.

BILLARD, *sm.* billiards. See *billé*.

BILLE, *sf.* a ball. Origin unknown.—Der. *billard*.

BILLE, *sf.* a log of wood, ready to be sawn into planks; from Celt. (Irish *billé*, a tree trunk, § 19).—Der. *billot*.

Billet, *sm.* a note, billet. The form *billa* is found in medieval Lat. parallel to Class. Lat. *bulia*; of this word *billet* is the dim.

BILLEVESEÉ, *sf.* nonsense, trash. Origin unknown.

Billion, *sm.* a billion, a thousand millions; a word formed in the 16th cent. on the base of the word *million*.

BILLON, *sm.* copper coin; a word traceable to the 13th cent. Origin unknown.—Der. *billonner*, -age.

BILLON, *sm.* a ridge made by the plough above the level of a field.

BILLOT, *sm.* a block. See *bille*.

BIMBELOT, *sm.* a plaything, toy. Origin unknown.—Der. *bimbelotier*, -erie.

Binaire, *adj.* binary; from L. *binarius*.

BINER, *va.* to turn up the ground a second time; from L. *binare**, deriv. from *binus*.

Binocle, *sm.* binocle, double eye-glass; a faulty scientific word made since the beginning of this cent., from L. *bini-oculi* (*bin-ocli*, *bin-ocle*).

Binôme, *sm.* a binomial; from L. *bis* and Gr. *vopñ*.

Biographe, *sm.* a biographer; from two Gr. words, *bios* and *γράφειν*.—Der. *biographie*, -ique.

Bipède, *adj.* two-legged; from L. *bipedem*.
BIQUE, *sf.* a she-goat. Origin unknown.

Bis, *adv.* again, encore; a Lat. word *bis*, twice, used as a prefix in *bisaieul*, *bissac*, *biscuit*, etc. By changing *i* into *e* (see § 71) *bis* becomes *bes* in *besaigre*, *besaiguë*, *besace*, *q. v.*; and this is reduced to *bé* in *bévue*, *q. v.* By changing *s* into *r* (see *orfraie*) *bes* becomes *ber* in *berlue*, *q. v.*, and in *berouette*, which has been contrd. to *brouette*, *q. v.* *Ber* before *l* even assimilates its *r* into *l* (§ 168) as in *belluette*, later *bluette*, *q. v.* Lastly, in the two words *barlong*, *barioler*, *q. v.*, the prefix *ber* becomes *bar* by changing *e* into *a*, see *amender*.

Along with these changes of form has come an important change in sense; *bis* in passing into the Romance languages takes a bad sense, which affects the rest of the compound. Thus the Sp. *bis-ojo* (lit. two-eyed), Walloon *bes-temps* (lit. double-time or weather), It. *bis-cantare* (lit. to sing double), Cat. *bes-compte* (lit. double account), signify respectively, squinting, bad weather, to sing false, a false account. Similarly the Fr. *biscornu* (lit. two-horned), *bistorné* (lit. twice-bent), have taken the sense of crooked, queer, and deformed. So also with *bévue*, *berlue*, *q. v.*, which etymologically do not deserve the bad sense given them by the Fr. language.

BIS, *adj.* brown. Origin unknown.

BISAÏEUL, *sm.* a great-grandfather. See *bis* and *aïeul*.

† **Bisbille**, *sf.* bickering, jangling; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *bisbiglio* (§ 25).

BISCAYEN, *sm.* a long-barrelled musquet, invented in Biscay (§ 33). The name is still applied to the balls which fitted this firearm, though of a calibre no longer used.

BISCORNU, *adj.* strange, queer, crotchety. See *bis* and *cornu*.

BISCUII, *sm.* biscuit; from L. *bis coctus*.

For *oet* = *uit* see *attrait*.

BISE, *sf.* the north wind. Origin unknown.

BISEAU, *sm.* a slant, bevil. Origin unknown.

† **Bismuth**, *sm.* bismuth; from Germ. *bismuth* (§ 27). The ordinary form of the Germ. word is *wismuth*.

Bison, *sm.* a bison; from L. *bison*.

BISQUE, *sf.* odds. Origin unknown.

BISQUER, *vn.* to be vexed. Origin unknown.

Bissac, *sm.* a wallet; see *bis* and *sac*. Its doublet is *besace*, *q. v.*

Bissexté, *sm.* the bissextile (day); from L. *bissextus*, the 'double-sixth.' The Romans once in four years reckoned two sixth days

before the Kalends of March, so that there was a second sixth day, whence the name *bissextus*.—Der. *bissextile*.

Bistouri, *sm.* (Gurg.) a bistoury, knife-shaped instrument. Origin unknown.

BISTOURNER, *va.* to twist. See *bis* and *tourner*.

BISTRE, *sm.* bistre. Origin unknown.—Der. *bistrer*.

BITORD, *sm.* spun yarn; from L. *bis tortus*.

Bitume, *sm.* bitumen; from L. *bitumen*.
Bitume is a doublet of *béton*.

† **Bivouac**, *sm.* a bivouac, guard; originally *bivac*, from Germ. *beiwache*; introd. at the time of the Thirty Years' War (§ 27).—Der. *bivaquer*.

† **Bizarre**, *adj.* strange, capricious. It originally meant valiant, intrepid; then angry, headlong; lastly strange, capricious. From Sp. *bizarro*, valiant (§ 26).—Der. *bizarrerie*.

BLAFARD, *adj.* wan, pallid; of Germ. origin, from O. H. G. *blei-faro* (§ 20).

BLAIREAU, *sm.* a badger. O. Fr. *bléreau*, a form which shows the origin of the word better. *Bléreau* is a dim. of *blé*, the *bléreau* being rightly a little animal which feeds on corn, *blé*, *q. v.* See § 15 for such metaphors.

BLÄMER, *va.* to blame. O. Fr. *blasmer*, from L. *blasphemare* (used by Gregory of Tours in the sense of to blame); in the glossaries we find 'blasphemare, vituperare, reprehendere.' 'Tantummodo blasphemabatur a pluribus,' says Aymon the Monk, 'quod esset avaritiæ deditus.' For the loss of the *ð* see § 52. The medial consonant *ph*, between *s* and *m* is dropped, see Hist. Gram. p. 81; then *blasmare* gives us the O. Fr. *blasmer*, whence *blämer*. For *asm* = *im* see § 148; for *are* = *er* see § 263. *Blämer* is a doublet of *blasphémer*, *q. v.*

BLANC, *adj.* white; from O. H. G. *blanch* (§ 27).—Der. *blanchet*, *blancher*, *blanchâtre*, *blanchir*, *blanchissage*, *blanchisseur*, *blanquette*.

BLANQUETTE, *sf.* a blanket. See *blanc*.
Blanquette is a doublet of *blanchette*.

BLASER, *va.* to blunt, cloy, satiate. Origin unknown.

BLASON, *sm.* arms, coat of arms; in the 11th cent. a buckler, shield; then a shield with a coat of arms of a knight painted on it; lastly, towards the 15th cent. the coats of arms themselves. Origin unknown.—Der. *blasonner*.

Blasphémer, *va.* to blaspheme; from L. blasphemare. *Blasphemer* is a doublet of *blâmer*, *q. v.*—Der. *blasphème* (verbal subst.), *blasphémateur*.

BLATIER, *sm.* a corn-factor; from Low Lat. *bladarius**. The *d=t* is a very irregular change. For *arius* = *ier* see § 198. See *blé*.

Blatte, *sf.* a cockroach; from L. *blatta*.

BLÉ, *sm.* corn. O. Fr. *bled*, Prov. *blat*. Origin uncertain; prob. Low L. *bladum*, *abladium* (meaning corn harvested), from L. *ablātum** (the gathered in, harvest, in medieval texts). *Ablatum* is properly what has been gathered in and carried off: the metaphor is not unusual in the Indo-Germanic languages; thus Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, is lit. 'destined to be carried off, gathered'; the Germ. *herbst* means properly what is carried off. *Ablatum* becomes *blé*, (1) by *-atum* → *-é*, see § 201; (2) by loss of initial *a*, as in *adamantem*, *diamant*, Hist. Gram. p. 80.—Der. *blaireau* (*q. v.*), *blatier* (*q. v.*).

BLÊME, *adj.* wan, pale; of Germ. origin, from Scand. *blamaun* (bluish, livid) (§ 20).—Der. *blémir*.

BLESSER, *va.* to wound. Origin unknown.—Der. *blessure*.

BLETTE, *adj.* mellow, over-ripe. Origin unknown.

BLEUE, *adj.* blue; of Germ. origin, from O. H. G. *blao* (§ 20).—Der. *bleuir*, *bleuitre*, *bleuet*.

† **Blinde**, *sf.* sheeting; from Germ. *blende* (§ 27).—Der. *blinder*, *blindage*.

BLOC, *sm.* a block, lump; of Germ. origin, from O. H. G. *bloc* (§ 20).—Der. *bloquer*, *débloquer*.

† **Blockhaus**, *sm.* a block-house; introd. lately into the military art, from Germ. *blockhaus* (§ 27). *Blockhaus* is a doublet of *blocus*, *q. v.*

† **Blocus**, *sm.* a blockade, investment. A word introd. in the 16th cent., comes from the old Germ. form *blockhuis*, a little fort intended to block the communications of a besieged town (§ 27).

BLOND, *adj.* fair, light, flaxen. Origin unknown.—Der. *blondin*, *blondir*, *blonde*.

BLOQUER, *va.* to block. See *bloc*.

BLOTTIR (Se), *vpr.* to squat, cower, crouch; originally a term of falconry used of the falcon when it gathers itself up to roost on its perch (*blot*). From this special meaning the word gets (by one of those widenings of signification spoken of in § 12) the general sense of to gather oneself up, crouch. Origin unknown.

BLOUSE, (1) *sf.* pocket (in billiards). Origin unknown. (2) *sf.* a smock-frock, blouse. Origin unknown.

BLUET, *sm.* a cornflower. O. Fr. *bleuet*, dim. from *bleu*, *q. v.* For *eu* → *u* see § 90.

BLUETTE, *sf.* a spark (from hot iron, etc.), a literary trifle, *jeu d'esprit*. O. Fr. *beluette*, *belluette*, in Norm. patois *berluette*, dim. of *bellue* (see *berlue*). The prim. sense of *bluette* is a spark; thus Régner speaks of a great conflagration *qui naît d'une bluette*; hence metaph. (§ 13) a little poem is called a *bluette*, a passing spark of wit.

BLUTER, *va.* to bolt, sift (meal). O. Fr. *beluter*, *buleter*, originally *bureter*, to sift over the coarse cloth, *bure*, *q. v.* For *r=l* see § 154. As a confirmation of this origin, we find *buratere** in the sense of *bluter* in a Lat. work of the 11th cent.; also the It. use *buratello* as = *bluteau*, a bolter.—Der. *bluteau*, *blutoir*, *blutage*, *bluterie*.

Boa, *sm.* a boa-constrictor; the L. *boa**, said by S. Jerome to be a Dalmatian word, 'draco . . . quem gentili sermone *boas* vocant (Dalmatae)'; and Pliny speaks of it as a strange word (N. H. viii. 14) 'faciunt his fidem in Italia appellatae *bowae*'.

Bobèche, *sf.* a sconce, socket. Origin unknown.

Bobine, *sf.* a bobbin. Origin unknown.

BOCAGE, *sm.* a grove, thicket. O. Fr. *boscage*, Prov. *boscatge*, from L. *boscātum*, dim. of *boscum* (see *bois*). For *-aticum* → *-age* see § 248; for the loss of *s* see § 148.

† **Bocal**, *sm.* a wide-mouthed bottle; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *boccale* (§ 25).

BOUF, *sm.* an ox; from L. *bovem*. For *o=œu* see § 77; *v=f* (a rare change in Lat., though we find *parafredus* for *paraveredus* in the Germanic Laws), is found in Fr. (1) initial *v=f*, see § 140; and (2) for final *v=f*, see § 142.

BOHÈME, *sm.* a Bohemian, a vagabond; a word of historical origin (§ 33).

BOIRE, *va.* to drink; from L. *bibere*.

Bib(è)re, regularly contrd. into *bib're* (see § 51), has undergone two changes: (1) *br* into *r*, as in *scrib're*, *écrire*, § 168. (2) Accented *i* becomes *oi*, in the case of *i*, as in *fidem*, *foi*, § 68; in the case of *i*, as in *cervisia*, *cervoise*, § 69, note 2; in the case of *i* long by position, as in *dig'tus*, *doigt*, § 74. Atonic *i* becomes *oi*, when short, as in *plic'aire*, *ployer*, § 68; when long by nature, as in *vicinus*, *voisin*; when long by position, as in *piscionem*, *poisson*.—Der. *boite* (in the expression *être*

en boile, speaking of wine; strong partic. of *boire*, see *absoute*), *bu* (O. Fr. *beū*, contrd. from *bibūtus*, a barbarous form of the p.p. of *bibere*). For loss of medial *b* in *bi(b)utus* see § 113; for loss of final *t* see *aigu*; for *i = e* see § 71. This form, *bibūtus* for *bibitus* does not stand alone; we find *pendūtus*, in the *Lex Alaman.*; *battatus*, in a decree of A.D. 585; *redutatus*, in a chartulary of A.D. 796.

BOIS, *sm.* wood. Prov. *bosc*, It. *bosco*, in oldest Low Lat. *boscum*, *buscum*, meaning wood. Origin unknown. Cp. Engl. *bush*. For *u = oi* see § 88; for *so = s*, cp. *discus*, *daïs*.—Der. *boiser*, *deboiser*, *reboiser*, *boiserie*, *bouquet*.

BOISSEAU, *sm.* a bushel. O. Fr. *boissel*, from L. *bustellus**, dim. of *busta*, properly a vessel to measure grain; see *boite*. For *st = ss* see Hist. Gram. p. 73; for *u = oi* see § 88; for *-ellus = -eau* see § 282.

BOISSON, *sf.* a beverage, drink; from L. *bibitionem**. For loss of *b*, *bi(b)itionem* see § 113; for *-tionem = -sson* see § 232; for *i = oi* see § 68.

BOÎTE, *sf.* a box. O. Fr. *boïste*, which is successively *bossida*, *boxida*, in Lat. documents: when we reach the 9th cent. we find the original form *buxida*. *Buxida* is the Gr. *πύξιδας*. *Būxida*, after becoming *bōssida* by change of *x* into *ss* (see § 150), and of *u* into *o* (see § 94), is regularly contrd. into *bōss'da*. *Boss'da* becomes *boïste* by changing *o* into *oi*. See § 87; and final *d* into *t*, see § 121. For *ist = it* see § 148. *Boite* is a doublet of *buste*, q. v. *Boite* is also used for the socket or 'box' of a joint; a meaning preserved in such phrases as, *se deboïter un bras*, 'to put one's arm out,' i. e. of the socket; *emboïter un os*, 'to put a bone in'; *boïter*, to be malformed at the joints, i. e. to limp.—Der. *boïtier*, *boïter*.

BOÎTER, *vn.* to limp, halt. See *boite*.—Der. *boïteux*.

Bol, *sm.* a bolus, pill: from Gr. *βῶλος*.

+ **Bol**, *sm.* a bowl; from Engl. *bowl* (§ 28).

BOMBRANCE, *sf.* feasting, junketing. Origin unknown.

BOMBE, *sf.* a bomb. An onomatopoeic word, § 34.—Der. *bombarde*, *bombarder*, *bombardement*, *bomber*.

BOMBER, *va.* and *n.* to swell out. See *bombe*.

BON, *adj.* good; from L. *bonus*.—Der. *bon* (*sm.* a good thing, whence *abonner*, lit. *prendre un bon pour quelque chose*), *bonne* (*sf.*), *bonasse*, *bonifier*, *bonification*, *bonbon*, *bonbonnière*, *bonnement*.

+ **Bonace**, *sf.* a calm smooth sea; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *bonaccia* (§ 25).

BOND, *sm.* a bound. See *bondir*.

BONDE, *sf.* a sluice, floodgate; a word of Germ. origin, from Swab. *bunte* (§ 27).—Der. *bondon*, *bonder*, *débonder*.

BONDIR, *vn.* to bound, leap: this sense however is comparatively modern, and scarcely appears before the 16th cent. Originally it meant to resound, re-echo; in the *Chanson de Roland* the elephant of Charlemagne's nephew *bundist*, trumpeted, more loudly than all the others. *Bondir* comes from L. *bombitare**, with change of conjugation; see *ban*. *Bombitare*, contrd. into *bomb'tare* (§ 52), changes *bt* into *d*: for loss of *b* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for *t = d* see § 117; for *m = n* see § 160.—Der. *bond* (verbal subst.), *bondissement*, *rebondir*.

BONHEUR, *sm.* happiness. See *bon* and *heur*.

BONHOMIE, *sf.* kindness and simplicity of manners, the qualities of a *bonhomme*, q. v. This word, in having dropped one *m*, is an instance of departure from strict rule, rarely met with in the language.

BONHOMME, *sm.* a kindly, easy-going person. See *bon* and *homme*.—Der. *bonhomie*.

+ **Boni**, *sm.* a bonus; a Lat. word, lit. 'of good.'

BONNET, *sm.* a cap. The word originally signified some kind of stuff. There were *robes de bonnet*: the phrase *chapel de bonnet* is several times found; this was abridged into *un bonnet*, as we say *un feutre for un chapeau de feutre* ('a beaver' for 'a hat of beaver'). Origin unknown.—Der. *bonnetier*, *bonneterie*.

BONTE, *sf.* goodness; from L. *bonitatem*. For the loss of *i* see § 52; and for *-tatem = -té* see § 230.

+ **Borax**, *sm.* borax; introd. from the East, with many other chem. terms (§ 30); from the Heb. *borak*, white.

BORD, *sm.* edge, border, bank, shore; from Neth. *bord* (§ 20).—Der. *border*, *bordure*, *aborder*, *déborder*, *bordage*, *rebord*, *bordereau*, *bordic* (a broadside).—Another form of *border* is *broder*, by transposition of *r*, see *apret* and Hist. Gram. p. 77. The original sense of *border* is to ornament the edge (*bord*) of a garment, etc., with needlework, to make a *border*. By way of confirming this etymology the Sp. *bordar* means both 'to edge' and 'to embroider.' *Border* is a doublet of *broder*, q. v.

Boréal, *adj.* boreal, northerly; from L. *borealis*.

BORGNE, *adj.* one-eyed, blind of one eye
Origin unknown.—Der. *éborgner*.

BORNE, *sf.* a boundary, landmark. O. Fr. *bonne*, in 11th cent. *bodne*, from Merov. L. *bodina**, in a 7th-cent. document. The origin of the word is unknown. *Bód(I)na*, contrd. into *bod'na*, became *bodne*, which then became *bonne* by assimilating *dn* into *nn*, see § 168; then as *ll* becomes *rl* by dissimilation in *ul'lare*, *hurler*, so *nn* in *bonne* becomes *rn* in *borne*, § 169.—Der. *borner*, *bornage*.

BOSQUET, *sm.* a thicket, grove; dim. of *boscus* (see *bois*), properly 'a little wood.' *Bosquet* is a doublet of *bouquet*, q. v.

BOSSE, *sf.* a hump, boss. Origin unknown.—Der. *bossu*, *bossuer*, *bosseler*, *bossette*.

BOSSE, *sf.* a hawser. Origin unknown.—Der. *embosser*.

† **Bosseman**, *sm.* a boatswain's mate; introd. from Germ. *bootsmann* (§ 27).

BOT, *sm.* a club-foot. Origin unknown.

Botanique, *adj.* botanical; from Gr. *Botanikḗ*.—Der. *botaniste*.

BOTTE, *sf.* a truss, bundle (of hay, etc.); from O. H. G. *būzo*, a fagot (§ 20).—Der. *botteler*.

BOTTE, a butt, leather bottle; of Germ. origin, from *bütle* (§ 20); *botte* (boot) is the same word. The transition from the 'leather bottle' to 'boot' is not peculiar to Fr.; the Engl. *boot* is used to signify both foot-gear and the luggage-box of a stage coach.—Der. *botlier*, *botline*.

† **Botte**, *sf.* a thrust, lunge (in fencing); from It. *botta* (§ 25).

BOTTINE, *sf.* a half-boot. See *botte*.

BOUC, *sm.* a buck, he-goat. Origin uncertain: probably Celtic, Gael. *boc*; it is thought that the Germanic *buck* is not originally of Germ. but of Romance origin.—Der. *bouquin*, *bouquetin*, *boucher*.

Boucaner, *va.* to 'buccan,' smoke-dry; from *boucan*, 'a place where the Carribs smoke their meat; the wooden hurdle on which they set it to be smoked.' (Littré.)

Boucanier, *sm.* a buccaneer. Origin unknown.

BOUCHE, *sf.* a mouth; from L. *bucca*. For *u = ou* see § 90; for *cc = ch* see § 126.—Der. *bouchée*, *emboucher*, *embouchure*, *a-boucher*, *boucher* (properly to shut the mouth, close up an opening).

BOUCHER, *va.* to block up. See *bouche*.—Der. *bouchon*, *bouchonier*.

BOUCHER, *sm.* a butcher, properly one who kills 'bucks' (he-goats); **BOUCHERIE**, *sf.*

the place where goat's flesh is sold (it was eaten by the common folk in the middle ages). The jealousy between corporations in medieval times is well known, as is also the rigour with which the division of labour was maintained and protected. As late as the 18th cent. shoemakers, who made new shoes, might not act as cobblers; and the cobblers seem to have often sued them at the law for infringing their rights. Similarly the medieval *bouchers*, i. e. the salesmen of goat's flesh, were not allowed to sell meat of any other kind: thus we read in the Statuts de la Ville de Montpellier, A.D. 1204, *Ni el mazel de bocària no siū venduda carn de feda*—'Merchants in *boucherie* are forbidden to sell lamb.' Here the word *boucherie* = *viande de bouc* (its proper sense). In confirmation of this deriv. of *boucher* we may note the It. *beccaino*, derived in the same way from *becco*, the he-goat.

BOUCHON, *sm.* a wisp (of straw); of Germ. origin. Germ. *busch* (§ 27).

BOUCLE, *sf.* a buckle; from L. *bucula**. 'Bucula, umbo scuti,' says Isidore of Seville. For loss of the atonic *ū* see § 51; for *u = ou* see §§ 89, 90. *Boucle* in the middle ages had the double sense of a 'shield's boss' and 'a ring'; the last sense has alone survived, and is metaph. developed in the *boucle de cheveux*, ringlets. The first sense has disappeared in the radical, but remains in the deriv. *bouclier*, which in very early Fr. was simply an adj. Before the 13th cent. the phrase ran *un écu bouclier* (as one said *un jour ouvrier*), i. e. a shield with a boss (*boucle*); then the epithet drove out the subst., and from the 14th cent. onwards the word *bouclier* is used as a subst.; see II 1st. Gram. p. 103.

BOUDER, *vn.* to pout, sulk. Origin unknown.—Der. *boudoir* (a word created in the 13th cent.), *boderie*.

BODIN, *sm.* a black-pudding. Origin unknown.

BOUE, *sf.* mud, mire. Origin unknown.—Der. *boueux*.

BOUÉE, *sf.* a buoy, dim. of *boue*; originally *boye*, a bnoy, in O. Fr., from L. *boja*, a chain or rope fastened to a piece of floating wood. For *j = i* see § 139; for *o = ou* see § 81.

BOUFFER, *vn.* to puff, swell; an onomatopoeic word, see § 34. *Bouffer* is a doublet of *bouffir*.—Der. *bouffé*.

BOUFFIR, *va.* to puff up, inflate, and *vn.* to swell; an onomatopoeic word, see § 34.—Der. *bouffissure*.

† **Bouffon**, *sm.* a buffoon; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *buffone* (§ 25).—Der. *bouffonnerie*.

BOUGE, *sm.* a closet, hovel, bulge; from L. *bulga**, a little bag; according to Festus, a word of Gaulish origin, 'bulgas Galli sacculos scorteos vocant.' From 'bag' it passed to the sense of 'box,' thence metaph. to that of 'a retreat,' a room as narrow and dark as a box. The same metaphor survives in the vulgar speech of Paris; whence we can better understand how this change came in among the Romans. For *ul* = *ou* see § 157.—Der. *bougette*.

BOUGER, *vn.* to stir, 'budge.' Prov. *bolegar*, to disturb oneself; It. *bulicare*, to bubble up; from L. *bullicare**, frequent. of *bullire*. Each of the three Romance forms works a fresh step in the change of sense. *Bull*(i)*cére*, regularly contrd. into *bull'care*, becomes *bouger* by changing (1) *ull* into *ou*, see § 157; (2) *cére* into *ger*, see *adjufer*.

bougie, *sf.* a wax candle; of hist. origin, § 33. Wax candles were made in the town of *Bougie* in Algeria.—Der. *bougeoir*.

BOUGON, *adj.* grumbling. Origin unknown.

BOULLIER, *vn.* to boil; from L. *bullire*. For *u* = *ou* see § 97; for *lli* = *ill* see *ail*.—Der. *bouillon*, *bouillonner*; *bouilli*, *bouillie*, *bouilloire*.

OULANGER, *sm.* a baker. Origin unknown.—Der. *boulangerie*.

JULE, *sf.* a ball; from L. *bulia*. For *ul* = *ou* see § 157.—Der. *boulet*, *boulette*, *boulon*, *bouleverser*, whose proper meaning is 'to make a thing turn like a ball.' *Ébouler* is properly 'to roll like a ball as one falls.' *Boule* is a doublet of *bulle*, q. v.

OULEAU, *sm.* a birch tree; dim. of O. Fr. *boule*, from L. *betula*. *Betula* regularly contrd. into *bet'la*, changes *tl* into *ll*, then into *ul*, see § 168. The change from *eul* to *oul* is unusual.

Bouledogue, *sm.* a bull-dog; lately introd. from Engl. *bulldog* (§ 28).

OULEVARD, *sm.* a boulevard, bulwark, rampart. O. Fr. *boulewart*, *boulevert*, *boulevert*, introd. early in the 15th cent. from Germ. *holluerk*, a fortification (§ 20). We know that originally the word was a term of military art, meaning the *terre-plein*, or platform of the ramparts. The Boulevards of Paris were, in the time of Louis XIV, simply the line of fortifications round the city; this, planted with trees, became a fashionable walk, and the word *boulevard*

came afterwards to mean any walk or street planted with trees, a meaning quite foreign to its etymol. sense (§ 13).

BOULEVERSER, *va.* to overthrow. See *boule*.—Der. *bouleversement*.

Boulimie, *sf.* voracity, diseased hunger; from Gr. *βουλμία*.

† **Bouline**, *sf.* a bowline; from Engl. *bowline* (§ 28).—Der. *bouliner*.

† **Boulingrin**, *sm.* a bowling-green; introd. from Engl. *bowling-green* (§ 28).

BOULON, *sm.* a bolt, pin. See *boule*.—Der. *boulonner*.

BOUQUET, *sm.* a bouquet, posy. O. Fr. *bousquet*, originally *bosquet*, properly = *petit bois*: the phrase *bouquet d'arbres* is still used for a clump of trees. This sense of 'a little wood' is quite plain in Mme. de Sévigné's phrase, *Il a voulu vendre un petit bouquet qui faisait une assez grande beauté*. The prim. form *bosquet* is a dim. of L. *boscum**; see *bois*. For *o* = *ou* see § 81; for loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *bouquetière*.

BOUQUIN, *sm.* an old he-goat. See *bouc*.

† **Bouquin**, *sm.* an old book; introd. from Netherl. *baekin* (§ 27).—Der. *bouquinier*, *bouquiniste*.

BOURBE, *sf.* mire, mud; a word of Celtic origin; Bret. *bourbon* (§ 19).—Der. *bourbeux*, *bourbier*, *embourber*.

BOURDE, *sf.* a falsehood, 'bouncer.' Origin unknown.

BOURDON, *sm.* a pilgrim's staff; from L. *burdo**, an ass. For *u* = *ou* see § 97. This metaphor is not peculiar to the Romance languages: there are many instances of the analogy between the stick which supports, and the beast which carries; the Sp. *muleta* means either 'a mule' or 'a crutch'; It. *mula* means also 'a stick.' In the 17th cent. the staff was called 'the cordelier's hackney,' a phrase answering to the Sp. *el caballo de S. Francisco*, St. Francis's horse, i. e. the pilgrim's staff. See § 14.

BOURDON, (1) *sm.* the drone-stop in an organ. Origin unknown.—Der. *bourdon*, (the drone, an insect whose buzzing is like the sound of the organ's *bourdon*) *bourdonner*, *bourdonnement*.

BOURG, *sm.* a borough, burgh; from L. *burgus**, which usually means a small fortified place, as in Vegetius, 'Castellum parvum, quod *burgum* vocant.' In Isidore of Seville the word has already got its modern sense; '*Burgus*,' he says, 'domorum congregatio, quae muro non clauditur.' From *burgensis** (a form to be found in

- Merov. documents; and in an 11th-cent document we find 'Remenses **burgenses**') we get Fr. *bourgeois*, a dweller in a *bourg*. For *u=ou* see § 97.—Der. *bourgade*.
- BOURGEOIS**, *sm.* a burgher, townsman. See *bourg*. For *u=ou* see § 97; for *e=oi* see § 63; for *ns=s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *bourgeoisie*.
- BOURGEON**, *sm.* a 'burgeon,' bud, shoot. O. Fr. *bourgeon*, originally *burjon*; of Germ. origin (§ 20), from O. H. G. *burjan*, to lift; properly that which pushes, lifts, as the first outpush of a sprouting tree.—Der. *bourgeonner*.
- † **Bourgmestre**, *sm.* a burgomaster; introd. from Germ. *bürgermeister* (§ 27).
- BOURRACHE**, *sf.* borage. It. *borragine*, from L. *borraginem*. *Borraginem* having lost the syllables after the accented syllable (Hist. Gram. p. 34), produces *bourrache*. For *o=ou* see § 86; for *g=c* (the O. Fr. form was *borrace*) see *fraîse*; for *c=ch* see § 126.
- † **Bourrasque**, *sf.* a squall; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *burrasca* (§ 25).
- BOURRE**, *sf.* hair, flock; from Low L. *burra** (a heap of wool). For *u=ou* see § 97. The *bourre* of a gun is the same word, the wads being ordinarily made of wool and hair. From this word comes *bourrer* (to ram the wad, *bourre*, home), thence to stuff; hence the deriv. *débourrer*, *embourrer*, *rembourrer*, *bourrade*, *bourrée*, *bourru*, *bourrel-r.*, *bourrelet*, *bourlet*.
- BOURREAU**, *sm.* an executioner. Origin unknown.
- BOURRELET**, *sm.* a pad, cushion. See *bourre*.
- BOURRIQUE**, *sf.* a she-ass; from L. *burricus** or *buricus** in Isidore of Seville, which means a wretched little nag, 'mannus quem vulgo *buricum* vocant.' For *u=ou* see § 97.—Der. *bourriquet*.
- BOURRU**, *adj.* peevish, crabbed; connected with *bourrer*, to cram one with insults. See *bourre*.
- BOURSE**, *sf.* a purse, exchange; from L. *byrsa*, the Gr. *βύρσα*. For *y=ou* see § 101.—Der. *boursier*, *déboursier*, *débours*; *rembourser*, -ement, -able.
- BOURSOUFLEUR**, *va.* to puff up, bloat; **BOURSOUFLE**, *adj.* swollen, bloated, *boursoufflé*, i. e. puffed out like a purse. For etymology see *bourse* and *souffler*. In Wallachia *bovunfla* is used similarly: the word means literally to inflate (*unfla*) like a purse (*bos*), a parallel which confirms the metaphor in the Fr. word; see § 14.—Der. *boursoufflure*.
- BOUSCULER**, *va.* to turn upside-down. Origin unknown.
- BOUSE**, *sf.* cow-dung. Origin unknown.—Der. *bousiller*.
- † **Boussole**, *sf.* a compass; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *bossolo* (§ 25), properly the little box in which the needle, etc., are kept.
- BOUT**, *sm.* an end. See *bouter*.—Der. *debout*, *embouter*, *aboutir*.
- † **Boutade**, *sf.* a whim, freak. See *bouter*.
- BOUTE-EN-TRAIN**, *sm.* a breeding-horse. See *bouter*.
- BOUTE-FEU**, *sm.* a liustock. See *bouter*.
- BOUTEILLE**, *sf.* a bottle; from L. *buticula**, found in the Glosses of Reichenau, 8th cent., and after that in the well-known Capitulary de Villis. *Buticula* is dim. of *butica*, which occurs in Papias with the explanation 'vasis genus': *butica* is from Gr. *Bûris* (a flask). *Buticula* becomes *bouteille* by changing (1) *-icula* into *-eille*, see § 257; (2) *u* into *ou*, see § 97.
- BOUTER**, *va.* to put, set, push. O. Fr. *boter*, from M. H. G. *bôzen* (§ 20).—Der. *bout* (verbal subst., properly that part of a body which pushes or touches first), *bouture* (a cutting, the piece one puts into the ground), *bouton* (that which pushes out, makes knobs on plants; thence by analogy, pieces of wood or metal shaped like buds), *boutefeux* (which is used to set fire, *bouter feu*, to guns), *boute-en-train* (that which sets going), *boute-selle* (a signal to cavalry to set themselves in the saddle), *arc-boutant* (an arched buttress, flying buttress, an arch which pushes back a wall), *boutoir* (a buttress), *boutade* (an attack, push, introd. in 16th cent. from It., as is shown, see § 201, by its termination *-ade*).
- BOÛTIQUE**, *sf.* a shop; corrupted from L. *apotheca*. For the analysis of this irregular word see § 172, where it has been fully discussed.—Der. *boutiquier*. *Boutiquier* is a doublet of *apothécaire*, q. v.
- BOUTON**, *sm.* a button. See *bouter*.—Der. *boutonnier*, *déboutonnier*, *boutonnière*.
- BOUTURE**, *sf.* a slip, cutting. See *bouter*.
- BOUVIER**, *sm.* a neatherd, drover; from L. *bovarius*. For *-arius* = *-ier* see § 198; for *o=ou* see § 81. Another deriv. of *bovus* is *bouvillon*.
- BOUVREUIL**, *sm.* a bullfinch; from L. *bovāriolus**, a little neatherd, dim. of *bovarius*. For the cause of this name see

§ 15, where it is discussed. **Bov(a)riolus** is contrd. into **bov'riolus**, see § 52; it then becomes **bouv'reuil** by changing (1) -iolus into -eul, see § 253; (2) o into ou, see § 81.

Bovine, *adj.* bovine; from L. *bovinus*.

† **Boxer**, *vn.* to box, spar; from Eng. *box* (§ 28).—Der. *boxeur*.

BOYAU, *sm.* a gut. O. Fr. *boyel*, originally *boel*, It. *budello*, from L. *botellus**, an intestine, sausage, in Martial; used of human intestines in the Barbaric Laws. 'Si *botellum* vulneraverit' occurs in the *Lex Frisionum* (§, 52). For the change of meaning see § 14. For loss of the t see § 117; for -ellus = -eau see § 282. For the insertion of the y in the O. Fr. *boel*, cp. the insertion of h in such words as *envahir*, from O. Fr. *envair*.

BRACELET, *sm.* a bracelet; see *bras*. Dim. of *bracel*, which answers to L. *brachile**, which is found in the Germanic Laws: 'S'ignis mulieri *brachile* furaverit,' *Salic Law*, 20, 37. For i = e see § 68.

BRACONNER, *va.* to poach. See *braque*.—Der. *braconnier*.

RAI, *sm.* residue of tar. Prov. *brac*, It. *brago*, from Scand. (Nors. *bräd*, tar, § 20). **RAIES**, *sf. pl.* breeches. Prov. *braya*, It. *braca*, from L. *braca*, a word which Lat. writers consider to have been borrowed from the Gaelic.—Der. *brayette*, *débrailler*, *débrayer*.

RAILLER, *vn.* to brawl, bawl; see *braire*.—Der. *braillard*.

RAIRE, *vn.* to bray. Origin unknown.—Der. *brainet*, *brailler*.

RAISE, *sf.* glowing embers. Sp. *brasa*, Port. *brazo*, a word of Germ. origin (O. G. *bras*, fire, § 20).—Der. *braiser*, *brasier*, *embraser*.

Bramer, *va.* to cry, as the stag does; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *braniare* (§ 25).

BRAN, *sm.* bran; a word of Celt. origin (Gael. *bran*, § 19).

BRANCARD, *sm.* a litter, handbarrow; from *branc*, masc. form of *branche*, q. v.

ANCHE, *sf.* a branch. Origin unknown.—Der. *brancher*, *ébrancher*, *embrancher*, *embranchement*, *brancard* (which properly means a great bough stripped of its leaves, a great stick; then the word is used of the shafts of a carriage, and of a litter, originally formed of crossed sticks).

ANCHIES, *sf. pl.* branchiæ, gills (of a fish); from Gr. *βράγχια*.

ANDE, *sf.* heather. Origin unknown.

BRÂNDEBOURG, *sm.* frogs (of a coat); a word of hist. origin (§ 33), introd. in 17th cent. in sense of a coat adorned with trimming, like those worn in 1674 by the soldiers of the Elector of Brandenburg, when they entered France. (Littré.)

† **Brandevin**, *sm.* brandy; from Germ. *branntwein* (§ 27).

BRANDIR, *va.* to brandish, properly to shake a *brand* (sword), then to brandish any weapon. For such expansions of meaning see § 12. The O. Fr. *brand* is of Germ. origin (Scand. *brandr*, § 20).

BRANDON, *sm.* a wisp of straw, dim. of O. H. G. *brant* (§ 20).

BRANLER, *va.* to shake. Origin unknown.—Der. *branle* (verbal subst.), *branloire*, *branlement*, *ébranler*.

BRAQUE, *sm.* a brach-hound; of Germ. origin (O. H. G. *braccho*, § 20). The signification, a fool, hare-brained fellow, is metaph. = as stupid as a *brach*.—Der. *bracon*, dim. of *braque*, a little brach: the servant who looked after them was called the *braconnier* (cp. *faconnier* from *facon*). From this sense *braconnier* has come by a natural transition to its present sense: the servant in charge of the dogs hunted with them on his own account in his master's absence; thence it comes to mean a poacher.

BRAQUEMART, *sm.* a broadsword. Origin unknown.

BRAQUER, *va.* to point a cannon. Origin unknown.

BRAS, *sm.* an arm; from L. *brachium*.

Brachia, by the regular change of *chi* into *ci*, and of *ci* into *c* (see *agence*), produced O. Fr. *brace*; this word again underwent the change of *c* into *ss* (see *amitié*), and became *brasse* (the distance between one's extended arms, a fathom).—Der. *brassé*, *brassard*, *embrasser*.

BRASIER, *sm.* a brasier. See *braise*.

BRASSER, *va.* to stir up, mix together. O. Fr. *bracer*, to make beer, from O. Fr. *brace* (malt). O. Fr. *brace* comes from L. *brace* (used by Pliny, who attributes to the word a Gaulish origin). Lat. *brace* had a deriv. *bracium* ('*Bracium* unde cervisia fit,' says Papias) which has produced the O. Fr. *brace*, see § 244; O. Fr. *bracer* has changed *c* into *ss* (see *amitié*), whence *brasser*.

† **Brave**, *adj.* brave, *sm.* a brave man; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *bravo* (§ 25).—Der. *braver*, *bravade*, *bravache*, *bravo*.

BRAYETTE, *sf.* flap (of trowsers). See *braie*.

BREBIS, *sf.* a sheep. O. Fr. *berbis*, It. *berbice*, from L. *berbicum**. For the transposition of the *r* see *apreté* and Hist. Gram. p. 77. *Berbicum*, a form found as early as Vopiscus, is common in the Germanic Laws: 'Si quis *berbicum* furaverit,' Salic Law (t. 4, § 2). *Berbicum* is another form of *berbecem*, to be found in Petronius. (For *e*=*i* see § 59.) *Berbecem*, used by Petronius as a popular Lat. form, answers to the *vervecem* of the literary language. For *v*=*b* see § 140.

BRËCHE, *sf.* a gap, break; from O. II. G. *brecha* (§ 20).—Der. *ôbrêcher*.

BRECHET, *sm.* the breast-bone, brisket. O. Fr. *breschet*, originally *brischet*, a word of Celtic origin (Kymri *brisket*, the breast, § 19).

BREDOUILLER, *va.* to stammer. Origin unknown.

BREF, *adj.* short, brief; from L. *brevis*. For final *v*=*f* see § 142.

BREF, *sm.* a papal brief; from L. *breve* (used for an act, document, by Justinian and Jerome). For final *v*=*f* see § 142.—Der. *brevet* (see *achever*).

BREHAIGNE, *adj.* barren, sterile. Origin unknown.

BRELAN, *sm.* *brélan* (a game of cards); from *brélenc*, of Germ. origin (§ 20), (Germ. *brëlling*, dim. of *brëtt*, a board, whence a diceboard).

BRFLOQUE, *sf.* a trinket. Origin unknown.

BRËME, *sf.* a beam. O. Fr. *bresme*, from Germ. *brachsmie* (§ 20).

BRETAUDER, *va.* to crop close (hair, etc.). Origin unknown.

BRETELLE, *sf.* a strap, brace. Origin unknown.

BRETTE, *sf.* a rapier, long sword; of Germ. origin (Scand. *bregða*, § 20).—Der. *brëtteur*.

BREUVAGE, *sm.* beverage. O. Fr. *beuvrage*, Sp. *bebrage*, It. *beveraggio*, from L. *biberaticum** or *biberagium* (see Ducange). *Biberagium*, or *beveragium** is from *biberare** (frequent. of *bibere*). *Bib(ë)rágium*, contrd. into *bib'rágium* (§ 52), produced O. Fr. *beuvrage* by change (1) of *-aticum*, or *-egium* into *-age* (§ 248); (2) of *i* into *e* (§ 72); *e*=*eu* is uncommon; (3) for *b*=*v* see § 113. *Beuvrage* became *breuvage* by the transposition of *r*, discussed under *âpreté*, and Hist. Gram. p. 77.

Just as *biberaticum* produced first

beuvrage, then *breuvage*, *biberare* (a mediæval Lat. word) produced, by means of its compd. *adbiberare*, the O. Fr. *abeuvrer*, which has become *abreuver* as *beuvrage* has become *breuvage*.

BREVET, *sm.* brevet, letters-patent. See *bref* (2).

Bréviaire, *sm.* a breviary; from L. *breviarius* (a manual, and, in particular, in eccles. language, a manual of daily prayers).

BRIBE, *sf.* a hunch of bread. Origin unknown.

† **Brick**, *sm.* a brig; from Engl. *brig* (§ 28).

BRICOLE, *sf.* a catapult, then (in billiards) a stroke off the cushion, (in gunnery) a ricochet, or a sideglancing shot, then figuratively, the turn of a thing caused by resistance, thence used of ends attained by indirect means (whence *de bricole* = indirectly), then (of water carriers) a breast-band. Origin unknown.

BRIDE, *sf.* a bridle; of Germ. origin (O. II. G. *brîtl*, *brittil*, § 20).—Der. *brider*, *bridon*, *débrider*.

BRIEVETÉ, *sf.* brevity; from L. *brevitatem*. For *e*=*iesce* § 56; for *tatem*=*ti* see § 230.

† **Brigade**, *sf.* a brigade; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *brigata* (division of an army) (§ 25). *Brigade* is a doublet of *briguié*.

Brigand, *sm.* a brigand. This word, which originally signified only a foot-soldier, was introduced in the 14th century, from the same source with *brigade*, viz. *brigue* (q.v.), which also appears first in the 14th century.—Der. *brigandage*.

BRIGUE, *sf.* an intrigue. Origin unknown.—Der. *briguer*, *brigueur*.

BRILLER, *vn.* to glitter, shine; from L. *beryllare** (to sparkle like a precious stone; from L. *beryllus*). For loss of *e* cp. *perustulare*, *brûler*. This loss, otherwise very rare, is found in other vowels, as in *quiritare*, *crier*; *corrosus*, *creux*; *corotulare*, *crouler*: it also occurs in the second degree in the Fr. forms *bluter* (*beluter*), *bluette* (*beluette*), *brouette* (*berouette*), etc.—Der. *brillant*, *brillanter*.

Brimbalier, *va.* to ring (a bell) continually. Origin unknown.—Der. *brimbale*.

Brimborion, *sm.* a bauble, toy. Origin unknown.

BRIN, *sm.* a blade (of grass, etc.). Origin unknown.—Der. *brindille*.

BRINDE, *sf.* a toast, health. From Germ. *bringen* (§ 20), used as in the Fr. phrase *porter un toast*.

BRIOCHE, *sf.* a cake. Origin unknown.

BRIQUE, *sf.* a brick; originally a fragment.

The Bresse patois has the phrase *brique de pain* for a piece of bread. Of Germ. origin (§ 20), (Engl. *brick*, A. S. *brice*, a fragment).—Der. *briquetier*, *briqueter*, *briquet*.

† **Brise**, *sf.* a breeze; a sea-term introd. towards the end of the 17th cent. from Engl. *breeze* (§ 28).

BRISER, *va.* to break; from O. H. G. *bristan* (§ 20).—Der. *bris* (verbal subst.), *brisée*, *brisant*, *briseur*, *brisement*, *brisure*.

BROC, *sm.* a jug. Origin unknown.

BROCANter, *va.* to deal in second-hand goods. Origin unknown. Cp. Engl. to *broke*.—Der. *brocantage*, *brocanteur*.

† **Brocard**, *sm.* a taunt, jeer; a word of hist. origin (§ 33). In the middle ages, in scholastic phrase, *brocard* (Schol. Lat. *brocarda*) meant the 'sentences' of Brocard or Burchard, Bishop of Worms, who compiled twenty books of 'Regulæ Ecclesiasticæ.'

BROCARt, *sm.* brocade; from *brochart*, a stuff *broché* with gold. See *broche*.

BROCHE, *sf.* a spit; from L. *brocca** (a needle, der. from *broceus*, used by Plautus for a point, a sharp tooth).—Der. *brocher*, *brochette*, *embrocher*, *brochure*, *brochage*, *brochet*, dim. of *broche*, a word which in O. F. meant a pike, so called by reason of its pointed head: this metaphor is not peculiar; Engl. *pike* is a similar case (§ 13).

ROCHER, *va.* to stitch (a book). See *broche*.—Der. *brochure*.

ROCHET, *sm.* a pike. See *broche*.

RODEQUIN, *sm.* (1) a buskin, sock; (2) a half-boot. Sp. *borcegui*, It. *borzacchino*, from Flem. *brosekin* (§ 20). The It. and Sp. have kept the Flem. *s*, while the Fr. has changed it, very irregularly, into the dental *d*. (M. Dozy holds that *brodequin* represents the Ar. *cherqui*, which reached Port. in the form *mosequin*, whence *bosequin*, *bodequin*, *brodequin*. Littré.)

RODER, *va.* to embroider. See *border*, of which it is a doublet.—Der. *broderie*.

RONCHIER, *vn.* to stumble. Origin unknown.

RONCHIES, *sf. pl.* (or *branchies*) (Med.) the bronchus; from Gr. *βρόγχος*.—Der. *bronchite*.

Bronze, *sm.* bronze; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *bronzo* (§ 25).—Der. *bronzer*.

ROSSE, *sf.* a brush. This word, now signifying a piece of wood stuck with bristles, formerly with couch-grass or heather, is an example of restriction of meaning, see

§ 12. *Brosse*, Low L. *brustia**, from O. H. G. *brustia* (§ 20), signified at the beginning of the Fr. language, heather, broom, and only slowly took the meaning of a branch of broom used to sweep away dust. This original sense of the word (cp. *broussailles*, brush-wood) remains in some phrases and usages. Speaking of woodland, brushwood is still called *une brosse*; to 'beat' a thicket in hunting-speech is still called *brosser*; cp. the English phrase 'to brush the covers': so Ronsard says, *Il brossa longuement sans trouver nulle proie*; and Saint-Simon even uses the word in the general sense of passing or crossing, *Le premier président brossa à travers la compagnie et disparut*. So Engl. speaks of 'brushing across a field,' 'brush past.' This verb *brosser*, to traverse, cross, exists still in the deriv. *rebrousser*, originally *rebrosser*. Lastly, *broussaille*, in the 16th cent. *brossaille*, is the dim. of *brosse*, and signifies a little *brosse*, a little brush.

BROUET, *sm.* caudle, broth. The broth which Le Fontaine's fox serves up for the stork is *brouet*. Like It. *brodetto*, which is the dim. of It. *brodo*, *brouet* is the dim. in *et* of O. Fr. *brou*, which is from the Low L. *brodum** and O. H. G. *brod* (gravy) (§ 20). For change of *brodum* into *brou* see *affouage*; for the loss of *d* see § 121.

BROUETTE, *sf.* a wheelbarrow; in 12th cent. *berouaite*, Walloon *berouette*. This word signified, as late as the 18th cent., a little two-wheeled truck; in Louis XIV's days it was a *chaise-à-porteur* on two wheels. In the 15th cent. it was a cart of considerable size, for André de la Vigne speaks of *des charrettes et brouettes qui estoient à l'entrée de Charles VIII à Florence*. *Brouette* or rather *berouette* (the original orthography) is dim. of *beroue** (for dim. in *-ette* see § 281). *Beroue* is from L. *birota*, a two-wheeled car. For *bi*=*be* see *bis*; for *rota*=*roue* see *roue*. The O. Fr. *berouette* is contrd. into *brouette* by dropping the *e*, see *briller*; but in many patois the old form is still retained and the word is pronounced *berouette*.

BROUILLARD, *sm.* a fog. See *brouiller*.

BROUILLER, *va.* to mingle, embroil. Origin unknown.—Der. *brouille* (verbal subst.), *brouillage*, *brouillerie*, *brouillon*, *débrouiller*, *embrouiller*.

BROUIR, *va.* to blight. From M. H. G. *brüezen*, to inflame, heat (§ 20).

BROUSSAILLES, *sf.* brushwood. See *brosse*.

- BROUT**, *sm.* shoots of young wood. O. Fr. *broust*, originally *brost*, a word of Germ. origin (A. S. *bristian*, to burgeon, sprout, § 20).—Der. *brouter* (to browse, lit. to eat the *brousts*, or shoots), *brouillier*.
- BROYER**, *va.* to grind, crush; prob. a word of Germ. origin (Goth. *brikan*, to break, § 20). The Lat. *bricare** which springs from the Germ. word, regularly produced *broyer*, just as *plicare* produced *ployer*, q. v.
- BRU**, *sf.* a daughter-in-law. O. Fr. *brut*, from O. H. G. *prût*, a bride (§ 20).
- † **Brugnon**, *sm.* a nectarine; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *brugna* (§ 25).
- BRUINE**, *sf.* fine and cold rain, drizzle. Origin unknown.
- BRUIRE**, *vn.* to roar. Origin unknown (Littré suggests L. *rugire*).—Der. *bruit*, *ébruiter*, *bruissement*. The pres. p. of *bruire* is *bruyant*, retaining the older form.
- BRUIT**, *sm.* a noise. See *bruire*.
- BRÛLE-POURPOINT** (A), *loc. adv.* originally used of a gun discharged so near as to set fire to the *pourpoint*, doublet; then, figuratively, of speech, when one says a thing face to face; point-blank is used in the same way. See *brûler* and *pourpoint*.
- BRÛLER**, *va.* to burn; formerly *brusler*, It. *brustolare*, from L. *p̄rustulāre**, to burn entirely. From *ustus*, partic. of *urere*, came the verb *ustare*, whence again the dim. *ustulare* (which is to be seen in O. Fr. *uster* or *urler*, and O. Sp. *uslar*, for *ust'lar*). Just as *ustus* produced *ustulare* so *p̄rustus* produced, with intermediate *p̄rustare*, the form *p̄rustulare* (which remains almost unchanged in It. *brustolare*). For change of *p̄rustulare* into *brusler*:—*p̄rust(u)lare* loses its *û* (§ 52); *p̄rust'lare* is contrd. into *p'rust'lare* by losing the first vowel, see *briller*; *p* becomes *b*, see § 111; next *brust'lare*, by assimilation of *tl* into *ll* and reduction of *ll* into *l* (§ 168), becomes *bruslar*, then O. Fr. *brusler*, whence *brûler*, by *ust* = *ûl*, see § 148.—Der. *brûlure*, *brûlot*, *brûleur*.
- † **Brumaire**, *sm.* Brumaire (the second month of the Republican Calendar, from Oct. 23 to Nov. 21).
- Brume**, *sf.* fog, mist; from L. *bruma*.—Der. *brumeux*, *brumale*.
- BRUN**, *adj.* brown; from O. H. G. *brûn* (§ 20).—Der. *brune* (*sf.*); *brunir*, *brunissage*, *brunâtre*, *embrunir*, *rembrunir*.
- † **Brusque**, *adj.* brusque, sharp, short (in manner); introd. in 16th cent. from It. *brusco* (§ 25).—Der. *brusquer*, *brusquerie*.
- Brut**, *adj.* raw, unwrought, uncultivated; from L. *brutus*.—Der. *brutal*, *brutalité*, *brutaliser*, *brutalement*.
- BRUYANT**, *adj.* noisy. See *bruire*.—Der. *bruyamment* for *bruyantment*; see *abondamment*.
- BRUYÈRE**, *sf.* heather. O. Fr. *bruière*, from L. *brugaria**, heather, found in several Lat. texts of the early middle ages. The word comes from Celt., a dim. of Breton *brüg* (§ 19). For the passage from *brugaria* to *bruyère*:—for loss of *g* see *allier* and § 131; for *-aria* = *-ière* see § 198.
- BUANDIER**, *sm.* a bleacher. See *bu'e*.
- Bubon**, *sm.* (Med.) a tumour (in the groin); from Gr. *βουβών*.
- Buccal**, *adj.* buccal, relating to the mouth; from L. *buccalis*.
- BUCHÉ**, *sf.* a log of wood. O. Fr. *busche*, Prov. *busca*, from L. *bosca**, fem. form of *boscum*; see *bois*. For *-ca* = *-che* see § 126; for *o* = *u* see *cur'e*.—Der. *bûcher*, *bûcheron*.
- Bucolique**, *adj.* bucolic; from Gr. *βουκολικός*.
- † **Budget**, *sm.* a budget; introd. at the fall of the Empire (1814) from Engl. *budget* (§ 28). The English *budget* was originally a French word, O. Fr. *boulgette*, dim. of *boulge*, a purse; and *boulge* is of Gaelic origin (§ 19).
- BUÉE**, *sf.* lye. Origin unknown.—Der. *buandier*, *buanderie*.
- BUFFET**, *sm.* a cupboard, sideboard, buffet. Origin unknown.
- BUFFLE**, *sm.* a buffalo; from L. *bufalus**, used by Fortunatus, a secondary form of *bubalus*.—Der. *buffetin*, *buffleterie*.
- BUGLE**, *sm.* a bugle; from L. *buculus*, being either made of or like to an ox-horn; similarly the word *bugle* in Engl. signifies both a young ox and a wind-instrument. *Bugle* is a doublet of *buffle*.
- BUIS**, *sm.* a box-tree; from L. *buxus*. For *x* = *s* see § 151; accented *u* becomes *ui*, see § 96.—Der. *buisson*. (For the extension of sense see § 12.)
- BUISSON**, *sm.* a bush. See *buis*.
- Bulbe**, *sm.* a bulb; from L. *bulbus*.
- Bulle**, *sf.* a bubble; from L. *bullā*. *Bulle* is also the little ball of metal appended to the seal of letters-patent, whence the name of *bull*, given to papal letters-patent. *Bulle* is a doublet of *bill*, q. v.
- † **Bulletin**, *sm.* a bulletin; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *bulletina*, a little *bulleta* (§ 25).
- BURE**, *sf.* druggot, coarse woollen cloth; from

L. burra*, which is a rough red cloth, Gr. *ruppos*. 'Nobilis horribili jungatur purpura burrae,' says an epigram attributed to Eucrias.—Der. *bureau*, woollen stuff: (*vêtu de simple bureau*, says Boileau); then a table covered with baize.

BUREAU, *sm.* a writing table. See *bure*.—Der. *buraliste*, *bureaucratie* (from *bureau* and *cratie*; cp. *aristocratie*, *démocratie*), *bureaucrate*.

BURETTE, *sf.* a cruet; dim. from the same root as the verb *boire*. Origin unknown.

† **Burgrave**, *sm.* a burgrave; introd. from Germ. *burggraf* (§ 20).

† **Burin**, *sm.* a graver; introd. (see § 25) from It. *borino*, an instrument for piercing.

† **Burlesque**, *adj.* burlesque, ludicrous; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *burlesco* (§ 25).

† **Burnous**, *sm.* a burnous, cloak; introd. by travellers from Africa. Ar. *bornos* (§ 30).

† **Busc**, *sm.* a busk, bust (for stays); also written *busque* and *buste* in 16th cent., a corruption of It. *busta* (§ 25). See *buste*.

BUSE, *sf.* a buzzard; from L. *buteo*, a sparrowhawk in Pliny. For change of *-teo* into *-se*, through *-tio*, see *agencer*.—Der. *busard*.

† **Buste**, *sm.* a bust; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *busto* (§ 25). *Buste* is a doublet of *buile*, q. v.

BUT, *sm.* an aim, mark. See *buter*. *But* is a variant form with *bout*, q. v.

BUTER, *va.* to strike, in O. Fr.; but in mod. Fr. restricted to certain special meanings. Etymologically *buter* is a dialectal

variant of *bouter*, q. v.—Der. *but* (verbal subst.; properly the point one aims at, where one wishes to end), *bouter*, *rebouter*, *rebut*, *début*, *débouter*.

BUTIN, *sm.* booty; of Germ. origin, M. H. G. *bûten* (§ 20).—Der. *butiner*.

BUTOR, *sm.* a bittern. Origin unknown. The stupidity of this bird is proverbial, and *butor* is metaph. used for a stupid fellow just as *buse* (a bird of prey which cannot be tamed for hawking, q. v.) is used.

BUTTE, *sf.* a butt, rising ground, knoll. O. Fr. *bute*, fem. form of *but*, q. v. These two words had the same primitive meaning, as is seen in the phrase *être en butte à* = *servir de but à*. The *but* being usually placed on a rising knoll, the word presently came to be used for the knoll itself; and then the original meaning perished.

BUVEUR, *sm.* a drinker. O. Fr. *beuveur*, older still *beveür*, originally *beveor*, from L. *bibitōrem* (in Isidore of Seville). *Bibi*-(t)orem produced *beveor* by loss of medial *t*, see § 117; and the two atonic *i*'s became *e*, see § 68. *Beveor* became *beveur* by changing *eo* into *eu*, see § 79; then *beveur* by changing the first vowel *e* into *eu*, probably under influence of the *v*; and finally *buveur* by change of *eu* into *u*, see § 80. The Sp. *bevedor*, It. *bevitore*, confirm this derivation. By a transformation like the above, *bibentem* becomes *buvant* (for the changes see above), whence *buvable*, *buvette*, etc.

† **Byssus**, *sm.* byssus, a kind of fine linen; the L. byssus.

C.

‡ **A**, *adv.* here; from L. *ecce'ac** (compd. of *ecce-hac*, like *ecciste*, *eccille*, for *ecciste*, *ecce-ille*). For loss of the *h* see §§ 133-135. *Ecce* means 'here' in several 7th and 8th cent. documents, e. g. 'Parentes ecce habeo multos,' 'I have here many relations.' The phrase *ecce-hac* is therefore pleonastic. For *ecce'ac* = *quā* see *ce*.

‡ **A**, contr. of *cela*, q. v.

† **Cabale**, *sf.* cabala, cabal; a word of Heb. origin, meaning properly the Jewish traditional interpretation of the O. Test.,

from Heb. *kabala*, traditional teaching (§ 30). This word in the middle ages signified (1) a secret interpretation, (2) a mysterious science of commerce with supernatural beings. From the sense of occult measures, secret efforts to attain one's end, comes the modern signification of *cabal*, whence the verb *cabaler*.—Der. *cabaler*, *cabalistique*.

† **Caban**, *sm.* a hooded cloak; introd. in 16th cent. from Sp. *gaban* (§ 26).

CABANE, *sf.* a cabin; from L. *capanna** (in

- Isidore of Seville: 'Tugurium parva casa est; hoc rustici *capanna* vocant.' The form *cabanna* is to be seen in the 8th cent. in the Reichenau Glosses). For *p=b* see § III. *Cabane* is a doublet of *cabine* q. v.—Der. *cabanon*.
- CABARET**, *sm.* a public-house, tavern. Origin unknown.—Der. *cabaretier*.
- CABAS**, *sm.* a frail, basket of rushes. Origin unknown.
- † **Cabestan**, *sm.* a capstan; in 17th cent. *capestan*, introd. from Eng. *capstan* (§ 28).
- † **Cabine**, *sf.* a cabin; introd. from Eng. *cabin* (§ 28). *Cabine* is a doublet of *cabane*, q. v.
- † **Cabinet**, *sm.* a cabinet; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *gabinetto* (§ 25).
- CABLE**, *sm.* a cable; from L. *capulum* (found in sense of a cord in Isidore of Seville beside the form *capulum*). For *p=b* see § III.
- CABOCHE**, *sf.* head, pate, noddle; dim. of L. *caput* by suffix *oceus=ochē* (§ 242), which is to be seen in *épinoche*, *pinoche*, etc. For *p=b* (*caput* is *cabo* in the Salic Law) see § III.
- † **Cabotage**, *sm.* coasting; introd. from It. *cabotaggio* (§ 25).—Der. *caboteur*, *cabotin* (a strolling comedian, who goes from village to village, just as the coasters go from port to port).
- † **Caboter**, *vn.* to coast; probably from the great sailor-family of Bristol, the *Cabots*.
- Cabotin**, *sm.* a strolling player. See *cabotage*.
- † **Cabrer**, *vpr.* to rear, prance, like a goat on its hind legs; introd. in 16th cent. from Sp. *cabra* (§ 26).
- Cabri**, *sm.* a kid. O. Fr. *cabrit*, from Prov. *cabrit*, which from L. *capritum** (a goat in the Germanic Laws), from *capra*.
- † **Cabriole**, *sf.* a caper; in Montaigne *capriole*; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *capriola* (properly the leap of a kid). *Cabriole* is a doublet of *chevreuil*, q. v.—Der. *cabrioler*, *cabriole* (a two-wheeled carriage which, being light, leaps · p).
- Cabriolet**, *sm.* a cabriolet, cab. See *cabriole*.
- CABUS**, headed, of a vegetable, cabbage, used only with the subst. *chou*; from It. *capuccio*, dim. of *capo*. *Cabus* has retained the single *p*, changing it (§ III) to *b*. The corresponding Germ. term is *kopfkohl* (lit. head-cabbage), which shows what the origin of the word is (§ 13).
- † **Cacao**, *sm.* cacao, cocoa; introd. at end of 16th cent. from America (§ 32).—Der. *cacaotier*.
- † **Cachalot**, *sm.* the sperm-whale; introd. from Eng. *cachalot* (§ 28), a word not of English but of Catalan origin.
- † **Cachemire**, *sm.* cashmere, a kind of stuff originally worn in Cashmere (§ 31).
- CACHER**, *va.* to hide, conceal; from L. *coactare* (frequent. of *cogo*), to press together, whence by extension comes *se cacher*, i. e. to crouch down, to hide oneself. *Cacher* is used in the active sense of 'to press under foot,' in the line of Ronsard, *À pieds deschaux cache le vin nouveau*, 'Barefoot he presses out the grape,' which proves the origin of the word without doubt. Similarly It. *quatto* signifies both concealed and compressed.
- Coactare** produces *catcher* (1) by changing *ct* into *ch*, which is unusual; (2) by suppressing the *o* before *a* (cp. *coag'lare*, O. Fr. *coailler*, *cailler*).—Der. *cache* (verbal subst.), *cachette*, *cachet* (rightly that which serves to hide the contents of a letter), *cachotter* (whence *cachot*, verbal subst.), *cachotterie*.
- CAGHET**, *sm.* a seal, stamp. See *catcher*.—Der. *cacheter*, *décacheter*.
- CACHOT**, *sm.* a dungeon. This word, originally meaning (= *cachette*) a hiding-place (Ambroise Paré speaks of *cachots des bêtes sauvages*), is the verbal subst. of *cachotter*. See *catcher*.
- Cacochyme**, *adj.* 'cacochymic,' peevish; from Gr. *κακόχυμος*.
- Cacographie**, *sf.* 'cacography,' bad-spelling; from Gr. *κακογραφία*.
- Cacologie**, *sf.* 'cacology,' bad choice of words; from Gr. *κακολογία*.
- Cacophonie**, *sf.* 'cacophony,' jarring sounds, a fault in elocution; from Gr. *κακοφωνία*.
- Cactus**, *sm.* a cactus; from Gr. *κάκτος*; also *cactier*.
- CADASTRE**, *sm.* a 'cadastre,' official report on real property. O. Fr. *capdastre*, It. *catastro*, from I. *capitastrum** or *capistratum** (a register serving to regulate incidence of taxation), der. from *caput*, which in Class. Lat. is used for the capital sum of a contribution. The Sp. similarly has *cabezon* from *cabeza* (the head).
- Cap(i)âstrum** loses its *i* according to rule, see § 52; and becomes *cadastre* by changing *pt* into *d*, as in male-aptus, *malade*; *captellum**, *cadet*.
- Cadavre**, *sm.* a corpse; from L. *cadaver*.—Der. *cadavérique*, *cadavéreux*.
- CADEAU**, *sm.* a gift, present; properly the flourish with which a writing-master adorns

his specimens of skill; in this sense it is found in 16th cent.: then it came to mean a trifle, an agreeable pastime of no value. *Faire des cadeaux* was used for 'to amuse oneself with trifles'; then *cadeau* was used for amusement, entertainment, fête: thus Molière, in the *Marriage forcé*, has *j'aime les visites, les cadeaux, les promenades, en un mot toutes les choses de plaisir*. The word is especially used of entertainments given to women; in the 17th cent. the phrase *donner aux femmes un cadeau de musique et de danse* was used. From this phrase *donner un cadeau* comes the modern sense of a present. The word is a good example of the way in which words drift away from their original sense. *Cadeau*, O. Fr. (12th cent.) *cadel*, was originally a writing-master's flourish, a sort of calligraphic 'chain,' and comes, through the Prov., from L. *catellus* (dim. of *catena*, a chain); for *t-d* see § 117; for *ellus=eau* see § 282. **Cadenas**, *sm.* a padlock, in Rabelais *catenas*. Introd. in 16th cent. from It. *catenaccio* (§ 25).—Der. *cadenasser*.

Cadence, *sf.* a cadence, measure; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *cadenza* (§ 25). *Cadence* is a doublet of *chance*, q. v.—Der. *cadencer*.

Cadène, *sf.* a chain; from Prov. *cadena*, which from L. *catena* (§ 24). *Cadène* is a doublet of *chaîne*, q. v.

adenette, *sf.* plaited hair (as worn by men); a word of hist. origin (see § 33); being a kind of coiffure brought into fashion in the time of Louis XIII by Honoré d'Albret, brother of the Duke de Luynes, the Lord of *Cadanet*.

Cadet, *adj.* younger; from Prov. *capdet* (§ 24), which from L. *cap'tettus**, *capitettus*, dim. of *caput*, head; the eldest son being regarded as the first head of the family, the second son the *cadet*, or little head; for *p=d* see *cadastre*.

adran, *sm.* a dial-plate, clock-face. O. Fr. *quadrant*, from L. *quadrantem* (a sundial, surface on which the hours are traced).

Cadre, *sm.* a frame; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *quadro* (§ 25).—Der. *cadrer*, *encadrer*.

aduc, *adj.* decrepit, decayed; from L. *caducus*.—Der. *caducité*.

aducée, *sm.* a caduceus, herald's staff; from L. *caduceum*, the Gr. *κρυκεῖον*.

afard, *sm.* a hypocrite. Origin unknown.

Café, *sm.* coffee; introd. from the East by travellers at beginning of 17th cent.; it is

the Turkish *kahveh* (§ 30).—Der. *cafier*, *cafetier*, *cafetière*.

CAGE, *sf.* a cage; from L. *cavæa*. For *-ea=-ge* see § 243; for loss of *v* see § 141. *Cage* is a doublet of *gabië*.—Der. *cajoler* (for *cageoler*), which in O. Fr. bore sense of to sing like a caged bird, but by a natural transition has come to mean to seduce by flattering words.

CAGNARD, *adj.* lazy, and also *subst.* a lazy fellow who lies about like a *cagne*, a dog.

† **Cagneux**, *adj.* knock-kneed (like a beagle), dim. of *cagne*, from It. *cagna*, a bitch.

Cagot, *sm.* a bigot. Origin unknown.—Der. *cagoterie*, *cagotisme*.

CAHIER, *sm.* a writing-book, copy-book. O. Fr. *cayer*, originally *quayer*, from L. *quaternum** (a book of four leaves, then a writing-book). The origin is by no means certain. 'There exists an O. Fr. *carreignon*, which is from L. *quaternarium**, according to which form we might have expected *carrcier*, whence the passage to *cahir* is very violent, and impossible in the case of so common a word.' (Littré.) If it be from *quaternum*, it is formed thus: the medial *t*, *qua(t)ernum*, is dropped, see § 117; *rn* becomes *r*, see *aubour*; for *qua=ca* see *car*; for the intercalation of an *h* see Hist. Gram. p. 79. The It. *quaderno*, Cat. *cuern*, seem to confirm this derivation. *Cahier* is a doublet of *caserne*, and *quaterne*, q. v.

Cahin-caha, *adj.* so-so, indifferently; from L. *qua hinc—qua hac* (hither-thither).

CAHOTER, *va.* to jolt. Origin unknown.—Der. *cahot* (verbal subst.).

† **Cahute**, *sf.* a hut; prop. ship's cabin: sailors say *cajute*. From Du. *kajuit* (§ 27).

CAIEU, *sm.* a clove. Origin unknown.

CAILLE, *sf.* a quail. O. Fr. *quaille*, It. *quaglia*, from medieval Lat. *quaquila**, which, regularly contrd. (§ 51) into *quaq'la*, becomes *çaille*, (1) by changing *qua* into *ca*, see *car*; (2) *cl* into *il*, see § 129. The form *quaquila* is of Germ. origin, answering to O. Neth. *quakele* (§ 20).

CAILLER, *va.* to curdle. O. Fr. *coailler*, from L. *coagulare*. *Coag(ü)lare*, contrd. regularly (§ 52) into *coag'lare*, produced the O. Fr. *coailler* by changing *gl* into *il*, as in *vigl'are*, *veiller*; see Hist. Gram. p. 71. For loss of *o* see *cacher*. *Cailler* is a doublet of *coaguler*, q. v.—Der. *caillot*.

Caillette, *sf.* a gossip, tattler; of hist. origin (§ 33), from the innocent *Caillette* of 16th cent. fiction.

CAILLOU, *sm.* a flint, pebble. Origin unknown.—Der. *cailloutage*.

† **Caïman**, *sm.* a cayman, alligator; introd. from America through Sp. *cayman* (§ 26).

† **Caisse**, *sf.* a case, chest, box; from L. *capsa*, through Prov. *caissa* (§ 24). For *a=ai* see § 54. *ps* becomes *ss* by assimilation; a phenomenon visible in Lat.: we find *issa scripsi*, for *ipsa scripsi*, in an 8th-cent. document; and this change of *ps* into *ss* was accomplished ages before in popular Lat., for Suetonius tells us that the Emperor Claudius punished a senator for saying *isse* instead of *ipse*. See § 168.

CAJOLER, *va.* to cajole. See *cage*.—Der. *cajolerie*.

Cal, *sm.* a callosity; from L. *callus*.

Calamité, *sf.* a calamity; from L. *calamitatem*.

Calandre, *sf.* (Ornith.) the 'calandra,' a kind of lark; from Gr. *καπαδρύς*, through L. *caradrion**, used in the Vulgate. For *r=l* see *autel* and § 154; for intercalation of an *n* see *concombre*.

CALANDRE, *sf.* a calender, mangle; from L. *cylindrus*. For *y=a* see *balance*; for *in=an* see § 72, note 4. *Calandre* is a doublet of *cylindre*, q. v.

Calcaire, *adj.* calcareous, chalky; from L. *calcareus*.

Calciner, *va.* to calcine; from L. *calcinare**, which from *calcem*.

Calcul, *sm.* a reckoning; from L. *calculus* (a pebble to count with).—Der. *calculer*, *calculateur*, *incalculable*, *calculéux*.

† **Cale**, *sf.* stocks (of a ship); from It. *cala* (§ 25).

† **Cale**, *sf.* a wedge, to support, steady (*caler*) anything; from Germ. *keil* (§ 27).

† **Calébasse**, *sf.* a calabash; introd. in 16th cent. from Sp. *calabaza* (§ 28).

† **Calèche**, *sf.* a barouche; introd. from Slav. languages (Polish *kolaska*, *kolassa*) through Germ. *kalesche* (§ 27).

† **Caléçon**, *sm.* drawers; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *calzone* (§ 25). *Créçon* is a doublet of *chausson*, q. v.

Calembour, *sm.* a pun, poor joke; prob. of hist. origin (§ 33); said to be an adaptation of the word *calambour* (wood of the aloe), about the middle of the 18th cent.

Calendes, *sf. pl.* the calends; from L. *calendæ*.

CALENDRIER, *sm.* a calendar. O. Fr. *calendrier*, from L. *calendarium*. For *-arium=ier* see § 198; for insertion of *r* see Hist. Gram. p. 80.

Calepin, *sm.* a Latin dictionary, note-book, a word of hist. origin, see § 33. This word, which now only signifies a little agenda book, meant in the 17th cent. a vast collection of notes, as we see in Boileau: *Qui de ses revenus écrits par alphabet Peut fournir aisément un calepin complet*. Originally the word signified the huge dictionary in six languages, very famous in early 16th cent., compiled by Ambrosius Calepinus, an Augustinian monk, who died A.D. 1511.

CALER, *va.* to wedge up, steady. See *cale*.

† **Calfater**, *va.* to calk; in Rabclais *calafter*; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *calafutare* (§ 25).—Der. *calfat* (verbal subst.). After the 16th cent. *calfater* was corrupted into *calfeutrer* (*calfeutrer un navire* is not rare in 16th-cent. authors).

Calfeutrer, *va.* to calk. See *calfater*.

† **Calibre**, *sm.* calibre; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *calibro* (§ 25).

CALICE, *sf.* (1) Bot. a calix; (2) a chalice, cup; from L. *calicem*.

Calicot, *sm.* calico; a word of hist. origin (see § 33), from the city of *Calicut*, the original seat of this manufacture.

† **Calife**, *sm.* a khalif; from Ar. *Khalifa*, the successor of the Prophet (§ 30).

CALIFOURCHON, (A), *adv.* a-straddle, a-stride. Origin unknown; the latter half of the word, *fourchon*, being clearly connected with *fourche*, q. v., while the earlier half *cali-* has no sure explanation.

CÂLIN, *sm.* an idle indolent fellow, a cajoler, wheedler. Port. *calaim* (§ 26) from Ar. *cala'i*.—Der. *câliner*, *calinerie*.

Calleux, *adj.* callous; from L. *callosus*. For *-osus=-eux* see § 229. *Calleux* is a doublet of *galeux*.—Der. *callosité*.

Calligraphe, *sm.* a calligraphist; from Gr. *κάλλος* and *γράφειν*.—Der. *calligraphie*.

† **Calme**, *sm.* tranquillity, quiet; from It. *calma* (§ 25).—Der. *calmer*, which is a doublet of *châmer*, q. v.

Calomnie, *sf.* calumny; from L. *calumniæ*.—Der. *calomniateur*, *calomnier*, *calomnieux*.

Calorifère, *sm.* a stove; a word made up of L. *calor* and *fero*.

Calorique, *sm.* caloric; from L. *calorem*; see § 247 note 4.

CALOTTE, *sf.* a skullcap. Origin unknown.

† **Calquer**, *va.* to trace, draw on tracing paper; introd. in 16th cent., with many other terms of art, from It. *calcare* (§ 25). *Calquer* is a doublet of *côcher*, q. v.—Der. *calque* (verbal subst.), *décalquer*.

- Calumet**, *sm.* (1) the name given to certain American plants, of a reedy kind, of which the stems were used as pipe-stalks; thence (2) a calumet, long-pipe; from *L. calamellus* or *calamettus**, dim. of *calamagus*. For *a*=*u* through *e* see § 54 note 2. *Calumet* is a doublet of *chalumeau*, *q. v.*, a word of American origin (§ 32).
- Calus**, *sm.* a callosity; see *cal*.
- Calvaire**, *sm.* Calvary, a calvary, or place in which the scenes of the crucifixion are represented. A word of hist. origin (§ 33), being the Latinised form of the Heb. *Golgotha*, from *L. calvus*, bald, as a skull is.
- Calvitie**, *sf.* baldness; from *L. calvities*.
- CAMAIEU**, *sm.* a cameo. See *camée*.
- Camail**, *sm.* a camail; originally a coat of mail, covering the head and shoulders; now a clerical vestment covering head and shoulders, down to the waist: introd. in middle age from Prov. *capmail* (§ 24), from *L. caput* and *macula*, properly therefore mail-armour for the head. For etymology of *maille*, see that word.
- Camarade**, *sm.* a comrade; introd. in 16th cent. from Sp. *camarada* (§ 26), properly one who shares the same chamber (*camera*), originally a military term. *Camarade* is a doublet of *chambrée*, *q. v.*—Der. *camaraderie*.
- AMARD**, *adj.* flat-nosed. Origin unknown. See *canus*.
- Cambouis**, *sm.* cartgrease. O. Fr. *cambois*, from Prov. *camois*, dirt (§ 24). Origin unknown.
- AMBRER**, *va.* to arch, bend, vault; from *L. camērare*. For loss of *ē* see § 52; for *m'r*=*mbr* see Hist. Gram. pp. 72, 73. *Cambrer* is a doublet of *chambrer*, *q. v.*—Der. *cambrure*.
- Cambuse**, *sf.* a steward's, cook's, room (on board ship); from Engl. *caboose* (§ 28).
- Camée**, *sm.* a cameo; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *cameo* (§ 25).—Der. *camaieu*.
- Caméléon**, *sm.* a chameleon; from Gr. *χαμαιλέον*.
- Camelot**, *sm.* camel; originally a stuff made of camel's hair. The word is said to be a deriv. of *L. camelus*. But this is not certain: *seil el kemel* is the Ar. name of the Angora goat; and *camilot* was made of goat-hair. Litttré.
- Camérier**, *sm.* a chamberlain; introd. from It. *cameriere* (§ 25).
- Camériste**, *sf.* a waiting-woman; introd. from It. *camerista* (§ 25).
- Camerlingue**, *sm.* a cardinal who presides in the apostolic camera; from It. *camarlingo* (§ 25). It is a doublet of *chambellan*, *q. v.*
- Camion**, *sm.* a dray. Origin unknown.
- Camisade**, *sf.* a night-attack; from *L. camisa* or *camisia* (for the ending *-ade* see § 201) because in such attacks it was usual to wear the shirt outside, for distinction's sake.
- Camisard**, *sm.* a Camisard, insurgent of the Céommes; a word of hist. origin (§ 33); from *L. camisa* (for the ending *-ard* see § 196).
- Camisole**, *sf.* a short night-dress, morning jacket; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *camiciuola* (§ 25).
- Camomille**, *sf.* camomile; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *camomilla* (§ 25).
- Camouflet**, *sm.* a puff of smoke in a sleeper's face, an affront. Origin unknown.
- Camp**, *sm.* a camp; from *L. campus*, properly field of battle (hence the place where an army encamps before a battle). *Camp* is a Picard doublet of *champ*, *q. v.*—Der. *camper*, *décamper*.
- CAMPAGNE**, *sf.* country, campaign, plainland; from *L. campānia*, found in sense of a plain in the Roman surveyors. For *-ania*=*-agne* see *montagne* and § 244.—The O. Fr. form was *champagne*, while *campagne* belonged primarily to the Picard dialect (see Hist. Gram. p. 21), and came late into Fr.—Der. *campagnard*.
- Campanile**, *sm.* a campanile; introd. from It. *campanile* (§ 25).
- Campanule**, *sf.* a campanula; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *campanula* (§ 25).
- Campêche**, *sm.* logwood; a word of hist. origin (see § 33), meaning wood from the forests which line Campeachy bay.
- CAMPER**, *va.* to encamp. See *camp*.—Der. *campement*.
- Camphre**, *sm.* camphor; from *L. camphora**, which is of Ar. origin (*kafar*, § 30). For loss of *o* see *ancree* and § 51.
- CAMUS**, *adj.* flat-nosed. Origin unknown.
- Canaille**, *sf.* mob, rabble; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *canaglia* (§ 25). *Canaille* is a doublet of *chienaille*.
- Canal**, *sm.* a pipe; from *L. canalis*. *Canal* is a doublet of *ch'inal*, *q. v.*—Der. *canaliser*.
- Canape**, *sm.* a sofa; from Low Lat. *canapeum**, from Gr. *καναπέιον*, a musquito-net. Rabelais writes *conopée*.
- CANARD**, *sm.* a drake. See *cane*.—Der. *canarder*.
- Canari**, *sm.* a canary-bird. O. Fr. *canaries*,

- a word of hist. origin (§ 33), a bird brought from the Canaries.
- CANCAN**, *sm.* gossip, tittle-tattle. An onomatopoeic word (§ 34).—Der. *cancaner*.
- CANCER**, *sm.* a cancer; from L. *cancer*. *Cancer* is a doublet of *chancre*, q. v.—Der. *cancereux*.
- CANCRE**, *sm.* a crab; from L. *cancërem*. For loss of *ë* see § 51. This word belongs properly to the Picard dialect (see Hist. Gram. p. 21), and has come late into the Fr. language.
- Candélabre**, *sm.* a candelabrum; from L. *candelabrum*.
- Candeur**, *sf.* candour, openness; from L. *candorem*.
- † **Candi**, *adj.* candied; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *candi* (§ 25), which again is of Ar. origin.—Der. *candir*.
- Candidat**, *sm.* a candidate; from L. *candidatus*.—Der. *candidature*.
- Candide**, *adj.* candid, fair; from L. *candidus*.—Der. *candidement*.
- CANE**, *sf.* a duck.—Der. *canard*. Diez holds that the word, signifying anciently a boat, came from the transition of ideas from a bird floating on the water like a boat, in which case it will be from Germ. *kahn*. There is an O. Fr. form *ane*, which is clearly from L. *anas*.—Der. *canard*, *caneton*, in sense of 'a boat.' *Canot* (§ 281) a canoe.
- Canéphore**, *sf.* a basket-bearer; from Gr. *κανηφόρος*.
- † **Canette**, *sf.* a beer-jug; dim. of *canue*, which is the Germ. *kanne*, a can (§ 20).—Der. *canon*, the $\frac{1}{4}$ of a litre.
- † **Canevas**, *sm.* canvas; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *canavaccio*, properly a large piece of stuff for embroidery (§ 25).
- Cannibale**, *sm.* a cannibal; a word of hist. origin (§ 33).
- Caniche**, *sm.* a poodle; deriv. of L. *canis*.
- Canicule**, *sf.* the dog-star; from L. *canicula*.
- CANIF**, *sm.* a penknife. Of Germ. origin, from A. S. *cnif* (§ 20).
- Canine**, *adj.* canine; from L. *canina*.
- CANIVEAU**, *sm.* a sewer, drain. Origin unknown.
- CANNE**, *sf.* a cane; from L. *canna*.—Der. *cannelle*, *cannelé*, *cannelure*, *canon*. Before meaning a piece of artillery *canon* signified the gun-barrel, and earlier still the stock of the arbalist.
- CANON**, *sm.* a cannon. See *canne*.—Der. *canonner*, *-nade*, *-nuer*, *-niere*.
- Canon**, *sm.* a rule, decree; from L. *canon*.—Der. *canonique* (of which *chanoine*, q. v., is a doublet), *canoniser*, *canonicat*, *canonisation*, *canoniste*.
- Canonicat**, *sm.* a canonry; from L. *canonicatus**, the benefice of a *canonicus* or *canon*.
- Canoniser**, *va.* to canonise. See *canon*.—Der. *canonisation*.
- CANOT**, *sm.* a canoe. See *cane*.
- † **Cantaloup**, *sm.* (Bot.) a cantalupe; a word of hist. origin, from Cantaluppo, a papal villa near Rome, at which this melon was grown; see § 33.
- † **Cantate**, *sf.* a cantata; introd. from It. *cantata* (§ 25).
- † **Cantatrice**, *sf.* a female singer; introd. from It. *cantatrice* (§ 25).
- Cantharide**, *sf.* cantharis; from L. *cantharidem*.
- Cantilène**, *sf.* (Mus.) a cantilene, melody; from L. *cantilena*.
- † **Cantine**, *sf.* a canteen; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *cantina* (§ 25). *Cantine* is a doublet of *quintaine*, q. v.—Der. *cantinière*.
- Cantique**, *sm.* a canticle, hymn; from L. *canticum*.
- CANTON**, *sm.* a canton. Origin unknown.—Der. *cantonal*, *-ner*, *-nement*, *-nier*.
- † **Cantonade**, *sf.* interior of the slips (in a theatre); from It. *cantonata* (§ 25).
- Canule**, *sf.* (Med.) a clyster-pipe; from L. *cannula*.
- † **Caoutchouc**, *sm.* caoutchouc, india-rubber. A word of American origin, *cahutchu* (§ 32).
- † **Cap**, *sm.* a cape; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *capo* (§ 25). The It. also signifies 'a head,' whence the Fr. *cap-à-pier*, i. e. from head to foot. *Cap* is a doublet of *chef*, q. v.
- Capable**, *adj.* capable; from L. *capabilis*. For *-abilis*=*-able* see *affable*, and § 51.
- Capacité**, *sf.* capacity; from L. *capacitatem*.
- † **Caparaçon**, *sm.* caparison; introd. in 16th cent. from Sp. *caparaçon* (§ 26).
- CAPE**, *sf.* a cape, hooded cloak; from I. *cappa*, found in Isidore of Seville. For *pp*=*p* see *chape*.—Der. *capeline*, *capotte*.
- CAPELINE**, *sf.* a plumed hat worn by ladies, then a kind of hood. See *cape*.
- Capillaire**, *adj.* capillary; from L. *capillaris*.
- † **Capilotade**, *sf.* a hash. In 16th cent. *cabirotade*, from Sp. *cabirotada* (§ 26).
- Capitaine**, *sm.* a captain; introd. about

- the 14th cent. from *capitaneus* *, a form der. by the medieval Lat. from L. *caput*. *Capitaine* is a doublet of *capitan*.
- Capital**, *adj.* capital, chief; *sm.* capital, principal; from L. *capitalis*. *Capital* is a doublet of *cheptal*, *q. v.*—Der. *capitaliser*, -iste.
- † **Capitan**, *sm.* a hector, bully; introd. in 16th cent. from Sp. *capitan* (§ 26).
- † **Capiteux**, *adj.* heady (of wine, &c.); introd. in 16th cent. from It. *capitoso* (§ 25).
- † **Capiton**, *sm.* cappadine, silk flock; introd. from It. *capitone* (§ 25).—Der. *capitonner*.
- Capituler**, *va.* to capitulate; from L. *capitulare* *, i. e. to fix the conditions or heads of a surrender. *Capituler* is a doublet of *chapitrer*.—Der. *capitulation*, -aire.
- † **Capon**, *sm.* a hypocrite, sneak; from It. *cappone* (§ 25). *Capon* is a doublet of *chapon*.—Der. *caponner*.
- † **Caporal**, *sm.* a corporal; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *caporale* (§ 25).
- CAPOTE**, *sf.* a great coat, large cape. See *cape*.
- Capre**, *sm.* a privateer ship (a word now disused) from Da. *kaper* (§ 27).
- CÂPRE**, *sf.* (Bot.) a caper; from L. *capparis*. For loss of ð see § 51.
- † **Caprice**, *sm.* a whim, freak; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *capriccio* (§ 25).—Der. *capricieux*.
- Capricorne**, *sm.* Capricorn; from L. *capricornus*.
- Capsule**, *sf.* a capsule, pod; from L. *capsula*.
- Capter**, *va.* to captivate; from L. *captare*.—Der. *caption*, -ateur, *captieux*.
- Captif**, *adj.* a captive; from L. *captivus*. *Captif* is a doublet of *chétif*, *q. v.*—Der. *captivité*, -er.
- Capture**, *sf.* capture; from L. *captura*.—Der. *capturer*.
- Capuce**, *sm.* a hood; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *capuccio* (§ 25).—Der. *capucin*, *capucine* (a hood-shaped flower).
- Caquer**, *va.* to cure, barrel (fish, &c.). O. Fr. *quaquer*, from Dutch *kaaken* (§ 27).—Der. *caque*, *encaquer*.
- AQUETER**, *va.* to cackle, cluck; an onomatopoeic word (§ 34).—Der. *caquet* (verbal subst.), *caqueterie*, *caqueteur*.
- AR**, *conj.* for, because; from L. *quare*. In O. Fr. *car* kept its etymol. sense; in the 13th cent. men said *je ne sais ni car, ni comment*, where now they would say *je ne sais ni pourquoi, ni comment*. The change, *qu = c*, is to be seen in many inscriptions under the Empire: *cotidie*, *condam*, *alico*, etc., for *quotidiū*, *quondam*, *aliquo*. *qu* becomes hard *c* in *quare*, *car*; *quasare*, *casser*; *quomodo*, *comme*, etc. *qu* becomes soft *c* in *quinque*, *cing*; *quingaginta*, *cinquante*; *querquedula*, *cercelle*. *qu* becomes *ch* in *quercinus*, *chêne*; *quisque-unus*, *chacun*. *qu* becomes *s* in *coquina*, *cuisine*. Roman inscriptions of the 3rd cent. give us *cocere*, *cinque*, for *coquere*, *quinque*.
- Carabin**, *sm.* a light-cavalry soldier (in the sixteenth century); then a 'free-lance'; then, as a term of contempt, an adventurer; lastly, a 'sawbones,' apothecary's apprentice; probably a word of hist. origin (§ 33) from L. *calabrinus*, light cavalry of the kind coming from Calabria.
- † **Carabine**, *sf.* a rifle, carbine; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *carabina* (§ 25).—Der. *carabinier*, *carabinade*.
- † **Caracole**, *sf.* a caracole, gambol; introd. in 16th cent. from Sp. *caracol* (§ 26).—Der. *caracoler*.
- Caractère**, *sm.* character; from L. *character*.—Der. *caractériser*, -istique.
- † **Carafe**, *sf.* a decanter; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *caraffa* (§ 25).—Der. *carafon*.
- Caramboler**, *vn.* to make a cannon (in billiards). Origin unknown.—Der. *carambolage*.
- † **Caramel**, *sm.* burnt sugar; introd. from Sp. *caramello* (§ 26).
- † **Carapace**, *sf.* carapace (of a tortoise); introd. from Sp. *carapacho* (§ 26).
- † **Carat**, *sm.* carat; introd., with many other jewellers' terms, from It. *carato* (§ 25).
- † **Caravane**, *sf.* a caravan; introd. from the East by travellers. Ar. *kairavan* (§ 31).—Der. *caravansérail* (properly = *maison des caravanes*), Pers. *karavan-sarai*.
- † **Caravelle**, *sf.* a caravel (ship); introd. from It. *caravella* (§ 25).
- Carbone**, *sm.* carbon; from L. *carbonem*. *Carbone* is a doublet of *charbon*, *q. v.*—Der. *carboniser*, -ique, -ate.
- † **Carbonade**, *sf.* fried or boiled pork; from It. *carbonata* (§ 25). *Carbonade* is a doublet of *charbonnée*.
- CARCAN**, *sm.* an iron collar, pillory. O. Fr. *querçant*, from Icel. *qverk*, the throat, and *band* (§ 20).
- † **Carcasse**, *sf.* a carcass; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *carcassa* (§ 25).
- Carde**, *sf.* a chard, teasel-frame; from L.

- carduus*.—Der. *cardon*, *carder* (to comb with *cardes*, i. e. with brushes of iron, formed like the teasel), *cardeur*.
- Cardiaque**, *adj.* cardiac, pertaining to the heart.
- Cardinal**, *adj.* cardinal; from L. *cardinalis*, that on which all hinges.—Der. *cardinal*, *sm.*
- CAREME**, *sm.* Lent. O. Fr. *quaresme*, originally *quaresme*; It. *quaresima*; from L. *quadragesima*. *Quadragesima* having lost its *i* (see § 51), becomes *quadrages'ma*, thence *carême*: (1) by loss of medial *g*, whence O. Fr. *quaresme*, see Hist. Gram. p. 82; (2) by change of *dr* into *r*, see § 168; (3) by change of *qua* into *ca*, see *car*; (4) by *esm*=*im*, see § 148. *Carême* is a doublet of *quadragesime*.
- Carène**, *sf.* a keel. In 16th cent. *carine*, from L. *carina*.—Der. *car'ner*.
- † **Caresse**, *sf.* a caress; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *carezza* (§ 25).—Der. *caresser*.
- † **Carguer**, *va.* to brail, clew up (sails); from Prov. *cargur* (§ 24), which from L. *caricare* *. *Carguer* is a doublet of *charger*, q. v.—Der. *cargue* (verbal subst.), *cargaison* (which, however, draws its sense from *charger* rather than from *carguer*).
- Cariatide**, *sf.* a caryatide; from Gr. *καρυάτιδες*.
- † **Caricature**, *sf.* a caricature; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *caricatura* (§ 25).—Der. *caricaturiste*.
- Carie**, *sf.* decay; from L. *caries*.—Der. *carrier*.
- CARILLON**, *sm.* a chime; from L. *quadrlionem*, properly the chiming of four bells. For *qua*=*ca* see *car*; for *dr*=*r* see § 168; for *li*=*ll* see Hist. Gram. p. 57.—Der. *carillonner*, *carillonneur*.
- Carlin**, *sm.* a pug dog. Origin unknown. Littré declares it to be of hist. origin (§ 33), from the actor Carlin, who in his day was a very famous Harlequin.
- † **Carmagnole**, *sf.* a carmagnole, an upper garment much worn in the days of the Revolution; then a lively dance tune, and revolutionary dance; a word of hist. origin (see § 33), from the town of *Carmagnola* in Piedmont. (Littré throws doubt on this origin.)
- CARNAGE**, *sm.* carnage, slaughter; from L. *car-naticum* *, der. from L. *car-nem*. For *-aticum*=*-age* see § 248.
- † **Carnassier**, *adj.* carnivorous; a word introd. from Prov. *carnaza* (§ 24) whence also *carnassière*, a game-bag. The Prov. *carnaza* is from L. *carnacea* *, deriv. from *carnem*.
- Carnation**, *sf.* carnation (colour); from L. *carnationem*.
- † **Carnaval**, *sm.* carnival; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *carnovale* (§ 25).—Der. *carnavalesque*.
- Carne**, *sf.* a projecting angle (of a rock, door, &c.); from L. *cardinem*; for loss of *i* see § 51; for loss of *d* between *r* and *n* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.
- CARNET**, *sm.* a note-book; from L. *quaternetum*, dim. of *quaternum*, q. v. *Qua(t)ernetum* becomes *carnet* by *qua*=*ca*, see *car*; and by loss of *t*, see § 117.
- Carnivore**, *adj.* carnivorous; from L. *carnivorus*.
- † **Caronade**, *sf.* a carronade, short cannon of large bore, from Engl. *carronade* (§ 28); and *carronade* is from *Carron's* iron-foundry in Scotland.
- Carotide**, *adj.* carotid (artery); from Gr. *καρωτίδες*.
- Carotte**, *sf.* a carrot; from L. *carota* (used by Apicius).
- † **Caroubé**, *sm.* the caroub, locust-tree; introd. from It. *carruba* (§ 25).—Der. *caroubier*.
- CARPE**, *sf.* a carp; from L. *carpa*, in Cassiodorus, lib. xii. ep. 4: 'Distinct *carpam* Danubius.'—Der. *carpillon*.
- † **Carquois**, *sm.* a quiver; originally *tarquois*, *tarquais*, from Low L. *tarcasia*, transcription of Low Gr. *ταρκάσιον* (a quiver), introd. from the East by the early Crusaders, with many other military terms: it answers to the Turk. *turkash* (§ 30).
- CARRE**, *sf.* an angle, face of a sword, from L. *quadra*. For *qua*=*car* see *car*; for *dr*=*rr* see § 168.
- CARRÉ**, *adj.* and *sm.* square. See *carrer*.
- CARREAU**, *sm.* a tile. O. Fr. *carrel*, originally *quarr'el*, from L. *quadrattellum*, dim. of *quadratus* (see *carri*). *Quadra(t)ellum* loses its medial *t* (see *abbaye* and § 117), softens *dr* into *r* (see § 168), changes *qua* into *ca*, see *car*; whence O. Fr. *carrel* (which remains in *carreler*, *carrellage*, *décarreler*), which has become *carreau* by *el*=*eau*, see § 282.
- CARREFOUR**, *sm.* a cross-way (where four ways meet). O. Fr. *quarrefour*, Prov. *carreforc*, from L. *quadrifurcum* *. For *rc*=*r* see *arbalète*; for *dr*=*r* see § 168; for *u*=*ou* see § 90; for *qua*=*ca* see *car*.
- CARRELER**, *va.* to pave with tiles. See *carreau*.—Der. *carrelet*, *-age*.

CARRER, *va.* to square; from L. *quadrare*.

For *qua*=*ca* see *car*; for *dr*=*r* see § 168.

Carrer is a doublet of *cadrer*, *q. v.*—*Der. carré, contre-carrer, carrure* (which is a doublet of *quadrature*).

† **Carrick**, *sm.* a top-coat, over-coat; from Engl. *carrick* (§ 28).

CARRIÈRE, *sf.* a stone-quarry; from L. *quadraria** (in this sense used in several medieval documents: a quarry is properly the spot whence one draws out squared stone, *quadrata saxa*). For *qua*=*ca* see *car*; for *dr*=*r* see § 168; for *-aria*=*ière* see § 198.—*Der. carrier.*

Carrière, *sf.* a career, a racecourse; from L. *carrus*; for *-aria*=*ière* see § 198.

† **Carriole**, *sf.* a carriole; introd. from It. *carriola* (§ 25).

† **Carrosse**, *sm.* a coach, carriage; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *carrozza* (§ 25).—*Der. carrossier, carrossable.*

† **Carrousel**, *sm.* a tilt, carousal; introd. from It. *carosello* (§ 25).

Carte, *sf.* a chart; from L. *charta, carta**. (Or from L. *quarta*, a leaf of paper folded in four, *Litté.*) For *ch*=*c* see § 126. *Carte* is a doublet of *charte*, *q. v.*

† **Cartel**, *sm.* a challenge; from It. *cartello* (§ 25).

Cartilage, *sm.* cartilage; from L. *cartilaginum*.—*Der. cartilagineux.*

† **Carton**, *sm.* pasteboard; introd. from It. *cartone* (§ 25).—*Der. cartonnage, cartonnier, cartonner.*

† **Cartouche**, *sm.* a cartouche (*Archit.*), *sf.* case, cartouche (*Military*); introd. in 16th cent. from It. *cartoccio* (§ 25), which also bears both senses.

Cartulaire, *sm.* a chartulary; from L. *cartularium*, a register of title-deeds, acts, cartulae of a religious house. *Cartulaire* is a doublet of *chartrier*, *q. v.*

Cas, *sm.* a case; from L. *casus*.

Casancier, *adj.* domestic; *der.* through Low L. *casana** from L. *casa*: properly one who stays at home.

† **Casaque**, *sf.* a cassock; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *casacca* (§ 25).—*Der. casaquein.*

† **Casaquin**, *sm.* a jacket. A dim. of *casaque*; from It. *casacchina*.

† **Cascade**, *sf.* a cascade; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *cascata* (§ 25).

CASE, *sf.* a little house; from L. *casa*. The word occurs in Rutebœuf, 13th cent. From the sense of little house it comes to that of a hut, a compartment, square (in chess).—*Der. casier, caser.*

† **Casemate**, *sf.* a casemate; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *casamatta* (§ 25).

† **Caserne**, *sf.* barracks; introd. from Sp. *caserna* (§ 26). *Caserne* is a doublet of *quaterne*, *q. v.*—*Der. caserner, casernement.*

Casimir, *sm.* kerseymere, cashmere; corruption of *cachemire*, *q. v.* (*Litté.* holds it to be a modern word adopted from the proper noun *Casimir*.)

† **Casuar**, *sm.* the cassowary, the Malay name of the bird (§ 31).

† **Casque**, *sm.* a helmet; from It. *casco* (§ 25).—*Der. casquet, a little light casque; whence casquette.*

CASQUETTE, *sf.* a cap. See *casque*.

CASSE, *sf.* a case; now restricted in sense to a printer's case, in compartments, but in O. Fr. used in the general sense of chest, box (= *caisse*). Its original meaning survives in *cassette*, a little box. *Casse* is from L. *capsa*. For *ps*=*ss* see § 168 and *caisse*, of which word it is a doublet.—*Der. cassette, cassetin.*

CASSE, *sf.* a crucible; from Low L. *caza*, which from O. H. G. *kezi*, a stove (§ 20).—*Der. casserole.*

Casse, *sf.* cassia; from L. *casia*.—*Der. cassier.*

CASSE, *sf.* a breaking, cashiering; verbal subst. of *casser*, *q. v.*

CASSER, *va.* to break; from L. *quassar*. For *qua*=*ca* see *car*; for *are*=*er* see § 263.—*Der. casse, cassure, cassation.*

CASSEROLLE, *sf.* a saucepan. See *cassee*.

CASSETTE, *sf.* a little box. See *cassee*.

CASSIS, *sm.* a black-currant bush. *Origin* unknown. The word is quite modern.

† **Cassolette**, *sf.* a scent-box, perfume-pan; introd. from Sp. *cazoleta* (§ 26).

† **Cassonade**, *sf.* moist sugar; introd. from Port. *cassonada* (§ 26).

† **Castagnettes**, *sf. pl.* castanets; introd. from Sp. *castañetas* (§ 26).

† **Caste**, *sf.* caste; from Port. *casta*, of pure unmixed race (§ 26); a word first applied to Hindu 'castes.'

† **Castel**, *sm.* a castle; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *castello* (§ 25). *Castel* is a doublet of *château*, *q. v.*—*Der. castellan.*

CASTILLE, *sf.* a quarrel, petty squabble, formerly a combat in the lists of a tournament; from Sp. *castillo* (§ 26), a little castle, because the lists were often made to represent a castle.

Castor, *sm.* a beaver; and then, like its English equivalent, a hat of beaver-skin; from L. *castor*.

- Castrat**, *adj.* castrated, and *sm.* an eunuch; from L. *castratus*. *Castrat* is a doublet of *châtre*.—Der. *castration*.
- Casuel**, *adj.* casual, accidental; from L. *casualis*.—Der. *casuellement*.
- † **Casuiste**, *sm.* a casuist; introd. from Sp. *casuista* (§ 26).
- Catachrèse**, *sf.* catachresis; from Gr. *κατάχρησις*.
- Cataclysm**, *sm.* a cataclysm, deluge; from Gr. *κατακλυσμός*.
- † **Catacombes**, *sf. pl.* catacombs; introd. from It. *catacomba* (§ 25).
- † **Catafalque**, *sm.* a catafalque; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *catafalco* (§ 25). *Catafalque* is a doublet of *échafaud*, q. v.
- Catalepsie**, *sf.* catalepsy; from Gr. *κατάληψις*.—Der. *cataleptique*.
- Catalogue**, *sf.* a catalogue; from Gr. *κατάλογος*.—Der. *cataloguer*.
- Cataplasme**, *sm.* a cataplasm, poultice; from Gr. *κατάπλασμα*.
- Catapulte**, *sf.* a catapult; from L. *catapulta*.
- Cataracte**, *sf.* a cataract; from L. *cataracta*.
- Catarrhe**, *sm.* a catarrh, cold; from Gr. *κατάρροος*.—Der. *catarrhal*, -eux.
- Catastrophe**, *sf.* a catastrophe; from Gr. *καταστροφή*.
- Catéchiser**, *va.* to catechise; from Gr. *κατηχίζειν*.
- Catéchisme**, *sm.* a catechism; from Gr. *κατηχισμός*.*
- Catéchiste**, *sm.* a catechist; from Gr. *κατηχιστής*.*
- Catéchumène**, *sm.* a catechumen; from Gr. *κατηχούμενος*.
- Catégorie**, *sf.* a category; from Gr. *κατηγορία*.—Der. *catégorique*.
- Cathartique**, *sf.* cathartic, purgative; from Gr. *καθαρτικός*.
- Cathédrale**, *sf.* a cathedral; from eccles. L. *cathedralis*, sc. *ecclesia*, a church in which is the bishop's seat (*cathedra*).
- Catholique**, *adj.* catholic; from Gr. *καθολικός*.—Der. *catholicisme*, *catholicité*.
- CATIMINI**, *adv.* in a corner, steal'ily; from Gr. *καταμήνια* (Littré).
- CATIR**, *va.* to press, gloss (cloth); from a lost part. *cat*, which is from L. *coactus*. For loss of *o* see *cacher*; for *ct=t* see § 168: the It. *quatto* Sp. *cacho*, both in the same sense, confirm this etymology.—Der. *cati* (verbal subst.), *catisage*, *décatur*.
- CAUCHEMAR**, *sm.* a nightmare, an incubus, caused, according to old mythology, by the presence of a supernatural being sitting on the breast of the sleeper. *Cauchemar* is properly a demon who presses, from the two words *mar* (a demon in the Germ., which survives in Engl. *night-mare* and in Germ. *nacht-mar*), and from *cauche*, the O. Fr. verb *caucher*, to press. *Caucher* is formed regularly from L. *calcare*. For *c=ch* see § 126; for *al=au* see § 157. Ménage tells us that in his day the *cauche-mar* was called *caucheville* in the Lyons dialect. *Cauche-vuille*, the old woman who presses one down, confirms the etymology given above.
- Caudataire**, *adj.* train-bearing, *sm.* a train-bearer; from L. *caudatarius*.
- Cause**, *sf.* cause; from L. *causa*. *Cause* is a doublet of *chose*, q. v.—Der. *causer* (to be the cause of), *causal*, *causalité*.
- Causser**, *vn.* to talk, chat; from L. *causari*, to defend a cause, then to discuss, lastly to talk. *Causator* is used for a pleader in the Lex Salica.—Der. *causeur*, *causette*.
- Caustique**, *adj.* caustic; from L. *causticus*.
- Cautèle**, *sf.* cunning, craft; from L. *cautela*.—Der. *cateleux*.
- Cautère**, *sm.* a cautery, cauterising iron; from L. *cauterium*.—Der. *cautériser*, *cautérisation*.
- Caution**, *sf.* a caution; from L. *cautionem*.—Der. *cautionner*, *cautionnement*.
- † **Cavalcade**, *sf.* a cavalcade; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *cavalcata* (§ 25). *Cavalcade* is a doublet of *chevauchée*, q. v.
- † **Cavalcadour**, *sm.* an equery; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *cavalcatore* (§ 25).
- † **Cavale**, *sf.* a mare; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *cavalla* (§ 25).
- † **Cavalier**, *sm.* a cavalier; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *cavaliere* (§ 25). *Cavalier* is a doublet of *chevalier*, q. v.—Der. *cavalièrenment*.
- † **Cavalerie**, *sf.* cavalry; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *cavalleria* (§ 25). *Cavalerie* is a doublet of *chevalerie*, q. v.
- † **Cavatine**, *sf.* a cavatina; introd. from It. *cavatina* (§ 25).
- Cave**, *sf.* a cellar, vault; from L. *cava* (used in this sense by the Roman land-surveyors).—Der. *caveau*.
- Cave**, *adj.* hollow; from L. *cavus*.
- CAVEAU**, *sm.* a small cellar, vault. See *cave*.
- † **Caveçon**, *sm.* a snaffle-bridle; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *cavezzong* (§ 25).
- Caver**, *va.* to hollow; from L. *cavare*.
- † **Caver**, *va.* to stake (in gambling); from It. *cavare* (§ 25).—Der. *décaver*.

Caverne, *sf.* a cave, cavern; from L. *ca-verna*.—Der. *caverneux*.

† **Caviar**, *sm.* caviare; in 16th cent. *cavial*, from It. *caviale* (§ 25).

Cavillation, *sf.* a quibble (a law-term); from L. *cavillationem*.

Cavité, *sf.* a cavity; from L. *cavitate*.

CE, CET, CETTE, CES, *pron.* this, these.

O. Fr. *ço*, originally *ica*, from L. *ecce-hoc*, which has lost its *h*, see § 135, and its final *c*, see § 129; and then *ecce-o* (or *eco'o*) is changed to *igo* by reducing *cc* into soft *c*, and by changing *o* into *i*, see § 60. The O. Fr. *igo* was afterwards reduced to *ço* (as *ici* to *ci*) whence mod. Fr. *ce*.

Just as *ecce-hoc* became *igo*, *ecce-hic* became *ici* (whence the adv. *ci*); *ecce-hac* became *ica** (whence the adv. *ça*); *ecciste* became O. Fr. *icist*, later *cist* (= *celui-ci* in O. Fr.), and this became *cest* (for *i=e* see § 72), whence the mod. Fr. *cet* (for the loss of *s* see § 148); *eccille* became O. Fr. *icil*, then *icel*; *icel* (of which the fem. *icelle* survives in some legal phrases) is reduced to *cel* (of which the fem. *celle* remains, while the masc. has perished, leaving behind *celui*; for details see Hist. Gram. p. 113). *Eccillos* produced O. Fr. *iceux* (for *i=e* see § 72; for *el=eu* see § 158), just as *illos* produced *eux*, and as *capillos* produced *cheveux*; *iceux* finally was reduced to mod. Fr. *ceux*.

CÉANS, *adv.* within, in this house. O. Fr. *çaiens*, originally *çaiens*, compd. of adv. *ça* (q. v.) and *ens*, which from L. *intus*. For *in*=O. Fr. *en*=mod. Fr. *an*, see § 68.

CÉCI, *pron.* this (here); compd. of *ce* and *ci*, q. v.

Cécité, *sf.* blindness; from L. *caecitate*.

Céder, *va.* to yield; from L. *cedere*.

† **Cédille**, *sf.* a cedilla; introd. from Sp. *cedilla* (§ 26). The cedilla was a *z*, placed first by the side of, afterwards underneath the letter affected; It. *zediglu*, from L. *zeticula* a dim. of *zeta*.

Cédrat, *sm.* (Bot.) cedrat; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *cedrato* (§ 25).

Cèdre, *sm.* a cedar; from L. *cedrus*.

Cédule, *sf.* a schedule, note of hand; from L. *schedula*.

EINDRE, *va.* to encompass, gird; from L. *cingere*. *Cing(è)re* having lost the atonic penult (see § 51), becomes *cin're*, whence *ceindre*, by euphonic intercalation of *d* (*n'r=n-d-r*), as in *astringere*, *astreindre*; *pingere*, *peindre*, etc., see Hist. Gram. p. 73. (See *ceinture* and *absoudre*.)

EINTURE, *sf.* a girdle, sash; from L.

cinctura. For *ct=t* see § 168; for *i=e* see § 73.—Der. *ceinturon*, *ceinturer*, *ceinturier*.

CÉLA, *pron.* that (there); compd. of *ce* and *là*, q. v.

Céladon, *sm.* (1) a sentimental lover; of hist. origin, see § 33; an allusion to Céladon de l'Argée; (2) a pale green colour.

Célèbre, *adj.* celebrated, famous; from L. *celebrem*.—Der. *célébrité*.

Célébrer, *va.* to celebrate; from L. *celebrare*.—Der. *célébration*.

Céler, *va.* to conceal; from L. *celare*.—

Der. *déceler*, *recéler*.

† **Céleri**, *sm.* celery; introd. from It. *cleri*, a Piedmontese word (§ 25).

Célérité, *sf.* swiftness; from L. *celeritatem*.

Céleste, *adj.* heavenly; from L. *caelestis*.

Célibat, *sm.* celibate, celibacy; from L. *caelibatus*.—Der. *célibataire*.

CELLE, *pron. f.* that. See *ce*.

CELLIER, *sm.* cellar; from L. *cellarium*.

For *-arium*=*-ier* see § 198.

Cellule, *sf.* a little cell; from L. *cellula*.—Der. *celluleux*, *cellulaire*.

CELUI, *pron. sm.* this one. See *ce* and *lui*.

Cément, *sm.* cement; from L. *caementum*.

Cément is a doublet of *ciment*, q. v.—Der. *cémenter*, *céméntation*.

Cénacle, *sm.* a guest-chamber; from L. *caenaculum*.

CENDRE, *sf.* ashes, cinders. It. *cenere*, from L. *cinerem*. *Cin(è)rem*, contrd. after the rule, § 51, into *cin'rem*, becomes *cendre* by change of *i* into *e* (see § 72), of *nr* into *ndr* (see Hist. Gram. p. 73).—Der. *cendrer*, *cendrier*, *cendreuse*, *cendrillon*.

Cène, *sf.* the Lord's Supper; from L. *caena*.

Cénobite, *sm.* a cenobite; from L. *coenobita*, one who lives in the coenobium, or *κοινὸς Βίος* of the convent.

Cénotaphe, *sm.* a cenotaph; from Gr. *κενὸς τάφιν*.

Cens, *sm.* census, annual quit-rent; from L. *census*.—Der. *censier*, *censitaire*, *censive*.

Censer, *va.* to deem, reckon; whence partic. *censé*, reputed; from L. *censere*.

Censeur, *sm.* a censor; from L. *ensor*.

Censure, *sf.* censure, blame; from L. *cen-sura*.—Der. *censurer*, *censurable*.

CENT, *adj.* a hundred; from L. *centum*.—Der. *centaine*, *centenaire*.

Centaur, *sm.* a centaur; from *κένταυρος*.

CENTENIER, *sm.* a centurion; from L. *centenarius*. For *-arius*=*-ier* see § 198.

Centenier is a doublet of *centenaire*.

CENTIÈME, *adj.* hundredth. O. Fr. *cen-*

tiesme, from L. *centesimus*. **Centes**(i)
mus, contr. into *centes'mus* after the
rule (§ 51), becomes *centime* by the change
of *e* into *ie* (see § 66), and loss of *s* (see
§ 148). *Centime* is a doublet of *centime*,
q. v.

CENTIME, *sm.* a centime ($\frac{1}{100}$ th part of
franc); from L. *centesimus*. **Cen-**
tés(i)**mus**, contrd. into *centes'mus* (see
§ 51), becomes *centime* by changing *e* into *i*
(see § 66), and dropping *s* (§ 148). *Cent-*
ime is a doublet of *centime*, q. v.

Centon, *sm.* a cento; from L. *centonem*.

CENTRAL, from L. *centralis*.—Der. *cen-*
tralis, *décentraliser*, *concentrer*, *concent-*
rique, *excentrique*.

CENTRE, *sm.* a centre; from L. *centrum*.

Centrifuge, *adj.* centrifugal. **Centripète**,
adj. centripetal. Words coined by the
learned, the first from *centrum* with
fugere, and the second with petere.

Centuple, *adj.* augmented a hundredfold,
centuple; from L. *centuplus*.—Der. *cen-*
tupler.

Centurie, *sf.* a century (of men), group of
a hundred; from L. *centuria*.

Centurion, *sm.* a centurion; from L. *cen-*
turionem.

CEP, *sm.* a tree-stock, vine-stock; from L.
*cippus**. For *i*=*e* see § 71; for *pp*=*f*
see *chape*. *Cep* is a doublet of *cippe*, q. v.
—Der. *cépage*.

CEPENDANT, *adv.* however, = *pendant cela*.
See *ce* and *pendant*.

Céphalalgie, *sf.* head-ache; from Gr.
κεφαλαλγία.

Céramique, *adj.* ceramic; from Gr. *κερα-*
μικός.

Céraste, *sm.* the cerastes; from Gr. *κεραστῆς*.

Cérat, *sm.* cerate; from L. *ceratum*, a
salve whose chief compound is wax, *cera*.
Cérat is a doublet of *ciré*, q. v.

CERCEAU, *sm.* a hoop. O. Fr. *cercel*, from
L. *circellus**. For *i*=*e* see § 71; for
-ellus=-el=-eau, see § 282.

CERCLE, *sm.* a circle; from I. *circulus*.
Circ(ū)*lus*, contrd. after rule (see § 51)
into *circ'lus*, changes *i* into *e*, see § 71.—
Der. *cercier*, of which *circuler* is a doublet.

CERCUEIL, *sm.* a coffin. O. Fr. *sarcueil*,
originally *sarcueu*, from L. *sarcophagus*.
Sarcophāgus loses (see § 51) the two
final atonic syllables, and becomes *sarcueu*
by changing *o* into *ue* in O. Fr.; see
§ 76. Hence again, by corruption from
sarcueu, comes the form *sarcueil*, in which
the presence of the final *i* is unexplained:

it did not exist very early French,
Sarcueil has char. a into *e*, see § 54,
and *s* into *c*, as *salsa*, *sauce*. The
study of proper nouns, which usually gives
us valuable aid in establishing the origin of
common nouns confirms for us the
above etymology, which connects *cercueil*
with *sarcophagus*: in the arrondissement
of Lisieux is a place called *Cercueux*, which
in medieval documents is called 'Ecclesia
de *Sarcophagis*.' *Cercueil* is a doublet
of *sarcophage*, q. v.

Céréale, *adj.* cereal; from L. *cerealis*.

Cérébral, *adj.* cerebral; from L. *cere-*
bralis.

Cérémonie, *sf.* a ceremony; from L.
caeremonia.—Der. *cérémonial*, -eux.

CERF, *sm.* a stag; from L. *cervus*. For
final *v*=*f* see § 142.

CERFEUIL, *sm.* chervil; from L. *caere-*
folium. For loss of *e*, *cer'folium*, see
§ 52; for -olium=-eul, see *feuille*; and
for *o*=*eu* see § 76; for *li*=*il* see § 54, 3.

CERISE, *sf.* a cherry; from L. *cerasa*, pl. of
cerasum. For *a*=*i* see § 54, note 2.—
Der. *cerisier*, *cerisaie*.

CERNE, *sm.* a ring, circle; from L. *circinus*.
Cir(cī)*nus* was contrd. according to rule
(see § 51) into *circ'nus*; thence by loss of
medial consonant (Hist. Gram. p. 81) into
cir'nus; thence *cerne* by changing *i* into
e; see § 71.—Der. *cerneau*, *cerner*.

CERNER, *va.* to encircle. See *cerne*.

CERTAIN, *adj.* certain; from L. *certus*, by
the adjunction of the Lat. suffix -anus =
-ain; see § 194.—Der. *certainement*.

CERTES, *adv.* certainly; from L. *certo*.
For this addition of *s* see Hist. Gram.
p. 80.

Certificat, *sm.* a certificate; from L. *cer-*
*tificatum**, partic. of verb *certificare**,
whence *certifier*.

Certifier, *va.* to certify. See *certificat*.

Certitude, *sf.* certitude, certainty; from L.
certitudo.

Céruse, *sf.* white lead; from L. *cerussa*.

CERVEAU, *sm.* the brain. O. Fr. *cervel*,
from L. *cerebellum*. **Cer**(s)**bellum**,
contrd. according to rule (see § 52) into
cer'bellum, produced *cervéau*, by *b*=*v*,
see § 113; (2) by -ellum=-eau, see
§ 282. Just as *cerebellum* becomes *cer-*
veau, so the fem. form *cerebella* became
cervelle.—Der. *cervelet*, *ccervelé*.

+ **Cervelas**, *sm.* a saveloy. In 16th cent.
cervelat; introd. from It. *cervellana* (§ 25).

CERVELLE, *sf.* the brain. See *cervéau*.

Cervical, *adj.* cervical; from L. *cervicalis*.

CERVOISE, *sf.* ale, beer; from L. *cervisia* (in Pliny, who cites it as a word of Gaulish origin, see § 19). For *i* = *o* see § 68.

CESSER, *vn.* to cease; from L. *cessare*.—*Der.* *cesse* (verbal subst.), *incessant*, *cession*.

Cession, *sf.* a cession; from L. *cessionem*.—*Der.* *cessionnaire*.

Ceste, *sm.* a cestus, girdle; from L. *cestus*.

Césure, *sf.* caesura; from L. *caesura*.

CET, *pron.* this. See *ce*.

Cétacé, *adj.* cetaceous; from L. *cetaceus**, *der.* from *cetus*.

CEUX, *pron.* these. See *ce*.

HABOT, *sm.* a miller's-thumb, chub (a big-headed fish); from L. *caput*, with addition of the suffix *ot*, to be found in Fr. in *cachot*, *brûlot*, *billot*, etc. (§ 281). For *c* = *ch* see § 126; for *p* = *b* see § 111. This fish was called, for a like reason, *κέφαλος* in Gr. and *capito* in Lat.

Chabraque, *sf.* the cloths on a cavalry horse. A word introd. from Germ. *schaubraque* (§ 27).

Chacal, *sm.* a jackal; introd. from the East by travellers. Pers. and Turk. *schakal* (§ 31).

HACUN, *distrib. pron.* each one. O. Fr. *chascun*, *chasqun*, from L. *quisque-unus*. *Quisque-unus* or *quisq'unus* becomes *chascun* by unusual change of *qu* into *ch* (see § 126), and *i* into *a* (see *balance* and § 68). For the loss of *s* see § 148.

HAFQUIN, *sm.* a pitiful-looking person. In patois *chatfouin*, compd. of *chat* and *fouine*.

Chagrin, *sm.* shagreen; introd. about the 15th cent. from It. Venetian *sagrin* (§ 25).

hagrin, *sm.* affliction. Origin unknown, though it is probably connected with the idea of the roughness and harshness of the skin called *shagreen*.—*Der.* *chagriner*.

LAÎNE, *sf.* a chain; from L. *catena*. For loss of medial *t* see *abbaye* and § 117; for *a* = *i* see § 59. *Chaine* is a doublet of *catène*.—*Der.* *chainon* (of which *chignon*, *i. v.*, is the doublet), *chainette*, *enchaîner*, *lêchaîner*.

AIR, *sf.* flesh. O. Fr. *char*, originally *harn*, from L. *carnem*. For *c* = *ch* see § 126; for *a* = *ai* see § 54; for *rn* = *n* see *aubour*.—*Der.* *charnel*, *charnier*, *charnu*, *harnure*, *charogne*, *décharner*, *acharner*.

CHAIRE, *sf.* a pulpit. O. F. *châère*, from L. *cathedra*, *i. e.* a raised seat from which one speaks. For loss of medial *t* (th) see § 117; for *c* = *ch* see § 126; for *dr* = *r* see § 168. Before the 16th cent. the word *chaise* did not exist, and *chaire*, like *cathedra*, had the two meanings, 'a chair,' and 'a pulpit.' Thus Montaigne *ays, S'élançant d'une chaire (chaise), où elle estoit assise*. In the 16th cent. the Parisians substituted *s* for *r* (see *arroser*), and so transformed *chaire* into *chaise*. Under Louis XIV the phrase ran not *une chaire de Droit*, but *une chaise de Droit*, *une chaise de Théologie*. Molière says, *Les savants ne sont bons que pour prêcher en chaise*; shewing plainly that *chaise* long kept the sense of *chaire*, and is only a slight variation of the same word.

CHAISE, *sf.* a chair. See *chaire*.

CHALAND, *sm.* a lighter, barge. A word of Byzantine origin, like many terms of seafaring and military art of the middle ages; from Low L. *chelandium*, Gr. *χελάνδιον* (§ 31).

Chaland, *sm.* a customer, purchaser. Origin unknown.—*Der.* *achalandier*.

+ **Châle**, *sm.* a shawl; introd. from the East by English travellers. Pers. *châl* (§ 31).

+ **Chalet**, *sm.* a cheese-house, a chalet. A Swiss word, from the Grisons patois. Origin unknown.

CHALEUR, *sf.* heat; from L. *calōrem*. For *c* = *ch* see § 126; for *o* = *eu* see § 79.—*Der.* *chaleureux*.

CHÂLIT, *sm.* a wooden bedstead. Origin unknown.

CHALOIR, *vn.* to be important, to matter, lit. to be hot; from L. *calēre*. For *c* = *ch* see § 126; for *e* = *oi* see § 63. For this verb see Hist. Gram. p. 147.—*Der.* *nonchaloir* (to care for nothing), a verb used only as a *sm.*, except in the pres. partic. *nonchalant*.

+ **Chaloupe**, *sf.* a launch, shallop. In 16th cent. *chaluppe*; introd. from It. *scialluppa* (§ 25).

CHALUMEAU, *sm.* straw, blow-pipe. O. Fr. *chalemel*, from L. *calamellus*, dim. of *calamus*. For *c* = *ch* see § 126; for *-ellus* = *-eu* see § 282; for *a* = *u*, through *e*, cp. *saccharum*, *sucre*; *rhabarbarum*, *rhubarbe*.

+ **Chamade**, *sf.* a parley; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *chiamata* (§ 25).

CHAMAILLER, *vn.* to scuffle. Origin unknown.

+ **Chamarre**, *sf.* lace-work, embroidery;

- from Sp. *chamarra* (§ 26).—Der. *chamarrer*.
- CHAMBELLAN**, *sm.* a chamberlain. O. Fr. *chambellanc*, originally *chamberlenc*, It. *camarlingo*; from O. H. G. *chamarlinc*, an officer of the chamber. For the assimilation of *rl* into *ll* see § 168; for the dissimilation of *mn* into *mb* see § 169.
- CHAMBRANLE**, *sm.* a doorcase, window-frame. Origin unknown.
- CHAMBRE**, *sf.* a chamber; from L. *camera**. *Cam*(*ë*)*ra*, contrd. regularly (see § 51) into *cam'ra*, becomes *chambre*, by changing (1) *e* into *ch*, see § 126; (2) *m'r* into *mbr*, see Hist. Gram. p. 73.—Der. *chambrier* (of which the doublet is *cambrier*), *chambrette*, *chambrière* (of which the doublet is *camerade*), *chambrier*, *chambrière* (of which the doublet is *camerier*).
- CHAMEAU**, *sm.* a camel. Originally *chamel*, from L. *camēlus*. For *c=ch* see § 126; for *-el=-eau* see § 282.—Der. *chamelle*, *chamelier*.
- † **Chamois**, *sm.* a chamois; a word of Swiss origin.—Der. *chamoiseur*.
- CHAMP**, *sm.* a field; from L. *campus*. For *c=ch* see § 126. *Champ* is a doublet of *camp*, *q. v.*—Der. *champion* (who fights in *champ clos*).
- CHAMPART**, *sm.* a field-rent; for *champ-part*. A feudal term. See *champ* and *part*.
- CHAMPÊTRE**, *adj.* rural, rustic; from L. *campēstris*. For *c=ch* see § 126; for *est=êt* see § 148.
- CHAMPIGNON**, *sm.* a mushroom; from L. *campinionem**, i. e. that which grows in the fields; deriv. of *campus*. For *c=ch* see § 126; for *ni=gn* see Hist. Gram. p. 64.
- CHAMPION**, *sm.* a champion. See *champ*.
- CHANCE**, *sf.* chance, hazard. O. Fr. *chēance*, It. *cadenza*, from L. *cadentia*, that which falls out fortunately, from *cadere*, a term used in dice-playing. For loss of medial *d* see § 120; for *c=ch* see § 126; for *-tia=-ce* see § 192. *Chan.* is a doublet of *cadence*, *q. v.*—Der. *chanceux*.
- CHANCEL**, *sm.* a chancel, the grating separating the choir from the nave; from L. *cancelus*, the grating or bar which divided the judgment-seat from the people. The *cancelarius* was the officer who stood by this bar. From *cancelarius*, first an usher, then a scribe, a notary, comes mod. Fr. *chancelier*, by changing (1) *c* into *ch*, see § 126; (2) *-arius* into *-ier*, see § 198. *Chancel* is a doublet of *cancel*.
- CHANCELER**, *vn.* to stagger, reel; from L. *cancellare*: the true form of *eschanceler*. to issue from the *cancelli*, come out of the guidance of the barriers, and so to walk uncertainly, stagger. For *c=ch* see § 126; for *ll=* see § 158.
- CHANCRE**, *sm.* a canker, cancer; from L. *canorūm*. For *c=ch* see § 126. *Chancre* is a doublet of *cancre*, *cancer*.—Der. *chancreux*.
- CHANDELLE**, *sf.* a candle; from L. *candela*. For *c=ch* see § 126; for strengthening of *l* by reduplication see § 157.—Der. *chandelier*, *chandelier*, the feast of candles (*candelae*). *Chandelier* represents the Lat. *candelarum* in the phrase 'festa S. Mariae candelarum,' or, more exactly, it represents a missing form *candelorum*, for *-arum* makes *-aire*, while *-orum* makes *-eur*.
- CHANFREIN**, *sm.* chamfron, armour for a horse's head. Origin unknown.
- CHANGER**, *vn.* to change, exchange, barter; from Low L. *cambiare**, in the Lex Salica, der. from the form *cambare**, to be found in Apuleius. *Cambiare* becomes *changer* by consonification of *ia* into *ja* (see *abrégé* and Hist. Gram. p. 65) and fall of *b* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81). For *c=ch* see § 126. For the change of *m* into *n*, we find it in Lat. *tandiu* or *tandiu*, *quandiu* or *quandiu*, *quamdiu*, and in inscriptions *quen*, *tan*, *ren*, for *quem*, *tam*, *rem*. This change also takes place in Fr. (1) At the beginning of words, as in *matta*, *natte*; *mappa*, *nappe* *mespilum*, *nêfle*. *Natta* is also to be found in Gregory of Tours, and *nespilum* in Low Lat. (2) In the middle of words, most often when *m* is blunted by being in contact with another consonant, as in *commjatus**, *congé*; *pum'cem*, *ponce*, etc. Also in *dama*, *daine*; *comestabilis**, *conestable*. (3) At the end of words, in *sumum*, *son*; *suum*, *son*; *meum*, *mon*, etc. See also § 160.—Der. *change* (verbal subst.), *rechanger*, *rechange*, *échanger*, *changeur*, *changement*.
- CHANOINE**, *sm.* a canon; from L. *canōnicus*. This word, accented on the *o*, has, according to rule (see § 51), lost its two atonic vowels. For *c=ch* see § 126. *o* becomes *oi* by the attraction of the *i*, as in *historia*, *histoire*, § 84. *Chanoine* is a doublet of *canonique*, *q. v.*—Der. *chanoinesse*.
- CHANSON**, *sf.* a song; from L. *cantionem*. For *c=ch* see § 126; for *-tiare=-ser* see § 264.=Der. *chansonnier*, *chansonnette*.

CHANT, *sm.* a song, chant; from L. *cantus*.
For *c=ch* see § 126.

CHANTEAU, *sm.* a cantle, hunch. O. Fr. *chantel*, from L. *cantellus**, dim. of *cantus** (a corner). For *-ellus=-eau* see § 282; for *c=ch* see § 126.

CHANTEPLEURE, *sf.* a long funnel, tap. See *chanter* and *pleurer*.

CHANTER, *va.* to sing; from L. *cantare*.
For *c=ch* see § 126.—Der. *chanteur* (of which the doublet is *chantre*), *chanteuse*, *déchanter*, *chantonnier*, *chanterelle*.

CHANTIER, *sm.* a yard, timber-yard, &c.; from L. *canterium**, a beam of strong wood. For *c=ch* see § 126; for *e=ie* see § 56.

CHANTRE, *sm.* a singer, chanter; from L. *cantor*. This word, being pronounced *cántor*, was contrd. according to rule (§ 51) into *cant'r*, changing *c* into *ch*; see § 126. *Chantre* (from the nom. *cantor*) is a doublet of *chanteur* (from the acc. *cantorem*).

CHANVRE, *sm.* hemp; from L. *cannabis*. *Cann(ā)bis*, contrd. according to rule (§ 51) into *cann'bis*, ought to have become *chanve*, by change of *c* into *ch* (see § 126) and *b* into *v* (see § 113). This form *chanve* exists in fact in Picardy in patois, and doubtless existed in O. Fr. The intercalation of an *r*, whence *chanvre*, is to be met with in a few words, as in *funda*, *froude*; *encaustum*, *encre*, &c. See Hist. Gram. p. 80. Cp. the early form *regestrum* for *regestum*.

CHAOS, *sm.* chaos; the L. *chaos*.—Der. *chaotique*.

CAPE, *sf.* a cope; from L. *cappa* (a hooded cloak, in Isidore of Seville). For *c=ch* see § 126. *pp* becomes *p*, as in *cuppa*, *coupe*; *sappa*, *safz*; *pupis*, *poufe*; *stuppa**, *stoupe*. And we also find the form *capa* beside *cappa* in certain Lat. documents.—Der. *chaperon*, *chapeau* (O. Fr. *chapel*, properly a little *chape*). For *el=-eau* see § 282. From the O. Fr. form came a dim. *chapelet*, a little head-dress, consisting usually of a crown of flowers. Ronsard, speaking of a maiden watering lilies, says *Soir et matin les arrose Et à ses vœux propose De s'en faire un chapelet*. The *chapelet de roses*, a chaplet of roses laced on the statues of the Virgin, shortly called a *rosaire*, or rosary, came later to mean a sort of chain, to help in counting prayers, made of threaded beads, which at first were made to resemble the roses in the Madonna's chaplets. Another

deriv. of *capa** is the dim. *capella*, which from the 7th cent. has meant a chapel: originally *capella* was the sanctuary in which lay the *cappa*, or cope of S. Martin, and thence it came to mean any sanctuary containing relics.

CHAPEAU, *sm.* a hat. See *chape*.—Der. *chapelier* (from O. Fr. *chapel*).

CHAPELAIN, *sm.* a chaplain. See *chapelle*.

CHAPELER, *va.* to chip, rasp, bread; from Low L. *capellare** frequent. of *capūlāre*.

For *c=ch* see § 126. The atonic *e* is preserved by the duplication of the *l*.—Der. *chapelure*.

CHAPELET, *sm.* a chaplet. See *chape*.

CHAPELLE, *sf.* a chapel. See *chape*.—Der. *chapelain*.

CHAPERON, *sm.* a hood. See *chape*.—Der. *chaperonner*.

CHAPITEAU, *sm.* a capital, top, cap. O. Fr. *chapitel*, from L. *capitellum*. For *c=ch* see § 126; for *-ellum=-eau* see § 282.

CHAPITRE, *sm.* a chapter. O. Fr. *chapille*, from L. *capitulum*. *Capit(ū)lum*, contracted by rule (see § 51) into *capit'lum*, becomes *chapitre* by changing (1) *c* into *ch*, see § 126; (2) *l* into *r*, see § 157.—Der. *chapitrer* (to reprimand in full chapter). *Chapitrer* is a doublet of *capituler*. q. v.

CHAPON, *sm.* a capon; from L. *caponem*. For *c=ch* see § 126; and for *-onem=-on* see § 231. Its doublet is *capon*, q. v.—Der. *chaponner*.

CHAQUE, *adj.* each. O. Fr. *chasque*, from L. *quisque*: for letter-changes see *chacun*.

CHAR, *sm.* a car, chariot; from L. *carrus*. For *c=ch* see § 126.—Der. *charrier*, *charroyer*, *charrette*, *charron*, *chariot*.

† CHARADE, *sf.* a charade; a word of Prov. origin (§ 24), introd. during the 18th cent. from Prov. *charrada*. For Prov. *-ade* see § 201.

CHARANÇON, *sm.* a weevil. Origin unknown.

CHARBON, *sm.* coal; from L. *carbōnem*. For *c=ch* see § 126. *Charbon* is a doublet of *carbone*.—Der. *charbonner*, *charbonnier*, *charbonnée* (of which *carbonade*, q. v., is the doublet), *charbonnière*.

CHARCUTIER, *sm.* a pork-butcher. *Charcutier* as late as Rousseau; in the 17th cent. *chaircuitier*; that is, a meat-roaster, then, a seller of cooked meat, as opposed to a butcher, who sells it raw. See *chair* and *cuire*.—Der. *charcuterie*, *charcuter*.

CHARDON, *sm.* a thistle; from *carduus*, through a supposed *cardūonem**. For *c*

- = *ch* see § 126; for loss of the ð see § 52.—Der. *chardonneret*, a goldfinch; O. Fr. *chardonnet*, properly a bird which haunts the thistle. As a confirmation of this origin we may mention the fact that the Latins similarly called the bird *carduelis*, from *carduus*, and the Greeks *ἀκάρθιος* from *ἀκάρθος*; and lastly, the Germans call it *distelfink*, the thistle-finch. See § 15.
- CHARGER**, *va.* to load, charge. Sp. *cargar*, It. *caricare*, from L. *carricare**, used by St. Jerome for 'to load.' Carr(i)care was soon contrd., according to rule (see § 52), into *car'care*. The Glosses of Reichenau (8th cent.) have 'onerati = carcati.' *Carcare* became *charger* by changing (1) the initial *c* into *ch*, see § 126; (2) *re* into *rg*, see § 129. It is a doublet of *carguer*, q. v.—Der. *charge* (verbal subst.), *chargement*, *décharger*, *surcharger*.
- CHARIOT**, *sm.* a wagon. An irregular form, being the only one of the derivatives of *char* which is not formed with *rr*. *Charrette*, *charrier*, *charrue*, &c. have all the double *r*. The *i* is also unusual; the Berry patois has *charote*. See *char*.
- CHARITÉ**, *sf.* charity; from L. *caritatem*. For *c*=*ch* see § 126; for *-atem*=*-é* see § 230. Note the unusual retention of atomic *i*, which is lost in its doublet *cherti*, q. v.—Der. *charitable*.
- CHARIVARI**, *sm.* a mock serenade. Origin unknown.
- † **Charlatan**, *sm.* charlatan, quack; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *ciarlatano* (§ 25).—Der. *charlatanisme*.
- CHARME**, *sm.* a wych-elm; in the Berry patois *charne*; It. *carpino*; from L. *carpinus*. Car(pi)nus is contrd. according to rule (§ 51) into *carpinus*, thence, by loss of *p* (Hist. Gram. p. 81) to *car'nus*, whence *charme* by changing (1) *c* into *ch* (see § 126); (2) *n* into *m*, a rare change (see § 163).—Der. *charmoie*.
- CHARME**, *sm.* a charm, enchantment; from L. *carmen*. For *c*=*ch* see § 126.—Der. *charmer*, *charmant*.
- CHARNEL**, *adj.* carnal. See *chair*.
- CHARNIER**, *sm.* a larder. See *chair*. *Charnier* is a doublet of *carnier*.
- CHARNU**, *adj.* fleshy, brawny. See *chair*.
- CHARNIÈRE**, *sf.* a hinge; from L. *cardinaria*, der. from *cardinem*. Card(i)nar(a), contrd. according to rule (see § 52) into *card'naria*, thence into *car'naria*, by loss of *d* (Hist. Gram. p. 81) becomes *charnière* by changing (1) *c* into *ch*, see § 126; (2) *-aria* into *-ière*, see § 198.
- CHAROGNE**, *sf.* carrion. See *chair*. *Charogne* is a doublet of *carogne*.
- CHARPENTIER**, *sm.* a carpenter; from L. *carpentarius*, which is properly a cartwright or wheelwright, for which expansion of meaning see § 12. For *c*=*ch* see § 126; for *-arius*=*-ier* see § 198.—Der. *charpenter*, *charpente* (verbal subst.).
- CHARPIÈ**, *sf.* lint, a partic. subst. (see § 188) of O. Fr. verb active *charfir*; from L. *carpère*. For *c*=*ch* see § 126; for *e*=*i* see § 59.
- CHARRETTE**, *sf.* a cart. See *char*.—Der. *charretier*, *charrette*.
- CHARRIER**, *va.* to cart, carry. See *char*.
- CHARROYER**, *va.* to cart, carry. See *char*.—Der. *charroi* (verbal subst.).
- CHARUE**, *sf.* a plough; from L. *carruca*. For *c*=*ch* see § 126; for *-uca*=*-ue* see § 237.
- CHARTÉ**, *sf.* a charter, chartulary; from L. *charta*. *Charta*, being really pronounced *carta*, afterwards became *charte* by returning from *c* to *ch*; see § 126. *Charte* is a doublet of *carte*, q. v.
- CHARTRE**, *sf.* a charter; from L. *chartula*, dim. of *charta* (see *charte*). *Chartula*, after being regularly contrd. (§ 51) into *chart'la*, became *chartre* by *l*=*r*, see § 157.—Der. *chartrier* (of which the doublet is *cartulaire*, q. v.).
- CHARTRE**, *sf.* a prison; from L. *carcer*. For *c*=*ch* see § 126; *c'r* (*carc'r*) becomes *tr* by change of *c* into *t*, of which there is no other example in the modern Fr. language.
- CHAS**, *sm.* the eye of a needle. Origin unknown.
- CHÂSSE**, *sf.* a shrine, reliquary; from L. *capsa*. For *c*=*ch* see § 126; for *ps*=*ss* see § 168 and *caisse*.—Der. *châssis*, *enchâsser*.
- CHASSE**, *sf.* chase, hunting, verbal subst. of *chasser*, q. v.
- CHASSER**, *va.* to hunt, chase; from L. *captiare**, deriv. of *captare*, which has taken the sense of 'to chase' in late Lat. In Propertius '*captare feras*' is used in the sense of 'to hunt wild beasts' For *c*=*ch* see § 126; for *tiare*=*sser* see *agencer*; for assimilation of *p* to *s* see § 168 and *caisse*.—Der. *chasse*, *chasseur*, *chasseresse*, *pourchasser*.
- CHASSIE**, *sf.* blear-eyedness. Origin unknown.—Der. *chassieux*.
- CHÂSSIS**, *sm.* a frame, sash, chase. See *châsse*.

CHASTE, *adj.* chaste; from L. *castus*. For *c = ch* see § 126.—Der. *chasteté* (of which the O. Fr. doublet was *chastée*).

CHASUBLE, *sf.* a chasuble; from L. *casibula**, dim. of *casula*, which is used by Isidore of Seville for a mantle. *Casibula** or *casubula**, contrd. regularly (§ 51) into *casub'la*, became *chasuble* by changing *c* into *ch* (see § 126).

CHAT, *sm.* a cat; from L. *catus** (Isidore of Seville). For *c = ch* see § 126.—Der. *chatoyer* (to change colour like a cat's eye: those precious stones which jewellers call cat's eyes are *pierres chatoyantes*), *chattenite* (from *chatte* and *mite*, L. *mitis*), *chattepelouse* ('the furry-cat,' from *chatte* and *poilue*, a Norman name, whence Engl. *caterpillar*).

CHÂTAIGNE, *sf.* a chestnut. O. Fr. *chastaigne*, from L. *castānēa*. For *c = ch* see § 126; for *a = ai* see § 54; for *-nea = -gne* see 244; for loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *châtaignier*, *châtaigneraie*.

CHÂTEAU, *sm.* a castle. O. Fr. *chastel*, from L. *castellum*. For *-ellum = -eau* see § 282; for *c = ch* see § 126; for loss of *s* see § 148. *Château* is a doublet of O. Fr. *castel*.—Der. (from O. Fr. *châtel*) *châtelaine*, *châtelerie*, *châtelet*.

CHAT-HUANT, *sm.* the screech-owl; in 17th cent. *chahuan* in Ménage, *chauhan* and *chouhan* in the Anjou patois; in the 16th cent. *chouan* in Ronsard. *Chouan* is the real form of the word (naturalists still call the middle-sized horned owl *chouan*). *Chouan* is a diu. of O. Fr. *choue*. *Choue* is in its turn derived from O. H. G. *chouch*, the owl (§ 20); also written *chouc*, whence Fr. *choucas*. The O. Fr. *choue* has left two derivations, *chouette* and *chouan*, whence *chat-huant*, which seems to suggest an entirely false derivation, from *chat* and *huer*.

HÂTIER, *va.* to chastise. O. Fr. *chastier*, from L. *castigare*. For loss of *g* see § 131; for *c = ch* see § 126; for loss of *s* § 148.—Der. *châtiment*.

HÂTON, *sm.* a bezel. O. Fr. *chaston*, originally *caston*, from Germ. *kasten* (§ 20).

IATOUILLER, *va.* to tickle; from a supposed L. *catuliare** (der. from *catillire*). For *c = ch* see § 126; for *u = ou* see § 90; for *li = ill* see *aïl*. The origin of the word is most doubtful.—Der. *chatouillement*.

IATOYER, *va.* to sparkle, change in hue. See *chat*.

IÂTRER, *va.* to castrate, geld. O. Fr. *châstrer*, from L. *castrare*. For *c = ch* see

§ 126; for loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *châtré* (of which the doublet is *castrat*).

CHATTEMITE, *sf.* a demure-looking person. See *chat*.

CHAUD, *adj.* warm. O. Fr. *chald*, It. *caldo*, from L. *caldus*, which was used in Rome in the time of Augustus for *calidus*, as is seen in Quintilian, i. 6, 'Sed Augustus quoque in epistolis ad Caium Caesarem scriptis, emendat quod is dicere *calidum* quam *caldum* malit: non quia illud non sit latinum, sed quia sit odiosum.' For *c = ch* see § 126; for *al = au* see § 157.—Der. *échauder*, *réchaud*.

CHAUDIÈRE, *sf.* a copper; from L. *caldaria*: 'Vasa caldaria' is used by Vitruvius. For *c = ch* see § 126; for *al = au* see § 157; for *-aria = -ière* see § 198.—Der. *chaudron* (O. Fr. *chauderon*, der. from *chaudrre*, another form of *chaudière*. Similarly in Sp. *calderon* is deriv. from *caldera*).

CHAUDRON, *sm.* a caldron, kettle. See *chaudrre*.—Der. *chaudronnier*.

CHAUFFER, *va.* to warm, heat. Prov. *calfar*, It. *calefare*, from *calefare**, contrd. form of *calefacere*. For loss of *ð* (*cal-fare*) see § 52; for *c = ch* see § 126; for *al = au* see § 157.—Der. *chauffe* (verbal subst.), *chauffage*, *chauffoir*, *chaufferette*, *chauffeur*, *échauffer*, *réchauffer*.

CHAULER, *va.* to lime, steep in lime-water. See *chaux*.—Der. *chaulage*.

CHAUME, *sm.* a stalk, haulm; from L. *calamus*, which is written *calmus* in a document dated A.D. 672. *Cál(ā)mus*, contrd. regularly (§ 51) into *cal'mus*, became *chaume* by changing *c* into *ch*, see § 126 and *al* into *au*, see § 157.—Der. *chaumière*, *chaumine*, *chaumer*.

CHAUSSE, *sf.* a shoulder-knot. See *chausser*.

CHAUSSEE, *sf.* a causeway, embankment. Prov. *casuada*, Sp. *calzada*, from L. *calciata** (sc. *via*) properly, a road made with lime. *Calciata* is from *calcem*. For *c = ch* see § 126; for *al = au* see § 157; for *ci = ss* see *agencer*; for *-ata = -ée* see § 201.

CHAUSSER, *va.* to put on (shoes or stockings); from L. *calceare*. For *c = ch* see § 126; for *al = au* see *agneau*; for *oe = ss* see *agencer*.—Der. *chausses* (verbal *sf. pl.*), *chaussette*, *chausson* (of which the doublet is *caleçon*), *chaussure*, *déchausses*, *déchaux*, *chausse-trape* (properly a snare, trap, which shoes the foot).

CHAUSSE-TRAPE, *sf.* a caltrop, trap. See *chausser* and *trappe*.

CHAUVE, *adj.* bald; from L. *calvus*.

c=ch see § 126; for **al=au** see § 15.
—Der. *chauve-souris* (a bat), so called because its wings are membranaceous and have no feathers. The Glosses of Reichenau (8th cent.) give us 'vespertiliones = *calvos sorices*'.

CHAUVE-SOURIS, *sm.* a bat. See *chauve* and *souris*.

CHAUVR, *vn.* (used only with *de l'oreille*, or *des oreilles*), to prick (the ears). Origin uncertain.

CHAUX, *sf.* lime. Prov. *calz*, It. *calce*, from L. *calcem*. For **c=ch** see § 126; for **al=au** see § 157.

CHAVIRER, *vn.* to capsize, upset; from *chavirer*, properly to turn, or be turned, upside down; from *virer* (q.v.) and *chap* (from L. *caput*). For **c=ch** see § 126.

† **Chébec**, *sm.* a three-masted vessel with oars; from It. *zambecco* (§ 25).

CHEF, *sm.* a head, chief; originally a head, as in *le chef d'un saint*, *un couvre-chef*; from L. *caput*. For **c=ch** see § 126; for **a=e** see § 54. **p** has here become **f** after having gone down all the phonetic scale, from **p** through **b** to **v** (§ 111), and afterwards by strengthening **v** into **f** (§ 142), as is shown by Low Lat. *cabo* (for *caput*), and 10th-cent. Fr. *chève*. *Chef* is a doublet of *cap*, q.v.—Der. *achever* (q.v.), *chevet* (the 'head' of a bed), *chef-lieu*.

CHEMIN, *sm.* a way, road. Prov. *camín*, It. *cammino*, from Late L. *caminus**, found in 6th-cent. documents (chiefly Spanish) in sense of a road. Littré holds that the original of the word is not this late adopted Lat. form but Kymric *camen*, a way, from *cam*, a step (§ 19). For **c=ch** see § 126; for **a=e** see § 54.—Der. *cheminer*, *acheminer*.

CHEMINÉE, *sf.* a chimney. It. *camminata*, from L. *caminata**, a participial deriv. of *caminus*, used by Vitruvius for a chimney. For **c=ch** see § 126; for **a=e** see § 54; for **-ata=-ie** see § 201.

CHEMISE, *sf.* a shirt, shift; from L. *camisia*. Paulus, the abbreviator of Festus, says: 'SUPPARUS, vestimentum lineu quod *camisia* dicitur.' For **c=ch** see § 126; for **a=e** see § 54.—Der. *chemisette*.

CHENAL, *sm.* a channel; from L. *canalis*. For **c=ch** see § 126; for **a=e** see § 54. Another form of this word is *chêneau* (for *al=eau* see § 282). is a doublet of *canal*.

† **Chenapan**, *sm.* a scamp, blackguard;]

Germ. wars, from Germ. *schuupfahn* (§ 27).

CHÊNE, *sm.* an oak. O. Fr. *chêne*, from L. *casnus** (an oak in a Chartulary of A.D. 508). For **c=ch** see § 126; for **a=e** see § 54; for loss of **s** see § 148. The form *casnus* is a transformation of the regular *quercinus* (*quercinus*) by changing *re* into *rs*, **s** (for **c=ch** see § 129); this *rs=s* is found in Fr. in *dossum*, *dos*, etc. (§ 154), and also in Lat. The Romans said *dossum* for *dosum*, *sussum* for *susum*, *prosa* for *priora*, *retrosum* for *retrosum*. Even *introsus* is found for *introsus* in an inscription (Orelli, 14031). For *qu=ch* see *car*. Der. *chêne*.

CHIENET, *sm.* a dog, an hound. O. Fr. *chienet*. See *chien*.

CHENEVIS, *sm.* hempseed; from L. *cannabisium**, deriv. of *cannabis*. For **c=ch** see § 126; for **a=e** see § 54; for **b=v** see *avant* and § 113; for *-isium=-is* see § 214.—Der. *chênevis*, *chênevis*.

CHIENIL, *sm.* a kennel; from L. *canile**, place where dogs are kept. *Canile* is from *canis*, like *equile* from *equus*, *agnile* from *agnus*, etc. For **c=ch** see § 126; for **a=e** see § 54.

CHENILLE, *sf.* a caterpillar; from L. *canicula*, a name drawn from a fancied likeness of the head of certain caterpillars to that of a little dog. This etymology is confirmed by the fact that the caterpillar has in many idioms received the name of other animals; as in Milanese *cagnon* (= a little dog); in other parts of Italy it is called *gattola* (a little cat). In Normandy it is called *chatte pelouse*, the shaggy cat. In Kent there are caterpillars called hop-dogs and hop-cats. The Portuguese call it *lagarta* (a lizard). For **c=ch** see § 126; for **a=e** see § 54; for *-icula -ille* see § 257. *Chenille* is a doublet of *canicule*.—Der. *cheniller*.

CHENU, *adj.* hoar-headed; from L. *canūtus*, deriv. of *canus*. For **c=ch** see § 126; for **a=e** see § 54; for *-utus=-u* see § 201.

CHEPTEL, *sm.* leased-out cattle. Prov. *captal*, from L. *capitale*. *Cap(i)tale*, contrd. regularly (see § 52) into *cap'tale*, becomes *cheptel*; for *ca=che*, see §§ 126 and 54; for *-ale=-el* see § 191. *Cheptel* is a doublet of *capitel*, *capitale*.

CHER, *adj.* dear; from L. *carus*. For **c=ch** see § 126; for **a=e** see § 54.—Der. *chérir*, *chèrement*.

cercare, from L. *circare*, used by Propertius for to wander hither and thither. For *c = ch* see § 126; for *i = e* see § 72; for *are = er* see § 263.—Der. *chercheur*, *rechercher*, *recherche*.

CHÈRE, *f.* cheer, good fare; from L. *cara**, a face, countenance, first used by Corippus, a 6th-cent. poet, in his Paneg. ad Justinum: 'Postquam venere verandam Cæsaris ante *caram*.' *Faire bonne chère* took its present sense of 'eating a good dinner' only in modern times; formerly it was *faire bon accueil*, and originally *faire bon visage*, as the proper sense of *chère* is a face, as in Rabelais's lines, *Que ressemblez-vous bien de chère Et du tout à vostre feu père*. For *c = ch* see § 126; for *a = e* see § 54.

CHÉRIR, *va.* to cherish. See *cher*.—Der. *chérissable*, *enchérir*, *rentchérir*, *surchérir*.

CHERTÉ, *sf.* dearness, high price; from L. *caritatem*. *Caritatem*, contrd. regularly (see § 52) into *car'tatem*, becomes *cherté* by *c = ch*, see § 126; *a = e* see § 54; *-atem = -é*, see § 230.

CHÉRUBIN, *sm.* a cherub; from eccles. L. *cherubim*, introd. from Hebr. into Lat. by St. Jerome (§ 30).

CHÉTIF, *adj.* poor, mean, bad; in 13th cent. *chaitif* (Joinville), in 11th cent. *caitif* (*Chanson de Roland*); It. *cattivo*; from L. *captivus*, captive, in Class. Lat., but used in sense of *chétif*, mean, poor-looking, in Imperial times, as we see in the *Mathesis* of Firmicus Maternus, viii. 24, a treatise on astrology written by this Christian controversialist, who was a contemporary of Constantine, and died about A.D. 436: 'Vicesima pars Sagittarii, si in horoscopo inventa fuerit, homines facit nanos, gibbosos, captivos, ridiculosque.' How then has the word passed from its proper Lat. sense of 'captive' to that of 'mean' and 'weak'? A parallel Fr. metaphor will help to explain it: the word *charité*, which properly means a prison, is also said in the Dict. de l'Académie Française to signify the mesenteric plithisis to which children are liable; the phrase *un enfant est en charité* being used for a child attacked by this malady. Popular superstition, in its faith in fairies and evil spirits, likened consumption to a mysterious prison-house in which the sick person is held captive till he dies by an invisible hand: and thus the sick person, the *chétif*, is the 'captive' of that fatal

this double signification, handed it down to the Romance languages: thus It. *cattivo* is both 'captive' and 'bad.' O. Fr., richer and fuller than the modern language, gave to the word *chétif* both senses; as we see in Joinville that St. Louis delivered *les chétifs* (i.e. the Christian 'captives' of the Saracens). Modern Fr. restricts the meaning to poor, bad. *Captivus* becomes *caitif* by final *v = f* (§ 142), by *pt = t* (§ 168), and by *ā = ai* (§ 54). *Caitif* (introd. into England by the Normans in the form *caitiff*) becomes in the 12th cent. *chaitif* by *c = ch* (§ 126), in the 13th cent. *chétif* by *ai = é* (§ 103). *Chétif* is a doublet of *captif*.

CHEVAL, *sm.* a horse; from L. *caballus*. For *c = ch* see § 126; for *a = e* see § 54; for *b = v* see § 113.—Der. *chevalin*, *chevalier*, *chevalet*, dim. of *cheval*; the Romans similarly used *equuleus*, the dim. of *equus*.

CHEVALIER, *sm.* a knight; from L. *caballarius**, used by Isidore of Seville as = *alaris eques*. For *c = ch* see § 126; for *a = e* see § 54; for *b = v* see § 113; for *-arius = -ier* see § 198. *Chevalier* is a doublet of *cavalier*, *q. v.*—Der. *chevalerie* (of which the doublet is *cavalerie*), *chevalière*, *chevaleresque* (a word formed after It. *cavalleresco*).

CHEVANCE, *sf.* property, fortune; a word somewhat out of use, yet a good one and still available: from *chef*, *q. v.*

CHEVAUCHER, *vn.* to ride. O. Fr. *chevalcher*, It. *cavalcare*, Sp. *cabalgar*, from L. *caballicare**. We find in the Salic Law, tit. 25, 'Si quis caballum sine permissu domini sui ascenderit, et eum caballicaverit.' *Caballicare*, contrd. regularly (see § 52) into *cabal'care*, becomes *chevaucher* by *ca = che*, see §§ 126 and 54; *b = v*, see § 113; *al = au*, see § 157.—Der. *chevauchée* (whose doublet is *cavalcade*, *q. v.*).

CHEVELU, *adj.* long-haired. See *cheveu*.

CHEVELURE, *sf.* head of hair, hair. O. Fr. *cheveleure*, It. *capellatura*, from L. *capillatura**, used by S. Augustine, der. from *capillum*. The *i* in late Lat. becomes *e* (§ 71) whence *capellatura*, which having regularly lost its medial *t* (see § 117) becomes *chevelure*; for *ca = che*, see §§ 126 and 54; for *p = v*, see § 111; for contraction of *eū* into *u*, see Hist. Gram. p. 38.

chevecier (a choir-master, from *chevel*, formerly the name for the choir of a church).

CHEVÊTRE, *sm.* a halter. O. Fr. *chevestre*, Sp. *cabestro*, It. *capestro*; from L. *capistrum*. For *c=ch* see § 126; for *a=e* see § 54; for *p=v* see § 111; for *i=e* see § 72; for loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *s'enchevêtrer*, used of a horse which catches its leg in the halter (*chevêtre*), whence metaph. to get entangled, embarrassed.

CHEVEU, *sm.* a hair. O. Fr. *chevel*, from L. *capillum*. For *c=ch* see § 126; for *a=e* see § 54; for *p=v* see § 111; for *il=el* see § 72; for *el=eu* see § 282.—Der. (from O. Fr. *chevel*) *chevelu*, *écheveler* (*écheveau*).

CHEVILLE, *sf.* a peg, pin. It. *caviglia*, from L. *clavicula**, a wooden peg. For *-icula=-ille* see § 257; for *a=e* see § 54. *Clavicula* ought to have given *cleuille*; but euphony caused a dissimilation (§ 169); which led to the reduction of *cl* into *c*, for which see *able*; for *c=ch* see § 126. *Chevile* is a doublet of *clavicule*, q. v.

CHIEVE, *sf.* a she-goat; from L. *capra*. For *c=ch* see § 126; for *a=e* see § 54; for *p=v* see § 111.—Der. *chevreau*, *cheurette*, *chevron*, *chevrier*, *chevroter*, *chevrotin*, *chevrotine* (buckshot, shot to shoot goats with).

CHÈVREFEUILLE, *sm.* honeysuckle; from L. *caprifolium*. For the changes here see under *chèvre* and *feuille*.

CHEVREUIL, *sm.* a roe, roebuck; from L. *capreolus*. For *c=ch* see § 126; for *a=e* see § 54; for *p=v* see § 111; for *-eolus=-euil* see *âeul* and § 253. *Chevreuril* is a doublet of *cabriole*.

CHEVRON, *sm.* a rafter; from L. *capronem**, a word found in the Glosses of Cassel (8th cent.). For the changes of letters see *chèvre*. For *-onem=-on* see § 231. As to the transition in meaning (§ 13), the like metaphor existed in Lat. The Romans called a rafter *capreolus* (a little goat).

CHEVROTÉ, *vn.* to sing tremulously (like a kid's bleating). See *chèvre*.

CHEVROTINE, *sf.* buckshot. See *chevre*.

CHEZ, *prep.* at the house of; from L. *casa*. For *c=ch* see § 126; for *a=e* see § 54; for *s=z* see § 149. *Chez* was in very O. Fr. a subst. meaning a house. The Grand Coutumier speaks of *ces maisons et chez esquels les marchands mettent leur marchandise*. In the 11th cent. people

casam Walterii,' to Walter's cottage; or *je viens de chez Gautier*. But this distinction speedily shifted; the phrase *à chez* became *chez*, but *de chez* remains, and bears witness by its form that the word was originally a subst. See § 13. *Chez* is a doublet of *case*, q. v.

† **CHICANE**, *sf.* chicanery, sharp practice; another example of those changes of meaning noticed in § 13. Before being used for sharp practice in lawsuits, it meant a dispute in games, particularly in the game of the mall; originally it meant the game of the mall: in this sense *chicane* represents a form *zicanum**, which is from medieval Gr. *ζικάνιον*, a word of Byzantine origin.—Der. *chicaner*.

CHICHE, *sf.* chick-peas; from L. *cicer*. For *c=ch* see § 126.

CHICHE, *adj.* niggardly; from L. *ciccum*, that which is of little worth. For *c=ch* see § 126; for *cc=ch* see *acheter* and § 168.

CHICORÉE, *sf.* chicory; in 16th cent. *cichorée*, from L. *cichorium*.

CHIEN, *sm.* a dog; from L. *canis*. For *c=ch* see § 126; for *a=ie* see § 54.—Der. *chiemme*, *chenet* (which in O. Fr. was *chiennet*, a dog, andiron, so called because it had a dog's head on its end; in Provence it was called formerly *un chenet casuec*, = *chien de feu*, a dog which guards the fire; in Germ. the word *feuerbock* is used in this sense).

CHIFFE, *sf.* a rag. Origin unknown.—Der. *chiffon*, *chiffonnier*, *chiffouer*.

CHIFFRE, *sm.* a numeral, digit, figure. O. Fr. *cifre*, which in early O. Fr. meant zero, like Low Lat. *cifra* ('*cifra*, figura nihili') says the Breviloquus) a word of Ar. origin, like so many mathematical terms, representing the Ar. *ḡifr* (§ 30). *Chiffre* is a doublet of *zéro*, q. v.—Der. *chifftrer*, *déchifftrer*.

CHIGNON, *sm.* the nape of the neck, the cervical vertebra. Biffon often speaks of *le chignon du cou* (by extension it is used to designate the back hair of a lady gathered by a riband and resting on the back of the neck). *Chignon* in its proper sense was in O. Fr. *chaignon*, originally *chaaignon*, from L. *catēnionem**. *Ca(t)enionem* loses its medial *t* regularly (see § 117), and becomes *chaignon*. For *c=ch* see § 126; for *ni=gn* see *cigogne* and § 244. *Chignon* is a doublet of *chainon*, q. v.

—Der. *chimérique*.

Chimie, *sf.* chemistry; from L. *chymia**.

—Der. *chimique*, *chimiste*.

Chiner, *va.* to colour, dye stuffs etc. to resemble Chinese silks, etc.; a word of hist. origin (§ 33).—Der. *Chinois*.

† **Chiourme**, *sf.* the crew of a galley, convicts; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *ciurma* (§ 25).

Chipoter, *vn.* to do one's work carelessly, slowly. Origin unknown.

Chique, *sf.* a quid (of tobacco); from the same root with *chiche*, q. v.—Der. *chiquer*.

Chiquenaude, *sf.* a fillip. Origin unknown.

Chiragre, *sf.* (Med). chiraga; from Gr. *χειράγρα*.

Chiromancie, *sf.* chiromancy; from Gr. *χειρομαντεία*.

Chirurgie, *sf.* surgery; from Gr. *χειρουργία*.—Der. *chirurgien* (of which the doublet is *surgien*).

Chlore, *sm.* chlorine; from Gr. *χλωρός*.—Der. *chlorique*, *chlorate*, *chlorose* (a disease which gives the skin a greenish-yellow tint), *chloroforme* (compounded of chlorine and formic acid; see *formique*).

† **Choc**, *sm.* a shock, collision; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *cioeco* (§ 25).

† **Chocolat**, *sm.* chocolate; in 17th cent. *chocolate*, introd. in 16th cent. from Sp. *chocolate* (§ 26).

CHŒUR, *sm.* a chorus, choir; from L. *chorus*. For *o* = *œu* see § 76. *Chœur* is a doublet of *chorus*.

CHOIR, *vn.* to fall. O. Fr. *ch'oir*, originally *chuer* and *cader*, from L. *cadere* by changing (1) *c* into *ch*, see § 126; (2) *ē* into *oi*, see § 61; (3) by losing *d*, see § 120; (4) by synæresis of *e-oir* into *oir*. The form *ch'oir* shows that the accent had been shifted in the Latin word from *cadere* to *cadere*; *cadere* would have formed *chedre*, *cherre*; for *ēre* = *re*, as *dicere*, *dire* (§ 266), while *ēre* = *oir*, as *habere*, *avoir* (§ 263). Just as *ca(d)ere* becomes *ch'oir*, *ca(d)utus** (for partic. in *utus* see § 201) produced O. Fr. *ch'ut*, then *chu*, and the fem. *ca(d)uta* gave *ch'ute*, then *chute*, now a subst., by a change considered under *absoute*.—Der. *choir*, *échoir*, *déchoir*; *chute*, *rechute*.

CHOISIR, *va.* to choose. At an earlier period it signified to see, perceive: in the middle ages men said *de sa tour le guetteur choisit*,

nally *cosir*, Prov. *causir*, It. *causire*, is a word of Germ. origin, der. from Goth. *kausjan*, to see, examine (§ 20).—Der. *choisir* (verbal subst.).

† **Choléra**, *sm.* cholera, a Lat. word der. from Gr. *χολέρα*. *Choléra* is a doublet of *colle*, *colère*.—Der. *cholérique*.

CHÔMER, *vn.* to be without work; often written *chaumer* in 16th cent.: it means properly 'to rest.' Prov. *chaume* is the time when flocks rest. This word is der. from medieval Lat. *cauma**, heat of the sun, and signifies the time of day when heat is too great for work, a word found in sense of great heat in St. Jerome, Isidore of Seville, and Fortunatus. This Lat. *cauma* represents Gr. *χαύμα*. For *au* = *o* see § 106; for *o* = *ch* see § 126. *Chômer* is a doublet of *calmer*, q. v. It must be added that Littré objects to this origin, on the ground that *chaumer*, which ought to have been the first form after L. *cauma* is not met with till the 16th cent., *chômer* being the earlier. He inclines to the Celtic *choum*, to cease, desist (§ 19).—Der. *chômage*.

CHOPE, *sf.* a beer-glass; from Germ. *schoppen* (§ 27).—Der. *chopine*.

CHOPPER, *vn.* to stumble; a word of Germ. origin, from Germ. *schuppen* (§ 27).

† **Choquer**, *va.* to strike, knock. Connected with *choc*, q. v.

CHOSE, *sf.* a thing. It. *cosa*, from L. *causa*, which, first meaning 'a cause,' came in the Lat. of the later Empire to mean 'a thing.' Hyginus uses *causa* for *res*; Pliny says 'quam ob *causam*' for 'quam ob rem'; the Reichenau Glosses (8th cent.) give us 'rerum = *causarum*.' We find in the Lex Longobard. 'Quia viri istam *causam* faciunt, non autem mulieres.' *Causa* becomes *chose* by changing (1) *c* into *ch*, see § 126; (2) *au* into *o*, see § 106. *Chose* is a doublet of *cause*.

CHOU, *sm.* a cabbage. O. Fr. *chol*, from L. *caulis*. *Caulis* becomes *chol* by changing (1) *c* into *ch*, see § 126; (2) *au* into *o*, see § 106. *Chol* becomes *chou* by softening *ol* into *ou*, see § 158.

CHOUCAIS, *sm.* a daw, jackdaw. See *chat-huant*.

† **Choucroute**, *sf.* sour-croute; corruption of Germ. *sauerkraut*, introd. through Alsace (§ 27).

CHOUETTE, *sf.* an owl, owlet. See *chat-huant*.

known.

CHREME, *sm.* *chrisin*; from eccles. L. *chrisma*, Gr. *χρῖσμα*. For *i=e* see § 72; for loss of *s* see § 148.

Chrestomathie, *sf.* a chrestomathy, selection of pieces; from Gr. *χρηστομάθεια*.

CHRÉTIEN, *adj.* christian; from L. *christianus*. For *-ianus* = *-ien* see § 194; for *i=e* see § 72; for loss of *s* see § 148. *Chrétien* is the doublet of Swiss *crétin*, *q. v.*

CHRÉTIENTÉ, *sf.* christianity; from L. *christianitatem*, which is contrd. regularly (see § 52) into *christian'tatem*, whence *chrétienté* by changing (1) *christian* into *chrétien* (*q. v.*); (2) *-atem* into *-é* (see § 230).

Christianisme, *sm.* christianity; from Gr. *χριστιανισμός*.

Chrome, *sm.* chrome; from Gr. *χρῶμα*.

Chromatique, *adj.* chromatic; from Gr. *χρωματικός*.

Chronique, *sf.* a chronicle; from L. *chronica*.—Der. *chroniqueur*.

Chronique, *adj.* chronic; from L. *chronicus*.

Chronogramme, *sm.* a chronogram; from Gr. *χρόνος* and *γράφειν*.

Chronologie, *sf.* chronology; from Gr. *χρονολογία*.—Der. *chronologique*.

Chronomètre, *sm.* a chronometer; from Gr. *χρόνος* and *μέτρον*.

Chrysalide, *sf.* a chrysalis; from L. *chrysalidem*.

Chrysocale, *sm.* pinchbeck; a word made up of two Gr. words *χρυσός* and *καλός*.

CHUCHOTER, *vn.* to whisper; an onomatopoeic word; see § 34.—Der. *chuchotement*.

CHUT, *interj.* hush! an onomatopoeic word; see § 34.

CHUTE, *sf.* fall; partic. subst. (see *absoute* and § 188) of *choir*, *q. v.*

Chyle, *sm.* chyle; from Gr. *χυλός*.

CI, *adv.* here. See *ici*.

CIBLE, *sf.* a target. Genev. *cibe*, from Ger. *scheibe*, through Alsat. *schib* (§ 27).

Ciboire, *sm.* a ciborium, pyx; from L. *ciborium*.

CIBOULE, *sf.* a shalot; from L. *caepulla* *. For *p=b* see *abeille* and § 111; for *u=ou* see § 90; for *ae=i* see § 104.

Cicatrice, *sf.* a scar; from L. *cicatricem*.—Der. *cicatriser*.

† **Cicérone**, *sm.* a cicerone; introd. from It. *cicerone* (§ 25).

sicera, from Gr. *σίκερα*. *Sicera*, contrd. regularly (§ 51) into *sic'ra* became *sis'ra* by changing soft *c* into *s* (see § 129); *sis'ra* has regularly intercalated an euphonic dental between *s* and *r* (see Hist. Gram. p. 73), and becomes *sidsre*, just as *Lazarus* (*laz'rus*), becomes *ludre* or *S. Lusor* (*Lus'r*) becomes *S. Ludre*. *Sidsre* becomes *sidsre* (see § 148), then *cidre* (see § 129).

CIEL, *sm.* heaven; from L. *coelum*, written *oelum* by the Romans themselves. See § 105. For *e=ie* see § 56.

CIERGE, *sm.* a wax candle; from L. *cereus*, from *cera*. For *-eus* = *-ge* see § 272; for *e=ie* see § 56.

† **Cigale**, *sf.* a cicala, grasshopper; from Prov. *cicala* (§ 24), which from L. *cicadula*, dim. of *cicada*.

† **Cigare**, *sm.* a cigar; introd. from Sp. *cigarro* (§ 26).—Der. *cigarette*.

CIGOGNE, *sf.* a stork; from L. *ciconia*. For *c=g* see § 129. For the change of *nī* into *gn* before a vowel see § 244 and *aragne*. *Cigogne* is a doublet of O. Fr. *oigne*.

CIGUE, *sf.* hemlock; from L. *cicuta*. For *c=g* see § 129; for *-uta* = *-ue* see § 201.

CI, *sm.* an eyelash, hair of eyebrows; from L. *cilium*. For loss of final syllables see § 50.—Der. *ciller* (whence O. Fr. *déciller*, now *dessiller*).

CIME, *sf.* a summit, mountain-top. O. Fr. *cyme*, from L. *cyma* *, the head or top of a cauliflower, a summit, in Isidore of Seville: '*Cyma* est enim summitas arborum.'—Der. *cimier* (an ornament on the top of a helmet).

CIMENT, *sm.* cement; from L. *caementum*. Here *ae* first becomes *ē* (§ 104), and *ē* drops to *i* (§§ 59, 60), as in *caepulla*, *ciboule*; *caepa*, *cive*; *caepatum* *, *civet*; *laeta*, *lie*; *paconia*, *piovine*. *Ciment* is a doublet of *ciment*.—Der. *cimenter*.

† **Cimeterre**, *sm.* a scimitar. O. Fr. *cimeterre*, introd. from the East through It. *scimiterra* (§ 25).

CIMETIÈRE, *sm.* a cemetery; from L. *coemeterium*. For *oe=e* see § 105; for *ē=i* see §§ 59, 60; for *e=ie* see § 56.

CIMIER, *sm.* a crest. See *cime*.

Cinéraire, *adj.* cinerary; from L. *cinerarius*. *Cinéraire* is a doublet of *cendrier*.

CINGLER, *va.* to lash, whip; from L. *cingulāre*, to whip with a *cingulum*. For regular loss of atonic *ū* see § 52; for *are=er* see § 263.

singler, originally *sigler*, a word of Germ. origin, from O. Scand. *sigla*, to sail (§ 20). *Cingler* is a doublet of *sangler*, q. v.

CINNAIBRE, *sm.* cinnabar; from L. *cinnabaris*. For loss of penult, *a* see § 51.

Cinname, *sm.* cinnamon; from L. *cinnamum*.

CINQ, *num. adj.* five; from L. *quinque*, written *cinq*ue in a 3rd-cent. inscription. For *qu* = *c* see *car*.—Der. *cinquième*.

CINQUANTE, *num. adj.* fifty; from L. *quinquaginta*. For change of *qu* into *c* see *car*, and for loss of medial *g* see § 131.—Der. *cinquantième*, *cinquantaine*.

CINTRE, *va.* to arch. Origin uncertain. Diez derives it from a supposed Lat. *cincturare**, which, if it were known to exist, would be the natural parent of *cintrer*.—Der. *cintre* (verbal subst.), *décintrer*.

Cippe, *sm.* a cippus; from L. *cippus*. *Cippe* is a doublet of *cep*, q. v.

Circoncire, *va.* to circumcise; from L. *circumcidere*. For *-idere* = *-ire* the atonic *e* is dropped, whence *id're*, then by assimilation *dr* becomes *rr*, whence *r* (§ 168). *Con* for *eum* is common even in classical Latin.—Der. *circumcision*.

Circonférence, *sf.* a circumference; from L. *circumferentia*.

Circonflexe, *adj.* circumflex; from L. *circumflexus*.

Circumlocution, *sf.* circumlocution; from L. *circumlocutionem*.

Circonscrire, *va.* to circumscribe; from L. *circumscribere*.—Der. *circumscription*.

Circonspect, *adj.* circumspect, cautious; from L. *circumspectus*.—Der. *circumspection*.

Circonstance, *sf.* a circumstance; from L. *circumstantia*.—Der. *circonstancier*, *-iel*.

Circonvallation, *sf.* circumvallation; from L. *circumvallationem*, der. from *circumvallare*.

Circonvenir, *va.* to circumvent, deceive; from L. *circumvenire*.

irconvoisin, *adj.* neighbouring, adjacent; compd. of *voisin* and the prefix *circon*, from L. *circum*.

irconvolution, *sf.* circumvolution; from L. *circumvolutionem**, der. from *circumvolvere*.

ireuit, *sm.* a circuit, compass; from L. *circuitus*.

irculaire, *adj.* circular; from L. *circularis*.

lari. *Circular* is a doublet of *cercler*, q. v.—Der. *circulation*.

CIRE, *sf.* wax; from L. *cera*. For *e* = *i* see § 59.—Der. *ciré* (which is a doublet of *cirat*, q. v.), *cirer*, *-age*, *-ier*.

CIRON, *sm.* a fleshworm, mite. Origin unknown.

Cirque, *sm.* a circus; from L. *circus*.

Cirre, *sm.* a curl, lock (of hair); from L. *cirrus*.

CISAILLES, *sf. pl.* shears. See *ciseau*.—Der. *cisailleur*.

CISEAU, *sm.* a chisel. Origin unknown.—Der. *cisailles*, *ciseler* (from O. Fr. *cisel* for *ciseau*. For *el* = *eau* see § 204).

CISELER, *va.* to chisel, carve. See *ciseau*.—Der. *ciseleur*, *-ure*.

† **Citadelle**, *sf.* a citadel; from It. *cittadella* (§ 25).

† **Citadin**, *sm.* a citizen; from It. *cittadino* (§ 25).

CITÉ, *sf.* a city; from L. *civitatem* for *civitatē*, so written in several inscriptions before the 3rd cent. A.D. For loss of *i* (*civ'tatem*) see § 51; for *v't* = *t* see *all'ger*; for *-atem* = *-i* see § 230.

Citer, *va.* to cite; from L. *citare*.—Der. *citation*, *citeur*.

Citérieur, *adj.* hither, hithermost; from L. *citerior*.

CITERNE, *sf.* a cistern; from L. *cisterna*. For loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *citerneau*.

Cithare, *sf.* a cithara, lyre; from L. *cithara*. *Cithare* is a doublet of *guitare* and O. Fr. *cithre*.

CITOYEN, *sm.* a citizen. Prov. *ciptadan*, from L. *civitanus**, der. from *civitatē*. For the change of the first part of the word, *civita* = *cit*-, see *citi*; for loss of medial *d* see § 120; for *-anus* = *-yen* see § 194.

CITRIN, *adj.* citrine; from L. *citrinus*. *Citrin* is a doublet of *sérin*, q. v.

CITRON, *sm.* a lemon, citron; from L. *citrus*, through a supposed dim. *citronem**.

CITROUILLE, *sf.* a pumpkin, gourd; dim. of O. Fr. *citre*, which is L. *citrus* (the yellow colour of the gourd resembling that of a lemon)?

CIVE, *sf.* a chive; from L. *caepa*. For *ae* = *e* = *i* see § 104 and *ciment*; for *p* = *v* see § 111.—Der. *civet* (in O. Fr. *civé*, properly a stew with chives), *civette*.

† **Civette**, *sf.* a civet cat; a word of Eastern origin; Ar. *zébed* (§ 30). The word

- came into Fr. through medieval Gr. *ζαπέριον*.
- CIVIÈRE**, *sf.* a handbarrow, litter. Origin unknown.
- Civil**, *adj.* civil; from L. *civilis*.—Der. *civilité*, *civiliser*, *civilisation*.
- Civique**, *adj.* civic; from L. *civicus*.—Der. *civisme*.
- CLABAUD**, *sm.* a babbler, liar. Of Germ. origin. *Neth.* *klappen* (§ 27).—Der. *clabauder*, -age.
- CLALE**, *sf.* a hurdle, screen. O. Fr. *cloie*, Prov. *cleda*, from L. *clida**, found in the *Lex Bajuvariorum*, tit. lxxvii, 'Si eum interfecerit, coram testibus in quadrivio in *clida* eum levare debet.' The Lat. *clida* is of Celt. origin, *Kymri* *clwyd*, a hurdle (§ 19). Lat. *clida* becomes O. Fr. *cloie* by loss of *d* (see § 121), and by *i = oi* (see § 68); *oi* in turn becomes *ai*, see § 61, whence *claiue*.—Der. *clayon*; *cloyère* (from O. Fr. *cloye*).
- CLAIR**, *adj.* clear, bright; from L. *clarus*. For **a = ai** see § 54.—Der. *clairer*, -ière, -on; *clarine*, -inette; *éclairer*, *éclaircir*, *clairvoyant*.
- CLAIRIÈRE**, *sf.* a glade. See *clair*.
- CLAIRON**, *sm.* a clarion (clear-sounding trumpet). See *clair*.
- CLAIRVOYANT**, *adj.* clear-seeing. See *clair*.—Der. *clairvoyance*.
- CLAMEUR**, *sf.* clamour, din; from L. *clamōrem*. For -ōrem = -eur see § 227.
- Clandestin**, *adj.* clandestine; from L. *clandestinus*.
- † **Clapet**, *sm.* a valve; from Germ. *klappe* (§ 27).
- CLAPIER**, *sm.* a burrow. See *clapir*.
- CLAPIR** (SE), *vpr.* to squat (of rabbits); from L. *clepère** (so *clepore* = to hide oneself). For atonic *e = a* see *amender*; for *ère = ir* see *Hist. Gram. p. 130*.—Der. *clapier*.
- CLAPOTER**, *vn.* to clap, chop, splash. Dim. of *clapper*. An onomatopoeic word (§ 34).
- CLAQUÉ**, *sf.* a slap, smack. An onomatopoeic word (§ 34).—Der. *claqver* (which is a doublet of *clicher*, q. v.), *clacquer*.
- CLAUQUEMURER**, *va.* to immure. Origin unknown.
- CLARIFIER**, *va.* to clarify; from L. *clarificare*. For loss of medial *c* see § 129; for **are = er** see § 263. See *clair*.—Der. *clarification*.
- CLARINETTE**, *sf.* a clarinet; dim. of *clarine*. See *clair*.
- CLARTÉ**, *sf.* clearness; from L. *claritātem*, by regular loss of *i* (see § 52), and by -atem = -é (see § 230).
- Classe**, *sf.* a class; from L. *classis*.—Der. *classer*, *classement*, *déclasser*, *classique* (which is a doublet of *glas*, q. v.), *classification*.
- Clause**, *sf.* a clause, a thing concluded, closed up; from L. *clausa*, p. p. of *claudere*. *Clause* is a doublet of *close*, q. v.
- Claustral**, *adj.* claustral; from L. *claustralis*.
- CLAVEAU**, *sm.* (1) (Archit.) a keystone; (2) the sheep-rot; the lumps formed in this disease being thought to be like nail-heads (*clavis*). O. Fr. *clavel*, from L. *clavellus*, dim. of *clavis*. For -ellus = -el = -eau see § 204.—Der. *clavelée* (from O. Fr. *clavele*).
- † **Clavécin**, *sm.* a harpsichord; from It. *clavicembrio* (§ 25).
- Clavicule**, *sf.* the collar bone; from L. *clavicula*. *Clavicule* is a doublet of *cheville*, q. v.
- Clavier**, *sm.* a key-chain, key-board (of a piano); from L. *claviarius**, from *clavis*. In O. Fr. = *porte-clef*, i. e. a key-ring; applied afterwards to a collection of piano-keys (§ 13).
- CLEF**, *sf.* a key; from L. *clavis*. For **a = e** see § 54; for **v = f** see § 142.
- Clématite**, *sf.* clematis; from L. *clematidē*.
- Clément**, *adj.* clement, merciful; from L. *clementem*.—Der. *clémence*, from L. *clementia*.
- Clepsydre**, *sf.* a clepsydra, water-clock; from L. *clepsydra*.
- CLERC**, *sm.* a clerk, scholar; from L. *clerīcus*, Gr. *κληρικός*, one who belongs to the *κλήρος*, or clergy, as opposed to a layman. The prim. sense has been expanded to that of a man of learning, then a penman, clerk (in all its senses), agent, as in *clerc d'avoué*, etc. For loss of *i* see § 51.
- CLERGÉ**, *sm.* the clergy; from L. *clerīcātus*, from *clericus*. For loss of atonic *i* see § 52; for **e = g** see § 129; for -atus = -é see § 201.
- Clérical**, *adj.* clerical; from L. *clericalis*.
- Cléricature**, *sf.* the clerical state; from L. *clericatura** from *clericus*.
- CLICHER**, *va.* to stereotype. O. Fr. *cliquer*, a form which shows that *clicher* is a variant of *cliquer*, q. v.: it is also a doublet of *claqver*, q. v. Similarly in Germ., *abklitschen*, = *clicher*, is derived from *klatschen*, = *claqver*.—Der. *cliché*, *clichage*.

Client, *sm.* a client, dependent; from L. *clientem*.—Der. *clienèle*.

CLIGNER, *va.* to wink; from L. *clinare*. *n* becomes *gn*, and undergoes the same change as *nn* in *grunnire*, *grogner*; *pinnonem**, *pignon*.

Climat, *sm.* climate; from *climatem*.—Der. *climatérique*.

CLIN, *sm.* a wink; verbal subst. of *cligner*, *q. v.*

Clinique, *adj.* clinical, *sf.* clinical surgery; from L. *clinice*, a medical lesson given at a sick man's bedside.

CLINQUANT, *sm.* tinsel, Dutch gold-leaf; abbrev. of O. Fr. phrase or *clinquant*. *Clinquer*, *Neth.* *klinken*, properly means to make a clinking noise (§ 27). A like metaphor is found in Germ., which calls this metal *rauschgold*.

CLIQUE, see *clicher*, of which it is another form.

CLIQUETER, *va.* to clack, click. Frequent. of O. Fr. *cliquer*. An onomatopoeic word (§ 34).—Der. *cliquets*.

† **Cliver**, *va.* to cleave; from Engl. *cleave* (§ 28).—Der. *clivage*.

Cloaque, *sm.* a sewer; from L. *cloaca*.

CLOCHE, *sf.* a bell; from Merov. L. *clocca*, Germ. *glocke* (§ 30); probably originally an onomatopoeic word (§ 34). For *c*—*ch* see § 126.—Der. *clocher*, -ette, -eton.

CLOCHER, *vn.* to halt, limp, hobble. Prov. *clouchar*. Gk. *χαλῶπους* (lame) gave birth, in the first ages after the fall of the Empire, to a Lat. *cloppus**. This word is found in the Glosses of Philoxenus, '*cloppus* = *χαλῶς*'; and the Lex Alamannorum gives *cloppus* for *claudus*, 'ut *cloppus* permaneat.' This *adj.* *cloppus* has given the Fr. two important words:—

1. O. Fr. *adj.* *clap* (lame), whence the *vn.* *cloper*, lost in mod. Fr., leaving its pres. partic. in the expression *clapin-clapant*, of which the first part is the verbal subst. of *clouper*, another deriv. of *clouper*. *Éclapé* is also a compd. of *clouper*.

2. Through a deriv., *cloppicus*, came the *vn.* *cloppicare*, which regularly losing *i* (§ 52) became *cloupcare*, whence on one hand the Prov. *clouchar*, on the other the Fr. *cloucher*. For *c*—*ch* see Hist. Gram. p. 64.

LOLSON, *sf.* a partition; from L. *clostionem**, by transposition of *i*: see Hist. Grai. p. 77.

LOITRE, *sm.* a cloister, monastery. O. Fr. *cloistre*, from L. *claustrum*. For *au*—*oi* see *aboyer* and § 107; for loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *cloître*.

CLOPIN-CLOPANT, *loc. adv.* haltingly, 'clop-clop.' See *cloucher*.

CLOPORTE, *sm.* a wood-louse. In 17th cent. written *clausporte*, degraded from *clausporc*, which should be its true form, from Lat. *clausus porcus* (lit. 'a shut pig'). It is hard to say why this name should be applied to the wood-louse; still the wood-louse is almost everywhere called a pig. The Lat. called it sometimes *aselus*, sometimes *porcellio*, the It. *porcellino*, the Gr. *ὀνισκός*. Similarly in the French provinces; in Champagne *cochon de saint Antoine*, in Dauphiné *kaion* (a pig), in Anjou *tree* (= *truie*, a sow). These parallels confirm the existence of this metaphor, without however explaining it.

CLORE, *va.* to close, shut; from L. *claudere*. For the regular loss of the penult. *ē* see § 51; for *au*—*o* see § 106; for *dr*—*r* see § 168.—Der. *éclore*, *enclorre*, *enclos*, *déclore*; *clos*, *close* (whose doublet is *clause*), *closerie*, *closier*.

CLÔTURE, *sf.* an enclosure, fence, close. O. Fr. *closture*, from L. *clausitūra**, from *clausus*. For regular loss of *i* see § 52; for *au*—*o* see § 106; for loss of *s* see § 148.

CLOU, *sm.* a nail. O. Fr. *clo*, from L. *clavus*. For *av*—*au*—*o* see § 106, 107.—Der. *clouer*, -tier, *enclouer*, *déclouer*.

CLOYÈRE, *sf.* an oyster basket. See *claire*.

† **Club**, *sm.* a club; the Engl. *club* (§ 28).—Der. *clubiste*.

Clystère, *sm.* a clyster; from L. *clyster*.

Coactif, *adj.* coactive; from L. *coactivus*.

Coaction, *sf.* the act of compulsion, coercion; from L. *coactionem*.

Coaguler, *va.* to curdle, coagulate; from L. *coagulare*. *Coaguler* is a doublet of *cailler*, *q. v.*—Der. *coagulation*.

Coaliser, *vn.* to coalesce. An ill-formed word from L. *coalescere*.—Der. *coalition*.

Coasser, *vn.* to croak. In 16th cent. *coaxer*, from L. *coaxare**, from Gr. *κοᾶξ*.—Der. *coassement*.

† **Cobalt**, *sm.* cobalt; the Germ. *cobalt* (§ 27).

COCAGNE, *sf.* cockayne. O. Fr. *quaigne*, in medieval mythology an imaginary land in which the houses were made of cakes (*coques* as they were then called, now *couque*).

COCARDE, *sf.* a cockade. O. Fr. *coquarde*, a cock's comb, then a red device in the hat, like a cock's comb. See *coq*.—Der. *cocard-eau*.

COCASSE, *adj.* ludicrous. Origin unknown.

COCHE, (1) *sm.* a large boat; from L. **concha***, which from its proper sense of shell, conch, came to that of a little boat. For **nc=c** see *coque* and Hist. Gram. p. 82. The word was early applied to certain public carriages by the common transfer of words relating to water-carriage to land-carriage (§ 13). Similarly in Paris before 1855 some omnibuses were called *gondoles*, others *galères*, thus taking their names from terms of navigation. Hence (2), a coach, carriage; see above.—Der. *cocher*, *portecoche*.

COCHE, *sf.* a tally, notch. Origin unknown.—Der. *décocher* is to shoot an arrow, by freeing it from the notch of the arbalest.

COCHE, *sf.* a sow. Origin unknown.—Der. *cochon*.

† **Cochenille**, *sf.* cochineal; introd. in 16th cent. from Sp. *cochinilla* (§ 26).

COCHER, *sm.* a coachman. See *coche*.

COCHET, *sm.* a cockerel. See *coq*.

COCHEVIS, *sm.* the crested lark. Origin unknown.

COCHON, *sm.* a pig. See *coche*.

† **Coco**, *sm.* cocoa; introd. from Port. *côco* (§ 26).—Der. *cocotier*.

COCON, *sm.* a cocoon. See *coque*.

Coction, *sf.* a coction, boiling; from L. *coctionem*. *Coction* is a doublet of *cuisson*, q. v.

Code, *sm.* a code; from L. *codicem*.—Der. *codifier*. *Code* is a doublet of *codex*.

Codicille, *sm.* a codicil; from L. *codicillus*.

Coefficient, *sm.* a coefficient; from *co*, L. *cum*, and *efficient* from L. *efficientem*.

Coemption, *sf.* coemption; from L. *coemptionem*.

Coercition, *sf.* coercion; from L. *coercitionem*.—Der. *coercitif*.

CEUR, *sm.* the heart; from L. *cor*. For **o=eu** see § 79.

COFFRE, *sm.* a chest, trunk, coffer; from L. *cophinus*, a basket, but used for a coffer in the Capit. de Villis, art. 62: '*cophinis id est scriniis*.' *Côph(i)nus* was first regularly contrd. (see § 51) into *coph'nus*; then **ph** became *f*, see § 146. The Romans pronounced **ph** and **f** differently, as we see from Priscian: '*Non tam fixis labris est pronuntianda f, quomodo ph*,' but this shade of difference was soon effaced, and has entirely disappeared from modern languages. For **ph=f** cp. *phasianus*, *faisan*, and § 146. *Cof'nus* becomes *coffre* by changing **n** into *r*: this permutation of

the nasal into a liquid is also to be found in *ord'nem*, *ordre*, etc., § 163. *Coffre* is a doublet of *coffin*.—Der. *coffret*, *coffrer*, *encoffrer*.

COGNEE, *sf.* an axe, hatchet. O. Fr. *coignée*, from L. *cuneata**, a wedge to cleave wood with. First **ea** became *ia*, see Hist. Gram. p. 66, then *cuniata* becomes *coignée* by (1) **ni=gn**, see *aragne*, (2) **u=oi**, see § 100, (3) **-ata=-ée**, see § 201.

COGNER, *va.* to drive in (a nail, wedge). O. Fr. *coigner*, from L. *cuneare*. For *cuneare=coigner* see *cognée*.

Cohabiter, *vn.* to cohabit; from L. *cohabitare*.—Der. *cohabitation*.

Cohérent, *adj.* coherent; from L. *cohaerentem*.

Cohésion, *sf.* cohesion; from L. *cohesionem*.

Cohorte, *sf.* a cohort; from L. *cohortem*. *Cohorte* is a doublet of *cour*.

COHUE, *sf.* a rout, crowd; verbal subst. of *cohuer* (to cry, hue and cry together). For the etymology see *huer*.

COL, *fem.* *COLFE*, quiet, coy, still; from L. *quiētus*. For loss of **t** see § 118; for **i=oi** see § 68; for **qu =c** see *cur*. *Coi* is a doublet of *quite*, q. v.

COLFFE, *sf.* a headdress, cap; from L. *cofea**, used by Fortunatus. First **ea** became *ia* (see Hist. Gram. p. 66), then *cofia* becomes *coiffe* by attraction of **i**, which changes **o** into *oi* (see § 84).—Der. *coiffier*, *-eur*, *-ure*, *décoiffier*.

COIN, *sm.* a corner, nook; from L. *cuneus*. For **eus=ius** see Hist. Gram. p. 66; for **ni=gn** see *aragne*; for **u=oi** see § 100.—Der. *recoin*.

Coincider, *vn.* to coincide; from L. *coincidere*.—Der. *coincidence*.

COING, *sm.* a quince. O. Fr. *cooing*, Prov. *codoing*, It. *cotogna*, from L. *cotoneus*. *-eus* becoming regularly *-ius* (see Hist. Gram. p. 66), *cotonius* produced O. Fr. *cooing*, (1) by dropping medial **t** (see § 117), (2) by changing **ni** into *ng* (see Hist. Gram. p. 65), (3) by changing **o** into *oi* (see § 58).—Der. *cognasse*, *-assier*.

† **Coke**, *sm.* coke; the Eng. *coke* (§ 28).

COL, *sm.* a neck, of which *cou* is the soiter form, see § 158; from L. *collum*. *Col* is a doublet of *com*, q. v.—Der. *collier*, *-let*, *-lerette*, *décoller*, *encolure*, *accoler*.

† **Colback**, *sm.* colback; from Turk. *kolbâk*, a furred hat, adopted by certain French cavalry regiments on their return from the campaign of Egypt (§ 31).

Coléoptère, *sm.* a beetle, *adj.* coleopterous, from Gr. *κολεόπτερος*, sheath-winged.

Colère, *sf.* wrath; from L. *cholera*. *Colère* is a doublet of *choléra* and O. Fr. *colle*.

† **Colibri**, *sm.* a humming-bird; introd. from the American colonies (§ 32).

COLIFICHET, *sm.* a trinket. Origin unknown.

COLIMAÇON, *sm.* a snail. See *limaçon*.

Colique, *sf.* the colic; from L. *colica*.

† **Colis**, *sm.* a package, more correctly written *coli*, from It. *collo*, the neck (§ 25).

Collaborer, *va.* to work with; from L. *collaborare*.—Der. *collaborateur*, -ation.

Collatéral, *adj.* collateral; from L. *collateralis**.

Collateur, *sm.* a collator; from L. *collatorum*.

Collation, *sf.* a collation; from L. *collationem*. The sense of a light repast comes from convents, in which the monks made a daily 'collation' or reading and discussion on Holy Writ. This conference was followed by a light meal, which thence took the name of *collatio*.—Der. *collationner*.

Colle, *sf.* paste, glue; from Gr. *κόλλα*.—Der. *coller*, *décoller*, *encoller*.

Collecte, *sf.* a collection, collect; from L. *collecta* (partic. of *colligere*). *Collecte* doublet of *cueillette*, q. v.—Der. *collecteur*.

collectif, *adj.* collective; from L. *collectivus*.

collection, *sf.* a collection; from L. *collectionem*.—Der. *collectionner*.

collège, *sm.* a college, high school; from L. *collegium*.—Der. *collégial*, *collégien*.

collègue, *sm.* a colleague; from L. *collega*.

oller, *va.* to stick, glue, paste. See *coller*.

OLLERETTE, *sf.* a collar, frill. See *collier*.

OLLET, *sm.* a collar. See *col*.—Der. *coller*, se *décoller*.

OLLIER, *sm.* a necklace. See *col*.—Der. *collerette*, dim. of O. Fr. *coller* for *collier*.

OLLINE, *sf.* a little hill, hillock; from L. *collina*, a dim. of *collis*, a word used by Roman surveyors. *Columella* uses the form *collinum*.

ollision, *sf.* a collision; from L. *collisionem*.

ollocation, *sf.* a collocation; from L. *collocationem*.

ollogue, *sm.* a colloquy; from L. *colloquium*.

olloquer, *va.* to class, marshal, place; from L. *collocare*. *Colloquer* is a doublet of *coucher*, q. v.

Collusion, *sf.* collusion; from L. *collusionem*.

Collyre, *sm.* collyrium, eye-salve; from L. *collyrium*.

Colombe, *sf.* a dove; from L. *columba*.—Der. *colombier*, *colombin*.

Colon, *sm.* a husbandman; from L. *colonus*.—Der. *colonie* (which is a doublet of O. Fr. *colonge*), *colonial*, *coloniser*.

† **Colonel**, *sm.* a colonel; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *colonello* (§ 25).

Colonnade, *sf.* a colonnade; from It. *colonnata**, see §§ 25, 201.

COLONNE, *sf.* a column; from L. *columna*. For *u=o* see § 97; for *mn=nn* see § 160. This assimilation of *mn* to *nn* is to be found in Lat., where we have *connecto* for *cum-necto*, etc. (§ 168).—Der. *colonnade*, *colonnnette*.

Colophane, *sf.* colophony; in 16th cent. *colophone*: of hist. origin (§ 33); from L. *colophonia*, resin of Colophon.

Coloquinte, *sf.* colocynth; from L. *colocynthis*.

Colorer, *va.* to colour; from L. *colorare*. *Colorer* is a doublet of *colorier*.—Der. *coloration*.

† **Coloris**, *sm.* colouring; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *colorito* (§ 25).—Der. *colorier*, *coloriste*.

Colosse, *sm.* a colossus; from L. *colossus*.—Der. *colossal*.

COLPORTER, *va.* to hawk, peddle; from *col* and *porter*, q. v. The *colporteur* was rightly a pedlar with a pack on his neck.—Der. *colporteur*, *colportage*.

Colure, *sm.* (Astron.) colure; from Gr. *κόλυρος*, sc. *γραμμή*, properly = *ligne colure*.

† **Colza**, *sm.* colza, rape-seed; from Flem. *koolzaed* (§ 27).

COMBATTRE, *va.* to fight, combat; from L. *cum* and *battere* (q. v.).—Der. *combat* (verbal subst.).

COMBIEN, *adv.* how many; from *com* (= to what point), O. Fr. form of *comme* (q. v.), and *bien*. See Hist. Gram. p. 160.

Combiner, *va.* to combine; from L. *combinare*.—Der. *combinaison*.

COMBLE, *sm.* top, summit, fulfilment; from L. *cumulus*, which signifies a summit in several medieval texts. *Cum*(ū)lus, regularly contrd. (see § 51) into *cum'ulus*, becomes *comble*. For *u=o* see § 97; for *ml=mb* see Hist. Gram. pp. 72, 73.

COMBLER, *va.* to fill up, fulfil; from L. *cumulare*, regularly contrd. (§ 52) into *cum'lare*, whence *comblér*. For letter-

- changes see *comble*. *Cambler* is a doublet of *cumuler*, q. v.
- Combustion**, *sf.* combustion; from L. *combustionem*.
- Comédie**, *sf.* a comedy, play; from L. *comœdia*. For *œ = e* see § 105.—Der. *comédien*.
- † **Comestible**, *adj.* eatable, edible; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *comestibile* (§ 25).
- Comète**, *sf.* a comet; from L. *cometes*.
- Comices**, *sm. pl.* comitia; from L. *comitia*.
- Comique**, *adj.* comic; from L. *comicus*.
- † **Comité**, *sm.* a committee; introd. during the Regency from Engl. *committee* (§ 28). *Comité* is a doublet of *comté*, q. v.
- COMMANDER**, *va.* to command; from L. *commendare* or *commandare** (used in sense of 'to order' in late Lat.).—Der. *commande* (verbal subst.), *commandement*, *commandant*, *commandeur*, *commenderie*, *commandite*, *recommander*.
- COMMANDITE**, *sf.* a joint-stock company. See *commander*.—Der. *commanditer*, *commanditaire*.
- COMME**, *adv.* how; from L. *quomodo*. For loss of the last two syllables see §§ 50, 51. For *qu = c* see *car*.—Der. *comment*, compd. of *comme* and *ent*, which is from L. *inde*. *Inde* becomes *ent* by *i = e*, see § 71; and by *d = t*, see § 121; *ent* is also found in the word *souvent*, from *subinde*. Diez prefers to derive it (see also Hist. Gram. p. 160) from *comme* and *-ment*.
- Commémoration**, *sf.* commemoration; from L. *commemorationem*.—Der. *commémoratif*.
- COMMENCER**, *va.* to commence, begin. It. *cominciare*, from L. *cominitiare**, compd. of *cum* and *initiare*. *Comin(i)tiare*, losing its *i* regularly (see § 52), becomes *comin'tiare*, which gives *commencer*. For *u = o* (a Latin change) see § 97; for *i = e* see § 72; for *-tiare = -cer* see § 264. The duplication of the *m* is peculiar.—Der. *commencement*†.
- Commensal**, *sm.* a messmate; from L. *commensalis**, one who lives at the same table, *mensa*.
- Commensurable**, *adj.* commensurable; from L. *cum* and *mensurabilis*.
- COMMENT**, *adv.* why, how. See *comme*.
- Commentaire**, *sm.* a commentary, comment; from L. *commentarius*.
- Commenter**, *va.* to comment, annotate; from L. *commentari*.—Der. *commentateur*.
- Commère**, *sf.* a gossip, joint godmother. The Church gives to infants at their baptism a spiritual father and mother, whose it is to take charge of the child should the natural parents die, the godfather and godmother (*parrain, marraine*) being counted as the second father and mother (or, as would now be said, its *co-père* and *co-mère*): eccles. Lat. expressed this double idea by the words *com-pater*, *com-mater*, whence *compère* and *commère*, which originally signified the two persons who held the child at the font. For *commater = commère* see *mère*.—Der. *commérage*.
- COMMETTRE**, *va.* to commit; from L. *committere*. For *i = e* see § 72.—Der. *commis*, *commissaire*, *commission*.
- Comminatoire**, *adj.* comminatory, threatening; from L. *comminatorius** (from *comminationem*, which from *comminari*).
- COMMIS**, *sm.* a clerk. See *commettre*.
- Commisération**, *sf.* commiseration, pity; from L. *commiserationem*.
- COMMISSAIRE**, *sm.* a commissary, commissioner. See *commettre*.—Der. *commisariat*.
- COMMISSION**, *sf.* a commission. See *commettre*.—Der. *commissionner*, *commissionnaire*.
- Commode**, (1) *adj.* commodious; from L. *commodus*. (2) *sf.* a chest of drawers, so called from its commodiousness.
- Commotion**, *sf.* a commotion; from L. *commotionem*.
- COMMUER**, *va.* to commute; from L. *commutare*. For loss of *t* see § 117.—Der. *commuable*.
- COMMUN**, *adj.* common; from L. *communis*.—Der. *commune*, *communal*, *communistic*, *communiste*.
- COMMUNAUIÉ**, *sf.* a community; from L. *communalitatem* by regularly dropping *i* (see § 52) and reduction of *communal'tatem* into *communauté* by (1) *al = au* (see § 157); (2) *-atem = -é* (see § 230).
- COMMUNIER**, *va.* to communicate; from L. *communicare* (which in eccles. language signified to receive the Eucharist). For loss of medial *c* see § 129. *Communier* is a doublet of *communiquer* and O. Fr. *com-menger*.
- Communión**, *sf.* communion; from L. *communio*.
- Communiquer**, *va.* to communicate; from L. *communicare*. *Communiquer*

is a doublet of *communier*.—Der. *communication*, *communicatif*.

Commutation, *sf.* commutation; from L. *commutationem*.

Compacte, *adj.* compact; from L. *compactus*.

COMPAGNE, *sf.* a companion; fem. of O. Fr. *compaign*. Lat. *cum-panis** produced in Merov. Lat. a subst. *compánio**, whence the O. Fr. *compaign* (for *a = ai* see § 54), while its accus. *compañionem* produced the form *compagnun* (for *ni = gn* see *ci-gogue*). Of these two O. Fr. forms, the subjective and objective, the latter only survives; see Hist. Gram. p. 89 sqq. *Compaign* has gone, leaving its fem. *compagne* and the deriv. *compagnie*, and *compagnon* remains. The oldest known occurrence of *compaign* is in the Germano-Lat. Glosses of the Vatican, which are of the time of Louis the Debonair, in the phrase, no longer Lat. but Romance, 'ubi (h)abuisti mansionem (h)ac nocte, *compagn*?'—Der. *compagnie*, *compagnon*, *accompagner*.

COMPAGNIE, *sf.* a company. See *compagne*.

COMPAGNON, *sm.* a companion. See *compagne*.—Der. *compagnonnage*.

COMPARAÎTRE, *vn.* to appear; from L. *comparescere*. For *parescere* = *paraître* see *apparâire*.

Comparer, *va.* to compare; from L. *comparare*. *Comparer* is a doublet of O. Fr. *comprer*.—Der. *comparaison*, *comparable*, *comparatif*.

COMPAROIR, *vn.* to put in an appearance; from L. *comparere*. For *e = oi* see § 62.

† **Compare**, *sf.* a figure-dancer; introd. from It. *comparsa* (§ 25).

COMPARTIMENT, *sm.* a compartment, panel, division; from O. Fr. verb *compartir*, which from L. *compartiri**. *Compartiment* is derived from *compartir*, like *sentiment* from *sentir*.

comparution, *sf.* an appearance; corrupted from L. *comparitionem*.

OMPAS, *sm.* a compass, pair of compasses; properly measure, equal distance. In O. Fr. it signified *pas égal*, *pas régulier*, from L. *compassus** (see *pas*).—Der. *compasser*, to measure by compass, whence the wider sense of measuring one's acts.

ompassion, *sf.* compassion; from L. *compassionem*.

ompatis, *vn.* to compassionate, pity; from L. *compatiri**.—Der. *compatible*, *incompatible* (*compatibilis**, *incompatibilis**).

Compatriote, *sm.* a compatriot; from L. *compatriota*.

† **Compendium**, *sm.* a compendium, abridgement; the L. *compendium*.

Compenser, *va.* to compensate, set off, balance; from L. *compensare*.—Der. *compensation*, *ricompenser*.

COMPÈRE, *sm.* a godfather, gossip. See *commère*.

Compéter, *vn.* to be due, in the competency of; from L. *competere*.—Der. *compétent*, *compétence*, *incompétent*, *incompétence*.

Compétiteur, *sm.* a competitor; from L. *competitorem*.—Der. *compétition*.

Compiler, *va.* to compile; from L. *compilare*.—Der. *compilation*.

COMPLAINTÉ, *sf.* a complaint; partic. subst. of O. Fr. verb *complaindre* (see *plaindre*).

COMPLAIRE, *vn.* to please, gratify; from L. *complacere*. For letter-changes see *plaire*.—Der. *complaisant*, *complaisance*.

Complément, *sm.* complement, fullness; from L. *complementum*.—Der. *complémentaire*.

Complet, *adj.* complete; from L. *completus*. *Complète* is a doublet of *complies*, q. v.—Der. *compléter*.

Complexe, *adj.* complex; from L. *complexus*.

Complexion, *sf.* complexion; from L. *complexionem*.

Complice, (1) *adj.* privy to, (2) *smf.* an accomplice; from L. *complicem*.—Der. *complicité*.

COMPLIES, *sf.* complines; in eccles. Lat. *complētae*. For *e = i* see § 60; for loss of *t* see § 118. In liturgical language this part of the divine office is called the *horae complētae*, because it completes the service, which comprehends *prime*, *terce*, *sexe*, *none* and *complies*, or in liturgical Lat. *prima*, *tertia*, *sexta*, *nona*, *completorium*. *Complies* is a doublet of *complète*.

† **Compliment**, *sm.* a compliment; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *complimento* (§ 25).—Der. *complimenter*.

Complicquer, *va.* to complicate; from L. *complicare*.—Der. *complication*.

COMPLOT, *sm.* a plot. Origin unknown.—Der. *comploter*.

Componction, *sf.* compunction; from L. *compunctionem** (strong sorrow at having offended God).

Comporter, *va.* to admit of, allow; from L. *comportare*.

COMPOSER, *va.* to compose; from L. *ecom-*

- pausare***, compd. of *cum* and *pausare*. For *au*=*o* see § 106.—Der. *recomposer*, *décomposer*, *compositeur*, *composition* (L. *compositorem*, *compositionem*).
- Composite**, *adj.* composite: from L. *compositus*. *Composite* is a doublet of *compote*, q. v.
- COMPOSTEUR**, *sm.* a composing-stick; from L. *compositōrem*. For loss of atonic *i* see § 52; for *torem*=*teur* see § 228. *Composteur* is a doublet of *compositeur*.
- COMPOTE**, *sf.* stewed fruit. O. Fr. *compote*, It. *composta*, from L. *composita*. *Compote* is a doublet of *composite*. For loss of atonic *i* see § 51; for loss of *s* see § 148. The fall of *s* has not here been registered by the addition of a circumflex on the *o*.
- COMPRENDRE**, *va.* to comprehend; from L. *comprehēre*. For the loss of the penult. *ē* see § 51.—Der. *comprehension* (straight from L. *comprehensionem*).
- COMPRESSE**, *sf.* (Med.) a surgical compress; verbal subst. of O. Fr. verb *compresser*. See *presser*.
- Comprimer**, *va.* to compress, repress; from L. *comprimere*.
- COMPROMETTRE**, *va.* to compromise; from L. *compromittere*. For *i*=*e* see § 72.—Der. *compromis*.
- COMPTABLE**, *adj.* accountable, responsible. See *compter*.—Der. *comptabilité*.
- COMPTER**, *va.* to count, reckon; from L. *computare*, by regular loss of *ū* (see § 52), and by *-are*=*-er*, see § 263. The doublet of *compter* is *couter*, q. v.—Der. *compte* (verbal subst., doublet of *comput*), *comptable*, *comptoir*, *à-compte*, *décompter*, *mécompte* (verbal subst. of *mécompter*).
- Compulser**, *va.* to search, examine; from L. *compulsare**, to push together, then to collect, gather.
- Comput**, *sm.* a computation; from L. *computum*. *Comput* is a doublet of *compte*.—Der. *computer*.
- Comte**, *sm.* a count; from L. *co item*, by regular loss of *i* (§ 51).—Der. *comtesse*, *comté* (of which the doublet is *comité*), *vicomte*.
- CONCASSER**, *va.* to pound, crush; from L. *conquassare*. See *casser*.
- Concave**, *adj.* concave; from L. *concavus*.
- Concéder**, *va.* to concede, grant; from L. *concedere*.
- Concentrer**, *va.* to concentrate; from *con* (=cum) and *centre*—Der. *concentration*, *concentrique*.
- Concept**, *sm.* a concept (philosophical term); from L. *conceptus*.
- Conception**, *sf.* a conception; from L. *conceptionem*.
- Concerner**, *va.* to concern, regard; from L. *concernere**.
- † **Concert**, *sm.* a concert; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *concerto* (§ 25).
- † **Concertier**, *va.* to rehearse, concert; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *concertare* (§ 25).—Der. *déconcertier*.
- Concession**, *sf.* a concession; from L. *concessionem*.—Der. *concessionnaire*.
- † **Concetto**, *sm.* a conceit; an It. word, properly used of brilliant and false thoughts (§ 25).
- CONCEVOIR**, *va.* to conceive; from L. *concupere*. In this verb the accent has been displaced in Low Lat. from *concupere* to *concupere*; this *-ere* has become *-oir* regularly, see §§ 63, 263. For *i*=*e* see § 68; for *p*=*v* see § 111.—Der. *inconcevable*.
- Conchylologie**, *sf.* conchology; from Gr. *κογχύλια* and *λόγος*.
- CONCIERGE**, *smf.* a doorkeeper. Origin unknown.—Der. *conciergerie*.
- Concile**, *sm.* a council; from L. *concilium*.
- Conciliabule**, *sm.* a conventicle; from L. *conciliabulum*.
- Concilier**, *va.* to conciliate; from L. *conciliare*.—Der. *conciliation*, *réconciliation*.
- Concis**, *adj.* concise; from L. *concisus*.—Der. *concision*.
- CONCITOYEN**, *sm.* a fellow-citizen; from *con* (=cum) and *citoyen*, q. v.
- † **Conclave**, *sm.* a conclave; from It. *conclave* (§ 25).
- Conclude**, *va.* to conclude; from L. *concludere*. This word, contrd. into *conclud're* regularly (see § 51), changes *dr* into *r*, see § 168. See also *clorre*.
- Conclusion**, *sf.* a conclusion; from L. *conclusionem*.
- CONCOMBRE**, *sm.* a cucumber; from L. *cucumerem*. This word is contrd. regularly (see § 52) into *cucum'rem*, and then undergoes three changes: (1) it intercalates *n*, as in *laterna*, *lanterne*, Hist. Gram. p. 79. This intercalation was not uncommon in Lat., in which we find *pinctor*, *lanterna*, *render*, *re pactor*, *laterna*, *reddere*. (2) *m'r* becomes *mbr*, see Hist. Gram. p. 73. (3) *u* becomes *o*, see § 98.
- Concorde**, *sf.* concord; from L. *concordia*.—Der. *concorde*, *concordance*, *concordat*.

CONCOURIR, vn. (1) to concur, co-operate. (2) to compete; from L. *concurrere*. See *courir*.

CONCOURS, sm. (1) concurrence, (2) competition; from L. *concursus*. See *cours*.

Concret, adj. concrete; from L. *concretus*.

Concrétion, sf. a concretion; from L. *concretionem*.

Concubine, sf. a concubine; from L. *concubina*.—Der. *concubinage*.

Concupiscence, sf. concupiscence; from L. *concupiscentia*.

Concurrent, sm. a competitor; from L. *concurrentem*.—Der. *concurrency*.

Concussion, sf. extortion; from L. *concussio* (used in Roman Law for peculation, extortion).—Der. *concussionnaire*.

CONDAMNER, va. to condemn; from L. *condemnare*. For *e* = *a* see § 65, note 1. *Condemnare* is cum and *dannare*; which gives Fr. *damner*, whence the *a* in the compound form.—Der. *condamnation*, *condamnable*.

Condenser, va. to condense; from L. *condensare*.—Der. *condensation*, *condensateur*, *condensable*.

Condescendre, vn. to condescend; from L. *condescendere*. See *descendre*.—Der. *condescendant*, *condescendance*.

Condigne, adj. condign (a theol. term); from L. *condignus*.—Der. *condignement*, *condignité*.

Condiment, sm. condiment, seasoning; from L. *condimentum*.

Condition, sf. condition; from L. *conditionem*.—Der. *conditionner*, *conditionnel*.

Condor, sm. a condor; a word of American origin (§ 32).

CONDOLÉANCE, sf. condolence. See *doléance*.

CONDOULOIR (SE), vpr. to condole with (used only in the inhu.).; from L. *condolere*. See *douloir*.

Conducteur, sm. a conductor, guard, guide; from L. *conductorem*.

CONDUIRE, va. to conduct, guide; from L. *conducere*. *Conduc*(*è*)re becomes *conduc*(*è*)re (see § 51), whence *conduire*. For *u* = *ui* see § 96; for *cr* = *r* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *conduite* (partic. subst.), *conduit*, *reconduire*, *inconduite*.

ône, sm. a cone; from L. *conus*. The circumflex is added in order to express the long Gr. vowel of *κῶνος*; the word is modern.—Der. *conique*, *conifère*.

Confabuler, vn. to confabulate, talk familiarly together; from L. *confabulari*.—Der. *confabulation*.

Confection, sf. construction, making; from L. *confectionem*.—Der. *confectionner*.

Confédérer, va. to confederate; from L. *confœderare*.—Der. *confédération*.

Conférer, va. to confer, collate; from L. *conferre*.—Der. *confirmer*.

CONFESSEUR, va. to confess; from L. *confessari** (frequent. of *confiteri*; for its formation see Hist. Gram. p. 131).—Der. *confesse* (verbal subst.), *confesseur*, *confession*, *confessional*.

Confidence, sf. a secret, trust; from L. *confidentia*. *Confidence* is a doublet of *confiance*.—Der. *confidentiel*, *confident* (L. *confidentem*), *confidement*.

CONFIER, va. to trust, confide; from L. *confidare**. For changes see *fier*.—Der. *confiance*, *confiant*.

Configurer, va. to give form to; from L. *configurare*, from cum and *figurare*.—Der. *configuration*.

CONFINER, vn. to touch the borders of; from It. *confinare* (§ 25).

CONFINS, sm. pl. confines, borders; from L. *confinis*.

CONFIRE, va. to preserve, pickle; from L. *conficere* = to preserve fruit. *Conficere* took, especially in medieval Latin, the sense of 'making up' a medicine. Thus we read in the *Leges Neapolitanae*, 'Quod perveniet ad notitiam suam quod aliquis confectionarius minus bene *conficiat* curiae denuntiabit.' Contrd. regularly (§ 51) into *confic*(*è*)re, it becomes *confire* by *cr* = *r*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *confit*, *confiture*, *confiseur*, *déconfit*, *déconfiture*.

Confirmer, va. to confirm; from L. *confirmare*.—Der. *confirmation*.

CONFISEUR, sm. a confectioner. See *confire*.—Der. *confiserie*.

Confisquer, va. to confiscate; from L. *confiscare*.—Der. *confiscation*.

CONFITURE, sf. preserve, jam. See *confire*.

Conflagration, sf. a conflagration; from L. *conflagrationem*.

CONFLIT, sm. a conflict; from L. *conflictus*. For *ct* = *t* see § 168.

Confluer, vn. to flow together, be confluent; from L. *confluere*.—Der. *confluent*.

CONFONDRE, va. to confound; from L. *confundere*. For loss of *ð* see § 51; for *u* = *o* see § 98.

Conformation, sf. conformation; from L. *conformationem*.

CONFORME, adj. conformable; from L. *conformis*.—Der. *conformer*, *conformité*.

CONFORT—CONSACRER.

† **Confort**, *sm.* comfort, **Confortable**, *adj.* comfortable; introd. from Engl. *comfort*, *comfortable* (§ 28). *Confort* is a doublet of *comfort*.

CONFORTER, *va.* to strengthen; from L. *confortare**.—Der. *réconforter*.

CONFRATERNITÉ, *sf.* a confraternity. See *fraternité*.

CONFRÈRE, *sm.* a collegue. See *frère*.—Der. *confrérie*.

CONFRONTER, *va.* to confront. See *front*.—Der. *confrontation*.

Confus, *adj.* confused; from L. *confusus*.—Der. *confusion*, *confusément*.

CONGÈ, *sm.* (1) leave, permission; (2) leave of absence; from L. *commeatus* = permission, authorization, written *commiatius* in 8th-cent. documents, e.g. in Charlemagne's Capitularies, vi. 16: 'Mulier, si sine *comiato* viri sui velum in caput suum miserit.' For *commeatus* = *commiatius* see *abreger* and *agencer*. *Comiatius* gives Prov. *comiat* and Fr. *congè*. For *i = g* see Hist. Gram. pp. 65, 66; for *-atus = -i* see § 200; for *m = n* see § 160.—Der. *congédier*.

Congeler, *va.* to congeal; from L. *congelare*.—Der. *congelation*.

Congénère, *adj.* congeneric; from L. *congener*.

Congestion, *sf.* congestion; from L. *congestionem*.

Conglobation, *sf.* the act of heaping together (chiefly as a rhetorical action); from L. *conglobationem*.

Conglomérer, *va.* to gather together, mass together, amass; from L. *conglomerare*.

Conglutiner, *va.* to glue together; from L. *conglutinare*.—Der. *conglutination*.

Congrâtuler, *va.* to congratulate; from L. *congratulari*.—Der. *congratulation*.

Congre, *sm.* a conger-eel; from L. *congrus*.

Congrégation, *sf.* a congregation; from L. *congregationem*.

Congrès, *sm.* a congress; from L. *congressus*.

Congru, *adj.* congruous, suitable; from L. *congruus*.—Der. *congruité*, *incongru*, *incongruité*.

Conjecture, *sf.* a conjecture; from L. *conjectura*.—Der. *conjectural*.

Conjoindre, *va.* to conjoin; from L. *conjungere*. See *joindre*.—Der. *conjoint*.

Conjonctif, *adj.* conjunctive; *sm.* the subjunctive mood; from L. *conjunctivus*.—Der. *conjunctive*.

Conjonction, *sf.* a conjunction; from L. *conjunctionem*.

Conjoncture, *sf.* a conjuncture; from L. *conjectura*.

Conjugal, *adj.* conjugal; from L. *conjugal*.

Conjuguer, *va.* to conjugate; from L. *conjugare*.—Der. *conjugaison*.

Conjurer, *va.* to conjure, conspire; from L. *conjurare*.—Der. *conjuración*.

CONNAÎTRE, *va.* to know. O. Fr. *conoistre*, from L. *cognoscere*. *Cognoscere*, regularly contid. (see § 51) into *cognos're*, becomes *conoistre*. For *gn = n* see *assuer* and § 131; for *o = oi* see § 83; for *sr = str* see Hist. Gram. p. 74. *Conoistre* becomes *connaître*. For *n = m* see *ennemi*; for *oi = ai* see § 111; for loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *connaissant*, *connaissance*, *connaisseur*, *connaissance*. *connaissable*, *reconnaissable*, *reconnaître*, *reconnaissant*, *reconnaître*.

CONNE, *adj.* congenital; from L. *connatus*, from *cum* and *natus*; for *natus = ni* see *m*.

CONNÉTABLE, *sm.* a constable. O. Fr. *conestable*, It. *conestabile*, from L. *comes stabuli*, count of the stable (a dignitary of the Roman Empire, transferred to the Frankish courts). The *comes-stabuli*, or as he was soon called in one word, the *comestabulus*, entrusted under the early kings with the charge of the cavalry, became in the 13th cent. the commander of the forces generally. *Comes-stabuli* becoming *comestabulus*, changed after the 8th cent. into *conestabulus*. For *m = n* see § 160. A document of A.D. 807 has 'comes stabuli quem corruptè *conestabulus* appellamus.' *Conestab(ū)lus*, by regular contr. (see § 51) into *conestab'lus*, becomes *conestable*. For the later loss of *s* see § 148.

Connexe, *adj.* connected; from L. *connexus*.

Connexion, *sf.* the act of joining, connexion; from L. *connexionem*.

Conniver, *va.* to connive, wink at; from L. *connivere*.—Der. *connivence* (L. *conniventia*).

Conque, *sf.* a conch, shell; from L. *concha*. **CONQUÉRIR**, *va.* to conquer; from L. *conquirere*. For *quirere = quérir* see *acquérir*.—Der. *conquérant*, *conquête* (strong partic. subst., for which see *absoute* and *quête*).

Consacrer, *va.* to consecrate; from L. *consecrare*.

Consanguin, *adj.* related in blood, cousin. (by the father's side); from L. *consanguineus*.—Der. *consanguinité*.

Conscience, *sf.* the conscience; from L. *scientia*.—Der. *conscientieux*.

Conscription, *sf.* a conscription; from L. *conscriptionem*.

Conscrit, *sm.* a conscript; from L. *conscriptus*.

Consécration, *sf.* a consecration; from L. *consecrationem*.

Consécutif, *adj.* consecutive; as if from a supposed L. *consecutivus**, deriv. of *consecutum*. For Fr. derivatives in *-if* see § 223.

CONSEIL, *sm.* counsel, advice; from L. *consilium*. For *i = ei* see § 70.—Der. *conseiller, déconseiller*.

CONSENTIR, *vn.* to consent; from L. *consentire*.—Der. *consentement*.

Conséquence, *sf.* consequence; from L. *consequentia*.—Der. *conséquent* (consequentem), *conséquemment*, *inconséquent*, *inconséquence*.

CONSERVER, *va.* to preserve; from L. *conservare*.—Der. *conservation*, *-atoire*, *conserve* (verbal subst.), *conservateur*.

Considérer, *va.* to consider; from L. *considerare*.—Der. *considération*, *-able*, *inconsidéré, déconsidéré*.

Consigner, *va.* to consign, deposit; from L. *consignare*.—Der. *consigne* (verbal subst.), *consignation*, *consignataire*.

Consister, *vn.* to consist (of); from L. *consistere*.—Der. *consistant*, *-ance*.

Consistoire, *sm.* a consistory; from L. *consistorium*.

CONSOLE, *sf.* a bracket, console. Origin unknown.

consoler, *va.* to console; from L. *consolari*.—Der. *consolation*, *consolable*, *consolateur*.

consolider, *va.* to consolidate; from L. *consolidare*.—Der. *consolidation*.

consommer, *va.* to complete, consummate; from L. *consummare*.—Der. *consummation*, *consumme*, *consummateur*.

consomption, *sf.* a consumption; from L. *consumptionem*.

onsonne, *sf.* a consonant; from L. *consonus*.

onsonnance, *sf.* a consonance; from L. *consonantia*.

onsorts, *sm. pl.* associates; from L. *consortes*.

ONSOUDE, *sf.* (Bot.) consound, comfrey. O Fr. *consolde*, It. *consolida*, from L. *consolida*. For changes see *soude*.

Conspirer, *vn.* to conspire; from L. *conspirare*.—Der. *conspiration*, *conspirateur*.

Conspuer, *va.* to scoff at, spit at; from L. *conspuere*.

Constant, *adj.* constant; from L. *constantem*.—Der. *constance*, *constamment*.

Constater, *va.* to ascertain, verify, state; formed from L. *status*. The word does not appear till early in the 18th cent.

Constellé, *adj.* made under influence of some constellation; from L. *constellatus**.

Constellation, *sf.* a constellation; from L. *constellationem*.

Consterner, *va.* to dismay, strike with terror; from L. *consternare*.—Der. *consternation*.

Constiper, *va.* to constipate; from L. *constipare*.—Der. *constipation*.

Constituer, *va.* to constitute; from L. *constituere*.—Der. *constitution*, *constitutionnel*, *constitutionalité*, *constituant*, *constitutif*.

Constricteur, *adj.* constrictive; from L. *constrictorem*.—Der. *constriction*.

Constructeur, *sm.* a constructor; from L. *constructorem*.

Construction, *sf.* a construction; from L. *constructionem*.

Construire, *va.* to construct; from L. *construere*.

Consubstantial, *adj.* consubstantial, from L. *consubstantialis*.

† **Consul**, *sm.* a consul; this is an old adopted word (found in the 13th century) from Lat. *consul* (§ 33).—Der. *consulat*, *consulaire*.

Consulter, *va.* to consult; from L. *consultare*.—Der. *consulte* (verbal subst.), *consultant*, *consultation*, *consultatif*, *consulteur*.

Consumer, *va.* to consume; from L. *consumere*.

Contact, *sm.* contact; from L. *contactus*.

Contagion, *sf.* contagion; from L. *contagionem*.—Der. *contagieux* (L. *contagiosus*).

CONTE, *sm.* a tale, narrative. See *conter*.

Contempler, *va.* to contemplate; from L. *contemplari*.—Der. *contemplation*, *contemplateur*, *contemplatif*.

Contemporain, *adj.* contemporary; from L. *contemporaneus*.

Contempteur, *sm.* a contemner, scorner; from L. *contemptorem*.

Contenance, *sf.* capacity, extent, bearing. See *contenir*.

- Contenir**, *va.* to contain, hold; from L. *continere*. For *i=e* see § 72; for *e=i* see §§ 59, 60.—Der. *contenant*, *contenance*, *décontenancer*.
- Content**, *adj.* content; from L. *contentus*.—Der. *contenter*, *niccontenter*, *contentement*.
- Contentieux**, *adj.* contentious; from L. *contentiosus*.
- Contention**, *sf.* a contention; from L. *contentionem*.
- CONTER**, *va.* to tell, narrate. Prov. *contar*, from L. *computare*, which meant first to compute, count, then to enumerate, lastly to relate, recount. The correctness of this etymology is proved by the fact that It. *contare* and Sp. *contar* mean both to count and to recount; so also Germ. *erzählen* (to relate) is derived from *zahlen* (to count). **Comp(ü)täre**, contracted regularly (see § 52) into *comptäre*, becomes *conter*. For *mpt=nt* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for *m=n* see § 169. *Conter* is a doublet of *compter*, *q. v.*—Der. *conte* (verbal subst.), *conteur*, *raconter*.
- Contester**, *va.* to contest, dispute; from L. *contestari*.—Der. *conteste* (verbal subst.), *contestation*, *contestable*.
- Contexte**, *sm.* context; from L. *contextus*.
- Contexture**, *sf.* contexture, weaving together of parts; from *con* and *texture*, *q. v.*
- Contigu**, *adj.* contiguous; from L. *contiguus*.—Der. *contiguité*.
- Continent**, *adj.* continent; from L. *continentem*.—Der. *continence*.
- Continent**, *sm.* a continent; from L. *continentem*.—Der. *continental*.
- Contingent**, *adj.* contingent; from L. *contingentem*.—Der. *contingence*.
- Continu**, *adj.* continuous; from L. *continuus*.—Der. *continuité*, *continuel*, *continuellement*, *continuer*, *continuation*, *discontinuer*.
- Contorsion**, *sf.* a contortion, twist; from L. *contorsionem*.
- Contourner**, *va.* to give contour to, twist. See *tourner*.—Der. *contour* (verbal subst.; see *tour*.)
- Contracter**, *va.* to contract; from L. *contractare* *.—Der. *contraction*.
- Contradictéur**, *sm.* a contradicter, legal adversary; from L. *contradictorem*.—Der. *contradiction* (L. *contradictionem*); *contradictoire* (L. *contradictorius*).
- CONTRAINDRE**, *va.* to constrain; from L. *constringere*. For loss of *s* see § 148; for *-ingere* = *eindre* see *astreindre*; for *eindre* = *aindre* see §§ 61, 63.—Der. *contrainte* (partic. subst.).
- Contraire**, *adj.* contrary; from L. *contrarius*.—Der. *contrarier*, *contrariété*.
- † **Contraste**, *sm.* a contrast; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *contrasto* (§ 25).—Der. *contraster*.
- Contrat**, *sm.* a contract, agreement. O. Fr. *contract*, from L. *contractus*.—*Contrat* is a doublet of *contracte*.
- CONTRAVENTION**, *sf.* contravention; from L. *contraventionem* *.
- Contre**, *prep.* against; from L. *contra*.—Der. *encontre*.
- CONTRE-BALANCER**, *va.* to counter-balance. See *contre* and *balancer*.
- † **Contrebande**, *sf.* smuggling, contraband; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *contrabando* (§ 25).—Der. *contrebandier*.
- CONTREBASE**, *sf.* a counter-base. See *contre* and *basse*.
- CONTRECARRER**, *va.* to thwart, cross. See *contre* and *carrer*.
- CONTRECŒUR**, *sm.* aversion; *adv.* (À) unwillingly. See *contre* and *cœur*.
- CONTRECŒUP**, *sm.* a repercussion of one body off another (as of a ball from a wall, or in billiards, another ball); then, an unexpected unfortunate result. See *contre* and *coup*.
- CONTRE-DANSE**, *sf.* a quadrille, country-dance. See *contre* and *danse*.
- CONTREDIRE**, *va.* to contradict. See *contre* and *dire*.
- CONTRÉE**, *sf.* a country. It. *contrada*, from L. *contrata* *, properly the country before, or against you, *contra*. We find the word in the *Leges Sicil.* 3. 38, a medieval document: 'Statuimus, ut in utraque *contrata*, tam in terris domanii nostri quam in baronum,' etc. Just as *contrata* is from *contra*, so the Germ. *gegen* is from the prep. *gegen*. For *ata=te* see § 201.
- CONTRE-ÉCHANGE**, *sm.* an unexpected change, or exchange. See *contre* and *échange*.
- CONTREFAÇON**, *sf.* a counterfeit, forgery. See *contre* and *façon*.
- CONTREFAIRE**, *va.* to counterfeit, forge. See *contre* and *faire*.—Der. *contrefait*.
- CONTRE-JOUR**, *sm.* a light or window opposite an object, picture, spoiling its effect. See *contre* and *jour*.
- CONTREMANDER**, *va.* to countermand. See *contre* and *mander*.
- CONTREMARCHE**, *sf.* a countermarch. See *contre* and *marche*.

- CONTREMARQUE**, *sf.* a second mark placed on merchandise, or on coins. See *contre* and *marque*.
- CONTRE-PARTIE**, *sf.* a counterpart. See *contre* and *partie*.
- CONTREPESE**, *va.* to make a counterpoise. See *contre* and *peser*.
- CONTRE-PIED**, *sm.* a back-scent (in hunting), the contrary. See *contre* and *piéd*.
- CONTRE-POIDS**, *sm.* a counterpoise. See *contre* and *poids*.
- CONTRE-POINT**, *sm.* counterpoint. See *contre* and *point*.
- CONTRE-POISON**, *sm.* an antidote. See *contre* and *poison*.
- CONTRESCARPE**, *sf.* a counterscarp. See *contre* and *escarpe*.
- CONTRESCÉL**, *sm.* a counterscal, little seal added to a sealed document. See *contre* and *scél*.
- CONTRESEING**, *sm.* a countersign. See *contre* and *seing*.
- CONTRESENS**, *sm.* an error in expression or translation. See *contre* and *sens*.
- CONTRESIGNER**, *va.* to countersign. See *contre* and *signer*.
- CONTRE-TEMPS**, *sm.* a contretemps, mischance. See *contre* and *temps*.
- CONTRETIMBRE**, *sm.* a counter-stamp (on documents); from *contre* and *timbre*.
- CONTREVENIR**, *vn.* to offend, transgress. See *contre* and *venir*.
- CONTREVENT**, *sm.* an outside shutter. See *contre* and *vent*.
- Contribuer**, *va.* to contribute; from L. *contribuere*.—Der. *contribuable*, *contribution* (L. *contributionem*).
- Contrister**, *va.* to sadden; from L. *contristare*.
- Contrit**, *adj.* contrite; from L. *contritus*.—Der. *contrition*.
- ONTROLE**, *sm.* a register, counter-roll. O. Fr. *contre-rôle* a duplicate register, used to verify the official or first roll. See *contre* and *rôle*.—Der. *contrôler*, *contrôleur*.
- INTROUVER**, *va.* to invent, fabricate. See *trouver*.
- ontroverse**, *sf.* a controversy; from L. *controversia*.—Der. *controveriste*.
- Contumax**, *adj.* contumacious (a law-term); the L. *contumax*.—Der. *contumace*.
- ontus**, *adj.* bruised; from L. *contusus*.
- ontusion**, *sf.* a contusion; from L. *contusionem*.
- ONVAINCRE**, *va.* to convince; from L. *convincere*. For loss of atonic *e* see § 51; for *i=ai* see § 73 note 1.
- Convalescent**, *adj.* convalescent; from L. *convalescentem*.—Der. *convalescence*.
- CONVENIR**, *vn.* to agree; from L. *convenire*.—Der. *convenu*, -able, -ance (L. *conveniētia*), *déconvenue*.
- Convention**, *sf.* a convention, agreement; from L. *conventionem*.—Der. *conventionnel*.
- Conventuel**, *adj.* conventual; from L. *conventualis* from *conventus*.
- Converger**, *vn.* to converge; from L. *convergere*.—Der. *convergent*, *convergence*.
- Convers**, *adj.* lay, serving (of monastic servants); from L. *conversus*.
- Converse**, *adj. f.* converse (in logic); from L. *conversus*; also used as a *sf.*
- Converser**, *vn.* to discourse, converse; from L. *conversari*, to live with one, thence to converse.—Der. *conversation*.
- Conversion**, *sf.* a conversion; from L. *conversionem*.
- CONVERTIR**, *va.* to convert; from L. *convertere*; as if it were *convertère*. For displacement of Lat. accent see *accourir* and *concevoir*; for *ère=ir* see § 60.—Der. *convertible*.
- Convexe**, *adj.* convex, from L. *convexus*.—Der. *convexité*.
- Conviction**, *sf.* a conviction; from L. *convictionem*.
- CONVIER**, *va.* to invite; It. *convitare*. *Convier* is formed from O. Fr. *convî*, an invitation, and is also connected with a supposed L. *convitare**, formed from *con* and a radical *vitare**, found also in *invitare*. For loss of *t* see § 117.
- Convive**, *smf.* a guest; from L. *conviva*.
- Convocation**, *sf.* convocation; from L. *convocationem*.
- CONVOI**, *sm.* a funeral procession, convey. See *convoyer*.
- CONVOITER**, *va.* to covet. O. Fr. *covoiter*, It. *cupitare*, from L. *cupitare**, deriv. of *cupitum*, partic. of *cupere*, by the ordinary formation of frequent verbs. *Cupitare** becomes O. Fr. *covoiter*, thence mod. Fr. *convoyer*. For *u=o* see § 90; for insertion of *n* see *concombre*; for *p=b* see § 111; for *i=oi* see § 68.—Der. *convoyeux*.
- CONVOITISE**, *sf.* covetousness, lust. O. Fr. *covoitise*, Cat. *cobdicia*, It. *cupidizia*, from L. *cupiditia**, a Low Lat. form for *cupiditas*. 'Qui cupiditia æstuant,' says Rutherford Vero: whence *covoitise*, then *convoitise*. For *u=o* see § 90; for insertion of *n* see *concombre*; for *p=b* see § 111; for the unusual arrest of *d* at *t* see § 120 and §§

117 note 3, 118 note 1; for *tia* = soft see *see agencer*; for *i = oi* see § 68.

Convolver, *vn.* to marry again; from L. *convolvere*.

Convoquer, *va.* to convoke; from L. *convocare*.

CONVOYER, *va.* to escort, convoy. O. Fr. *voier*, from L. *conviare* *. For *i = oi, oy*, see § 68.—Der. *convoi* (verbal subst.).

Convulsion, *sf.* a convulsion; from L. *convulsionem*.—Der. *convulsif*, *convulsionnaire*.

Cooperer, *vn.* to cooperate (a theol. term introd. in 16th cent. by the Huguenots); from L. *cooperari*.—Der. *coopiration*, *-ateur*, *-atif*.

Coordonner, *va.* to arrange, dispose. See *ordonner*.

COPEAU, *sm.* a chip. Origin unknown.

Copie, *sf.* a copy; from L. *copia*, properly abundance, reproduction: from multiplying a MS. (*facere copiam*) by frequently writing it out. Hence the restricted sense of *copia*, for the copying of a document (§ 12).—Der. *copiste*, *copier*.

Copieux, *adj.* copious; from L. *copiosus*.

Copule, *sf.* a copula: from L. *copula*.—Der. *copulatif*, *copulation*.

COQ, *sm.* a cock. O. Fr. *coc*, an onomatopoeic word (§ 34), found alike in Anglo-Saxon *coco*, Low Breton *kok*; it passed into Germanic Latin in the form *coccus* *. 'Si quis *coccum* aut *gallinam* furaverit,' says the Lex *Salica* (vii. 16).—Der. *cochet*, *cocarde* (coxcomb), *coquet* (formerly a little cock, whence the *adj.* *coquet*, meaning as vain as a little cock), *coquelicot* (in O. Fr. *coquelicoq* = *coq*: this word now means the corn-poppy, the flower of which is red like cock's comb. The origin of the word *coquelicot*, is onomatopoeic, from the crowing of the cock), *coquelinot* (irritable as a cock).

COQ-À-L'ÂNE, *sm.* disconnected talk; the talk of the cock and the ass in the old tale, which is preserved by Grimm: cp the Engl. 'cock-and-bull story.'

COQUE, *sf.* a shell; from L. *concha*. *Concha* becomes *coque*, as *conchylium*, *coquille*. This change of *nc* into *c* may be seen in *carbunculus*, *escarboucle*. For *ch = c = q* see Hist. Gram. p. 63. *Coque* is a doublet of *conque*, *coche*.

COQUEIGRUE, *sf.* an imaginary animal; Rabelais (Garg. i. 49) speaks of the 'coming of the *coqueigrues*,' as we talk of the 'Greek Kalends'—of a time which will never come. Hence used of a person who

talks nothing but non-sense; lastly of the nonsense talked. Origin unknown.

COQUELICOT, *sm.* the wild poppy. See *coq*.

COQUELUCHE, *sf.* a hood. Origin unknown.

COQUET, *adj.* coquettish. See *coq*.—Der. *coqueter*, *-terie*.

COQUILLE, *sf.* a shell; from L. *conchylium*.

For the changes of the letters see *coque*.—Der. *coquillage*, *-ier*.

COQUIN, *sm.* a scoundrel, rogue. Origin uncertain: probably from Low L. *coquinus* *, from *coquus* (Diefz).—Der. *coquinerie*.

COR, *sm.* (1) a corn (on the feet, etc.); (2) a horn, bugle; from L. *cornu*. For *rn = r* see § 164.—Der. *corner*, *cornet* (a little horn, then a horn-shaped roll of paper).

CORAIL, *sm.* coral; from L. *corallium*. For *alli = ail* see § 54, 3.—Der. *corallin*.

CORBEAU, *sm.* a raven, corbie. O. Fr. *corbel*, from L. *corvellus*, dim. of *corvus*. For the change of sense see § 13. For *v = b* see § 140; for *-ellus = -eau* see § 282.—Der. *encorbement* (from O. Fr. *corbel*).

CORBEILLE, *sf.* a basket, from L. *corbicula*. For *icula = iller*, see § 257.—Der. *corbillon*.

Corbillard, *sm.* a coach, hearse; a word of hist. origin (§ 33). *Corbillard*, O. Fr. *corbeillard*, was used in the 17th cent. for the barge which plied between Paris and Corbeil; Ménage speaks of it as of a word much used in his day: 'CORBILLART. *On appelle ainsi le coche de Corbeil à Paris; duquel lieu, de Corbeil il a été appelé Corbillart, comme le Melunais de Melun.*' *Corbillard* towards the end of the 17th cent. took the sense of any great show-carriage, a wedding coach; its present sense dates only from the 18th cent.

CORDE, *sf.* a cord; from L. *chorda*. For *ch = c* see Hist. Gram. p. 63.—Der. *cordeau* (O. Fr. *cordel*, which in the older form has given the deriv. *cordelle*, *cordelier*, *cordeler*, *cordelière*), *cordier*, *cordage*, *cordou*, *cordier*, *corderie*.

Cordial, *adj.* cordial; from L. *cordiale* *, deriv. from *cordis*, *cor*.—Der. *cordialité*, *cordialement*.

CORDON, *sm.* a string, twist. See *corde*.—Der. *cordonnerie*, *cordonnnet*.

CORDONNIER, *sm.* a shoemaker, cordwainer, O. Fr. *cordouannier*, properly one who works with *cordouan* (*Cordouan* leather for shoes) (§ 33). Cp. the word *maroquin*, which means *Morocco* leather, etc. Similarly It. *cordonnieri* is from *Cordova*.

CORIACE, *adj.* tough, leathery; from L. *coriaceus* *, from *corium*.

- Coriandre**, *sf.* coriander; from *L. coriandrum*.
- CORME**, *sf.* the service-apple; from *L. cornum*. For *n = m* see § 163.—Der. *cornier*.
- CORMORAN**, *sm.* a cormorant; corruption of *cornarau*, which form, the more regular one, is still used by fishermen. Catal. *corb-mari*, Port. *corvomarinho*, from *L. corvus-marinus*. The Reichenau Glosses (8th cent.) have 'Merquius = *corvus marinus*.' *Corvus-marinus* becomes *cor-maran* by changing *in* into *an*, cp. *sine*, *sans*, *lingua*, *langue*, etc., see § 72 note 4; and by dropping the medial *v*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81.
- † **Cornac**, *sm.* an elephant-driver, a Hindu word (§ 31).
- † **Cornaline**, *sf.* a cornelian; introd. from *It. cornalina* (§ 25).
- CORNE**, *sf.* a horn; from *L. cornua*, plural of *cornu*, whence *cor*, q. v.—Der. *cornu*, *cornue*, *cornouille*, *cornemuse* (see *muse*), *écornier*, *racornir*, *cornichon*.
- CORNEILLE**, *sf.* a rook, crow; from *L. cornicula*, dim. of *cornicem*. For *-icula = -elle* see § 257.
- CORNEMUSE**, *sf.* a bagpipe. See *corne* and *muse*.
- CORNET**, *sm.* a horn, cornet. See *cor*.—Der. *cornette*.
- † **Corniche**, *sf.* a cornice. O. Fr. *cornice*, introd. from *It. cornice* (§ 25).
- CORNICHON**, *sm. prep.* a little horn, then a little horn-shaped cucumber, gherkin. See *corne*.
- CORNOUILLE**, *sf.* a cornel-berry, a dim. of *corne* (the cornel-berry being so named from its shape).—Der. *cornouiller*.
- CORNU**, *adj.* horned; from *L. cornutus*. For *-utus = u* see § 201.—Der. *cornuc*, *biscornu*.
- Corollaire**, *sm.* a corollary; from *L. corollarium* *. lit. a little crown, i. e. a mark indicating the deduction from the proposition.
- Corolle**, *sf.* a corolla; from *L. corolla*.
- Coronaire**, *adj.* coronal, used of the gold given to a conqueror in the form of a crown; from *L. coronarius*.
- Corporation**, *sf.* a corporation; from *L. corporationem* * (from *corporatus* *, which from *corpus*).
- Corporel**, *adj.* corporal; from *L. corporalis*.
- CORPS**, *sm.* a body; from *L. corpus*.—Der. *corset* (q. v.), *corsage*, *corselet*.
- Corpulence**, *sf.* corpulence; from *L. corpulentia*.
- Corpuscule**, *sm.* a corpuscle, minute body; from *L. corpusculum*.—Der. *corpusculaire*.
- Correct**, *adj.* correct; from *L. correctus*.—Der. *correcteur*, *correction*, *correctif*.
- Corrélatif**, *adj.* correlative. See *relatif*.
- Corrélation**, *sf.* correlation. See *relation*.
- CORRESPONDRE**, *va.* to correspond, answer; from *L. correspondere* *, for *correspondere* (from *eum* and *respondere*). For such changes of accent see *accourir*; for loss of penult. *ë* see § 51.—Der. *correspondant*, *correspondance*.
- † **Corridor**, *sm.* a corridor; introd. in 16th cent. from *It. corridore* (§ 25).
- Corriger**, *va.* to correct; from *L. corrigere*.—Der. *corrigible*, *incorrigible*.
- Corroborer**, *va.* to corroborate, confirm; from *L. corroborare*.—Der. *corroboratif*, *corroboration*.
- Corroder**, *va.* to corrode; from *L. corrondere*.
- CORROMPRE**, *va.* to corrupt; from *L. corrumpere*. For changes see *rompre*.
- Corrosif**, *adj.* corrosive; from *L. corrosivus*.
- Corrosion**, *sf.* corrosion; from *L. corrosio*.
- CORROYER**, *va.* to curry (leather), deriv. of *corroi*, prepared skin. *Corroi*. O. Fr. *conroi*, Low L. *conredum* is compd. of *eum* and *redum* (arrangement, preparation), a word of Germ. origin, Flem. *riden*, Goth. *raidjan* (§ 20). For *nr = rr* see § 168.—Der. *corroyeur*.
- Corrupteur**, *sm.* a corrupter; from *L. raptorem*.
- Corruption**, *sf.* corruption; from *L. corruptionem*.
- Corruptible**, *adj.* corruptible; from *L. corruptibilis*.—Der. *incorruptible*.
- CORSAGE**, *sm.* bust, shape, waist. See *corps*.
- † **Corsaire**, *sm.* a corsair; from Prov. *corsari*, one who makes the *corsa*, the course (§ 24). See *course*. *Corsaire* is a doublet of *coursier*.
- CORSELET**, *sm.* a corset. See *corps*.
- CORSET**, *sm.* a corset, stays. See *corps*; also, for the change of sense, see § 15.
- † **Cortège**, *sm.* a procession, cortege; introd. from *It. corteggio* (§ 25).
- CORVÉE**, *sf.* statute-labour, fatigue-duty, drudgery; in 8th cent. *corvada*, in Charlemagne's Capitularies, from *L. corrogata* *, lit. work done by command.—Der. *corvéable*. The most interesting philological phenomenon presented by this word is the intercalation of a *v* which had no existence in Latin. This intercalation was thus effected: the medial *g* disappeared (see *allier*), and the word became *corro-ata*,

- which left a hiatus between the *o* and the *a*. In this case the Lat. often intercalates *v*, as from *plu-ere* comes *plu-v-ia* and not *plu-ia*; from *ἀργεῖος*, *argi-v-us*, not *argi-us*; from *fluere*, *flu-v-ius*, not *flu-ius*. This tendency is carried on in Fr.: thus from *pluere* comes not *pleu-oir*, but *pleu-v-oir*; from *paconia* come *pi-v-oine*, not *fi-vine*; and this intercalation is even extended to words which originally had no hiatus, but in which the medial consonant has been ejected, thus making room for an euphonic *v*: thus from *gra(d)ire* comes *gra-ire*, *gra-v-ir*; from *glad(i)us*, *glai-v-e*; from *imbla(d)are**, *embla-are*, *embla-ver*; from *po(t)ere*, *po-ere*, *pou-v-oir*; from *para(d)isus*, *para-is*, *par-v-is* thus, finally, from *corro(g)ata*, *corro-ata*, *corro-v-ata*, which leads us to the Carolingian form *corvada*, Fr. *corvée*. For the changes from *corrōvata* to *corvada*, by the loss of *ō*, see § 52; for *-ata*=*ada*=*ée* see § 201.
- † **Corvette**, *sf.* a corvette; introd. from Port. *corveta* (§ 26).
- Coryphée**, *sm.* a corypheus, leader; from Gr. *κορυφαῖος*.
- Cosaque**, *sm.* a Cossack, from the Kirghese *Kasak*.
- Cosmétique**, *adj.* cosmetic; from Gr. *κοσμητικός*.
- Cosmique**, *adj.* cosmical; from Gr. *κοσμικός*.
- Cosmogonie**, *sf.* a cosmogony; from Gr. *κοσμογονία*.
- Cosmographie**, *sf.* cosmography; from Gr. *κοσμογραφία*.—Der. *cosmographie*.
- Cosmologie**, *sf.* cosmology; from Gr. *κοσμολογία*.
- Cosmopolite**, *sm.* a cosmopolitan; from Gr. *κοσμοπολίτης*.
- COSSÉ**, *sf.* a pod, shell, husk. Origin unknown.—Der. *cōo-ser*.
- † **Costume**, *sm.* dress, garb, costume; from It. *costume* (§ 25). *Costume* is a doublet of *coutume*, *q. v.*—Der. *costumer*, *-ier*.
- COTE**, *sf.* a quota, share. See *coter*.—Der. *cotiser*, *cotisation*.
- CÔTE**, *sf.* a rib, slope (of a hill), shore, coast. O. Fr. *coste*, from L. *costa*. For loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *côtoyer*, *côtier*, *coteau*; *cotelette* (deriv. of *cotelle*, a little *côte*, rib) *côtière*.
- CÔTÉ**, *sm.* a side. O. Fr. *costé*, It. *costato*, from L. *costatum**, used in medieval Lat. For loss of *s* see § 148; for *-atum*=*é* see § 201.
- COTEAU**, *sm.* a slope, hill-side. See *côte*.
- COTELETTE**, *sf.* a cutlet. See *côte*.
- COTER**, *va.* to number, quote; from L. *quotare** (to note the price of a thing, deriv. of *quotus*). For *qu*=*c* see *car*.—Der. *cote* (verbal subst.).
- COTERIE**, *sf.* a coterie, set. From late L. *cotarius** a neighbour, from *cota** a cot; whence *cotaria** would be an aggregate of cotters, a coterie. For *ā*=*e* see § 54. 4.
- Cothurne**, *sm.* a buskin; from L. *cothurnus*.
- CÔTIER**, *adj.* coasting. See *côte*.
- COTILLON**, *sm.* a petticoat. See *cotte*, of which it is a dim.
- COTIR**, *va.* to bruise. Origin unknown.
- COTISER**, *va.* to assess, rate. See *cote*.—Der. *cotisation*.
- † **Coton**, *sm.* cotton, a word of Oriental origin, Ar. *qoton* (§ 31).—Der. *colonneux*, *cotonnade*, *cotonnier*.
- CÔTOYER**, *va.* to coast, go by the side (of one). See *côte*.
- COTRET**, *sm.* a short fagot. Origin unknown.
- COTTE**, *sf.* a peasant's petticoat. O. Fr. *cote*, a word of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *kott* (§ 20).—Der. *cotillon* (a little *cotille*, deriv. of *cotte*).
- Cotylédon**, *sm.* a cotyledon; from L. *cotyledon*.
- COU**, *sm.* a neck. See *col*, of which it is the doublet. For *ol*=*ou* see § 157.
- COUARD**, *adj.* cowardly, properly one who drops his tail; from O. Fr. *coue*. In heraldic language a *lion couard* is one with his tail between his legs. Animals which, when afraid, drop their tails are called *couards*, whence the word takes the sense of timid, cowardly. O. Fr. *cone* is from L. *cauda*. For *au*=*ou*, and for loss of *d*, see *alouette*. The It. *codardo*, deriv. of *coda*, confirms this derivation. For the termination *-ard* see § 196.—Der. *couardise*.
- COUCHER**, *va.* to lay in bed; *vm.* to lie down. O. Fr. *colcher*, It. *colcare*, from L. *collocare* (Suetonius, *Caligula*, 24). Coll. *δ'cāre* regularly losing its *o* (see § 52), becomes *colcare*, a form found in the *Lex Salica* (tit. 60): 'Et si tunc . . . legem distulerint, sole colcato' (= *du soleil couché*). *Colcare* becomes *coucher*; for *ol*=*ou* see § 157; for *c*=*ch* see § 126. *Coucher* is a doublet of *colloquer*, *q. v.*—Der. *couche* (verbal subst.), *coucher*, *couchette*, *couchant*, *accoucher* (*q. v.*), *découcher*.

COUCOU, *sm.* the cuckoo; from L. *cucūlus*. Also an onomatopoeic word (§ 34). For *u* = *ou* see § 90; for *ul* = *ou* see § 157. *Cucou* is a doublet of *cocu*.

COUDE, *sm.* the elbow; from L. *cubitus*. *Cūbitus* becomes *cub'tus* by the regular loss of *i* (see § 51), then the *b* of *bt* is dropped (Hist. Gram. p. 81), then *t* becomes *d*, see § 117, and *u* = *ou*, see § 90.—Der. *coudée*, *coudoyer*, *coudier*.

COUDRE, *sm.* a nut-tree. O. Fr. *coldre*, from L. *corŷlus*. *Cōrŷlus*, regularly contrd. (§ 51) into *cor'lus*, has had its *l* transposed (see *sangloter*), and becomes *col'rus*. (The word *colrina** is to be seen in a 9th-cent. document.) *Col'rus* becomes O. Fr. *coldre* by regularly intercalating a *d*, see Hist. Gram. p. 73, whence *coudre* by softening *ol* into *ou*, see § 157.—Der. *coudraic*, *coudrier*.

COUDRE, *va.* to sew. O. Fr. *cousdre*, from L. *consuere*; written *cosere* as early as the 8th cent. By the very regular transformation of *ns* into *s*, *consuere* became *cosuere*, see *ainé*; then the diphthong *ue* was simplified into *e*, a change not rare in Lat., Cicero using *mortuus* for *mortuus*, and the Appendix ad Probum having *febrarius* for *februarius*. Adamantius Martyr says expressly 'batuali quae vulgo batalia dicuntur.'

Cōsere, accented on the first syllable, becomes *cos're* (see § 51). Now *s* and *r* cannot stand together (see Hist. Gram. p. 73), and consequently when they come together by the dropping of a Lat. vowel, an euphonic letter is intercalated, sometimes *t* sometimes *d*: thus *cos're* became *cos-d-re*, and the accented *o* becoming a diphthong *ou* (see § 81) the word becomes *cousdre*; this loses its *s* (see § 148), and finally presents its modern form *coudre*.

COUENNE, *sf.* rind, skin. It. *cotenna*, from L. *cutenna**, der. from *cutis*. For loss of *t* see § 117; for *u* = *ou* see § 90.

COUETTE, *sf.* a feather bed. O. Fr. *coute*, originally *coulte*, from L. *culcita*. *Culcita*, contrd. regularly (§ 51) into *culc'ta*, then into *cul'ta* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81), becomes *coulte*, by *u* = *ou*, see § 90, then, by loss of *l* (§ 157), *coute*; the mod. form *couette* is formed by analogy of diminutives (see § 281).

CULER, *vn.* to run, flow; O. Fr. *coler*, from L. *colare*, properly to filter, then to run. For *o* = *ou* see § 76.—Der. *coulage*, *coulée*, *couloir*, *écouler*, *découler*.

COULEUR, *sf.* colour; from L. *cōlōrem*. For accented *o* = *eu* see § 79; for atonic *o* = *ou* see § 76.

COULEUVRE, *sf.* an adder; from L. *cōlūbra*. For *o* = *ou* see § 76; for *u* = *eu* see § 90; for *b* = *v* see § 113.—Der. *couleuvrine* (a long and slender piece of ordnance).

COULIS, *adj.* drafty (of wind); now restricted to a few special phrases, as *vent coulis*, etc., but in O. Fr. signifying generally running, gliding. O. Fr. *colēis*, Prov. *coladiz*, represents L. *colaticus**, deriv. of *colare*. For loss of *t* see § 117; for *o* = *ou* see § 76.—Der. *coulis* (*sm.*), *coulisse*.

COULISSE, *sf.* a groove, slide. See *coulir*.

COULOIR, *sm.* a strainer, a passage. See *coulir*.

COUP, *sm.* a blow, stroke. O. Fr. *colp*, It. *colpo*, from L. *colpus*, found in the Germanic Laws: 'Si quis voluerit alterum occidere et colpus ei fallierit.' (Lex Salica, tit. 19.) *Colpus* is a contrd. form of *cōlāpus*, found in the Lex Alamannorum. For the regular loss of atonic *a* see § 51. *Colāpus* in its turn is a secondary form of Lat. *colaphus*, by a change not unusual in popular Lat. of *ph* into *p*: thus at Rome men said *stropa*, *ampora*, for *strophā*, *amphora*, as an old Lat. grammarian tells us. For change of O. Fr. *colp* into *coup* see § 157.—Der. *couper* (properly to give a blow with a cutting instrument).

COUPABLE, *adj.* culpable; from L. *culpabilis*. For *ul* = *ou* see § 157; for *-abilis* = *-able* see *affable* and § 250.

COUPE, *sf.* a cutting, felling. Verbal subst. of *couper*.

COUPE, *sf.* a cup, vase; from L. *cupa*. For *u* = *ou* see § 90.—Der. *soucoupe* (for *sous-coupe*), *coufelle*.

COUPER, *va.* to cut. See *coup*.—Der. *coupe*, *coupé*, *coufeur*, *couperet*, *coupure*, *coupou*, *découper*, *entrecouper*.

† **Couperose**, *sf.* copperas, a blotch; introd. from It. *copparosa* (§ 25).—Der. *couperosé*.

COUPLE, *sf.* a couple; from L. *cōpŭla*, by the regular loss of penult. *ŭ* (§ 51), and by change of *o* into *ou*, see § 81. *Couple* is a doublet of *copule*, q. v.—Der. *coupler*, *découpler*, *couplet* (that which is united, coupled, a verse).

COUPLET, *sm.* a couplet (of lines), verse. See *couple*.

† **Coupole**, *sf.* a cupola; from It. *cupola* (§ 25). *Coupole* is a doublet of *cupule*.

COUR, *sf.* a court, yard. O. Fr. *court*, ori-

ginally *cort*, from L. *cohortem*, a yard, thence a farm, in Palladius; also in Varro, who tells us that the Roman peasants said *cortem*: 'Nam *cortes* quidem audimus vulgo, sed barbare dici.' This *cortem* was succeeded by the form *curtem*, used of the country-house of a Frankish lord, also of his household (officers, fiends, servants), and lastly the court of justice holden in his name. The *Lex Alamannorum* has among its headings the following: 'De eo qui in *curte* Regis hominem occiderit,' an example of the word in the sense of a king's court. Synesius *Confl.* gives us an instance of it in the sense of a judicial court: 'Ad placitum sive ad *curtem* veniunt.' *Curtem* becomes *court* by change of *u* into *ou* (see § 97); and thence *cour* by loss of final *t* (*Hist. Gram.* p. 82).—Der. *courtois* (from O. Fr. *court*).

COURAGE, *sm.* courage. O. Fr. *corage*, Prov. *coratge*, from L. *coraticum**, deriv. of *cor*. For *-aticum* = *-age* see § 248; for *o* = *ou* see § 76.—Der. *courageux*, *décourager*, *encourager*.

COURBE, *sf.* a curve, *adj.* crooked; from L. *curvus*. For *u* = *ou* see § 97; for *v* = *b* see § 140.—Der. *courber*, *courbure* (whose doublet is *courbature*), *courbette*, *recourber*.

COURGE, *sf.* a gourd. O. Fr. *couurde*, from L. *cucurbita*. For loss of *c* see § 129; for *ū* = *o* see § 90; for *u* = *ou* see § 97; for loss of atonic *i* see § 51; for loss of *b* see *Hist. Gram.* p. 81; for *t* = *d* see § 117; the passage from O. Fr. *couurde* to mod. *courge* is unusual.

COURIR, *vn.* to run; from L. *currere*. For the change see *accourir*. *Courir* is a doublet of O. Fr. *courre*, which is from the Lat. verb with its accent unchanged.—Der. *courant*, *coureur*, *courrier*.

COURONNE, *sf.* a crown; from L. *corōna*. For *o* = *ou* see § 76; for *n* = *nn* see *ennemi*.—Der. *couronner*, *couronnement*.

COURRE, *va.* to hunt. See *courir*.—Der. *courrier*.

COURRIER, *sm.* a courier. See *courre*.

COURROIE, *sf.* a strap. It. *corregia*, from L. *corrigia*. For loss of medial *g* see § 129; for *i* = *oi* see § 68.

COURROUX, *sm.* wrath. Besides this word, O. Fr. had a form *corrot*, answering to the Prov. *corropitz*, It. *corrotto*, which from L. *corruptum**, properly ruin, overthrow, dejection, then indignation, lastly wrath. For *u* = *ou* see § 97; for *pt* = *t* see *Hist.*

Gram. p. 76. The modern form *courroux* is derived from *courroucer*, which in turn is from L. *corruptiatio**, deriv. of *corruptus*. For *o* = *ou* see § 76; for *u* = *ou* see § 97; for *pt* = *t* see *Hist. Gram.* p. 76; for *-tiatio* = *-er* see *agencer*. The Prov. *corropt* and It. *corrotto* (in It. *it* always = *pt*, as in *cattivo* = *captivus*, *scripto* = *scriptus*) confirms this etymology.

COURS, *sm.* course; from L. *cursus*. For *u* = *ou* see § 90.

COURSE, *sf.* running, coursing; from L. *cursa*.—Der. *coursier* (of which the doublet is *corsaire*, q. v.).

COURT, *adj.* short; from L. *curtus*. For *u* = *ou* see § 97.—Der. *écourter*, *courtaud*, *accourcir*, *raccourcir*.

COURTAGE, *sm.* brokerage. See *courtier*. **COURTE-POINTE**, *sf.* a counterpane, quilt. O. Fr. *coulte-pointe*, from L. *culcita puncta*. For *culcita* = *coulte* see *conette*; for *puncta* = *pointe* see *pointre*. *Coulte-pointe* becomes *courte-pointe* by change of *l* into *r*, see § 157.

COURTIER, *sm.* a broker. O. Fr. *courtier*, originally *curatier*, It. *curatiere*, from L. *curatarius** (one who looks after buying and selling), der. from *curatus*. For *u* = *ou* see § 97; for loss of *a* in *cur(a)tarius* see § 52; for *-arius* = *-ier* see § 198.—Der. *courtage* (through a verb *courter**, L. *curtare**).

COURTINE, *sf.* a curtain (in fortification), a bed-curtain; from L. *cortina*, which in medieval Lat. means a wall between two bastions. For *o* = *ou* see § 86.

† **Courtisan**, *sm.* a courtier; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *cortigiano* (§ 25).

† **Courtiser**, *vn.* to pay court to; introd. towards end of the middle ages from Prov. *cortezar*, deriv. of *cort* (§ 24).

COURTOIS, *adj.* courteous. See *cour*.—Der. *courtoisie*.

COUSIN, *sm.* a cousin. Prov. *cosin*, Grisons patois *cusrin*, from L. *cosinus**, found in the 7th cent. in the St. Gall Vocabulary. *Cosinus* is from *consobrinus* by the regular change of *ns* into *s* (*consobrinus*), see *ainé*; then by loss of *o* (*cos'rinus*), see § 52. The *r* is weakened into *s* (see *arroser*) in a very unusual way, whence *cosinus*, found in a Merov. document. *Cosinus* becomes *cousin* by changing *o* into *ou*, see § 76.—Der. *consuage*.

COUSIN, *sm.* a gnat; from L. *culicinus**, dim. of *culicem*. *Culicinus*, contrd. regularly (see § 52) into *cul'cinus*, becomes

- coussin*. For *ul=ou* see § 157; for *c=s* see *amité*.
- COUSSIN**, *sm.* a cushion; from *L. culcitinum**, dim. of *euloita*, properly a little mattress. *Culcitinum* first loses its medial *t* (see § 117), then becomes *coussin*. For *c=s* see *agencer* and *amité*; for *ul=ou*, see § 157.—Der. *coussinet*.
- COUT**, *sm.* cost, charge. See *coûter*.
- COUTEAU**, *sm.* a knife. O. Fr. *coutel*, originally *coltel*, It. *cultello*, from *L. cultellus*. For *ul=ou* see § 157; for *-ellus=-eau* see § 282.—Der. *couteletier* (from O. Fr. *coutel*), *coutellerie*, *coutelas*.
- COUTER**, *vn.* to cost. O. Fr. *couster*, originally *coster*, It. *costare*, from *L. constare*. For *ns=s* (*costare*) see § 163; for *o=ou* see § 86; for loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *coût* (verbal subst.), *coûteux*.
- COUTIL**, *sm.* bed-ticking, duck; deriv. of *coute*. See *couette*.
- COUTRE**, *sm.* a couler. It. *coltro*, from *L. cultrum*. For *ul=ou* see § 157.
- COUTUME**, *sf.* custom. O. Fr. *coustume*, originally *costume*; in medieval Lat. *costuma* (Chartulary of 705), from *L. consuetudinem*. *Consuetudinem*, contrd. (see § 52) into *constudinem*, becomes *costudinem* by regular change of *ns* into *s*, see § 163; thence *costume* by *-udinem=-ume*, see § 234; thence *coutume* by *o=ou*, see § 86; and by loss of *s*, see § 148. *Coutume* is a doublet of *costume*.—Der. *coutumier*, *accoutumer*.
- COUTURE**, *sf.* a seam. O. Fr. *cousture*, originally *costure*, Sp. *costura*, from *L. costura**, deriv. of *consuero*. *Cons(u)-tura*, contrd. (see § 52) into *cons'tura*, became *costura* by *ns=s*, see § 163; thence *couture* by *o=ou*, see § 86; thence *couture* by loss of *s*, see § 148.—Der. *couturier*, *couturière*.
- COUVENT**, *sm.* a convent; from *L. conventum*. For *nv=v* see § 163; for *o=ou* see § 86.
- COUVER**, *va.* to hatch, sit; from *L. cubare*. For *b=v* see § 113; for *u=ou* see § 90.—Der. *convêc*, *conveuse*, *convaison*.
- COUVERCLE**, *sm.* a lid, cover; from *L. cooperculum*, contrd. regularly (§ 51) into *cooperculum*, whence *convercle*. For *o=ou* see § 76; for *p=v* see § 111.
- COUVERT**, *sm.* a cover. See *couvrir*.
- COUVIR**, *vn.* to wrap up, cover; from *L. cooperire*. *Coopérir*, contrd. regularly (see § 51) into *coop'rire*, becomes *couvrir*. For *o=ou* see § 86; for *p=v* see § 111.—Der. *couvert*, *converte*, *couverture*, *couvreur*, *recouvrir*, *découvrir*.
- CRAB**, *sm.* a crab; from Germ. *krabbe* (§ 27).—Der. *crevette*, dim. of *crabe*; first *crabette*, then *cravelle*, lastly *crevette*. For *b=v* see § 113.
- CRAC**, *interj.* (an onomatopoeic word), crack! (§ 34).—Der. *cracquer*.
- CRACHER**, *va.* to spit. O. Fr. *racher*, a word of Germ. origin, Norse *hraki*, saliva (§ 20).—Der. *crachement*, *crachat*, *crachoir*.
- CRAIE**, *sf.* chalk. O. Fr. *croie*, It. *creta*, from *L. creta*. For loss of *t* see § 118; for *o=oi=ai* see § 61.—Der. *crayeux*, *crayon*.
- CRAINdre**, *va.* to fear; from *L. tremere*, by *-emere=-eindre* (see *geindre*), and by the unusual change of *tr* into *cr*.—Der. *crainte* (partic. subst., see *absoudre*), *crainitif*.
- CRAMOISI**, *sm.* crimson; a word of Oriental origin, from Ar. *karmesi* (§ 31), whence Low *L. carmesinus**; whence Fr. *cramoisi*, by transposition of *r*, see *âpreté*, by change of *e* into *ai*, see § 61, and by loss of final *n*, see § 114.
- CRAMPE**, *sf.* cramp; a word of Germ. origin (Engl. *cramp*) (§ 20).
- CRAMPON**, *sm.* a cramp-iron; dim. of O. Fr. *crampe*, which is Germ. *krampe* (§ 20).—Der. *crampionner*.
- CRAN**, *sm.* a notch. Origin doubtful.—Der. *crâneau* (O. Fr. *crenel*, from *crenellum*, dim. of *crena*), *crénclé*.
- CRÂNE**, *sm.* a skull; from Gr. *κράνιον*.—Der. *crânerie*.
- CRAPAUD**, *sm.* a toad; deriv. of O. Fr. *craper* to creep; whence it properly means the crawler, creeper. *Craper* is of Germ. origin, Icel. *krjupa*, to creep (§ 20).—Der. *crapaudine*.
- CRAPULE**, *sf.* crapulency; from *L. crapula*.—Der. *crapuleux*.
- CRAQUER**, *vn.* to crack (onomatopoeic, § 34). See *crac*. *Craquer* is a doublet of *croquer*.—Der. *craquement*, *craqueter*.
- CRASE**, *sf.* crasis; from Gr. *κράσις*.
- CRASSANE**, *sf.* a kind of pear; formerly *cressane*, from the name of a village in the Nièvre.
- CRASSE**, *adj.* gross, thick; from *L. crassus*. *Crasse* is a doublet of *gras*, q. v.—Der. *crasse* (sf.), *crasseux*, *decrasser*, *enrasser*.
- CRATÈRE**, *sm.* a crater; from *L. crater*.
- † CRAVACHE**, *sf.* a riding-whip; introd. by Germ. soldiers from Germ. *karbatsche*; a word of Slav. origin (§ 29).
- Cravate**, *sm.* a Croat, *sf.* a cravat, neck-tie; a word of hist. origin, see § 33. For the intercalation of *v* see *convêc*: the *v* was added in the end of the 16th or beginning

of the 17th century, when the Croat became known in France. The word was used first of a Croat horse; then of a light cavalry soldier, lastly (with change of gender, from its adjectival use) of a necktie. Ménage, who lived when 'cravats' were first brought into France, confirms this etymology: he says—'CRAVATE, on appelle ainsi ce linge blanc qu'on entortille à l'entour du cou, dont les deux bouts pendent par devant; lequel linge tient lieu de collet. Et on l'appelle de la sorte, à cause que nous avons emprunté, cette sorte d'ornement des Croates, qu'on appelle ordinairement Cravates. Et ce fut en 1636 que nous prîmes cette sorte de collet des Cravates, par le commerce que nous eûmes en ce tans-là en Allemagne au sujet de la guerre que nous avions avec l'Empereur.' Cravate is a doublet of Croate.

CRAYON, *sm.* a lead pencil. See *craie*.

CRÉANCE, *sf.* credit; properly = *croyance* in the phrases *lettres de créance*, *donner créance à une chose*; from L. *credentia**, *der.* from *credere*. For loss of medial *d* see § 120; for *-entia* = *-ance* see § 192. *Créance* is a doublet of *croyance* and *crédence*.—*Der.* *crancier*.

Créateur, *sm.* a creator; from L. *creator*em.

Création, *sf.* creation; from L. *creation*em.

Créature, *sf.* a creature; from L. *creatura*.

CRÉCELLE, *sf.* a rattle. Origin unknown.

CRÈCHE, *sf.* a manger, crib. Prov. *crepcha*, It. *greppia*, a word of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *krippe* (§ 20). For *-pia* = *-pja* = *-pcha* = *-che* see Hist. Gram. p. 65.

Crédence, *sf.* a sideboard, credence-table; from It. *credenza* (§ 25).

Crédibilité, *sf.* credibility; from *credibilitatem*.

Crédit, *sm.* credit; from L. *creditum*.—*Der.* *créditer*, *créditeür*, *accréditer*, *discréditer*, *déréditer*.

Crédule, *adj.* credulous; from L. *credulus*.—*Der.* *crédulité*, *incrédule*.

CRÉER, *va.* to create; from L. *creare*.

CRÉMAILLÈRE, *sf.* a pothook; from O. Fr. *cremaille*, which from L. *cramaculus**, found (8th cent.) in the Capitul. de Villis, part 41; 'catenas *cramaculos*.' For *-aculus* = *-aille* see § 255; for *a* = *e* see § 54. *Cramaculus* is of Germ. origin, a dim. of Neth. *kram* (§ 20).

Crème, *sf.* cream; from L. *cremum** (used by Fortunatus with change of gender).—*Der.* *écrémer*.

CRÉNEAU, *sm.* an embrasure, battlement.

See *cran*.—*Der.* *créneler*.

† **Créole**, *sm.* a creole; introd. from Sp. *criollo* (§ 26).

CRÉPER, *va.* to crisp, crimp (hair); from L. *crispare*. For *i* = *e* see § 72; for loss of *s* see § 148. *Créper* is a doublet of *crépîr* (used in the phrase *crépîr du crin*, to crisp horsehair), and *crisper*, q. v.—*Der.* (1) *crêpe* (crape, stuff lightly crisped), (2) *crêpe* (a thin cake), *crépû*, *crépîne*.

CRÉPIR, *va.* to crisp. See *créper*.—*Der.* *crépi* (partic. subst.), *crépissure*.

Crépitation, *sf.* crackling; from L. *crepitationem*.

Crépuscule, *sm.* twilight, dawn; from L. *crepusculum*.—*Der.* *crépisculaire*.

† **CRESCENDO**, *adv.* (Mus.) *crescendo*; an It. word, = Fr. *croissant* (§ 25).

CRESSON, *sm.* cress. It. *crescione*, from L. *crescionem**, from *crescere*, lit. a plant which grows quickly. *sc* is assimilated into *ss* before *e* and *i*, as in *crescentem*, *croissant*; *nascentem*, *naissant*, etc.

CRETE, *sf.* a crest, cock's comb. O. Fr. *creste*, from L. *crista*. For *i* = *e* see § 72; for loss of *s* see § 148.

† **Crétin**, *sm.* a cretin, idiot; a Swiss word, from the Grisons patois. *Crétin* is a doublet of *chrétien*, q. v.—*Der.* *crétinisme*.

Cretonne, *sf.* linen cloth, stout calico. Littré says that it comes from the name of the inventor (§ 34).

CREUSER, *va.* to dig a pit. See *creux*.

CREUSET, *sm.* a crucible, melting-pot. Engl. *crucet*. The O. Fr. form is *croiseul* (It. *crociuolo*), from L. *crucibulum**. For *u* = *oi* see § 91; for loss of *b* see Hist. Gram. p. 82; for *u* = *eu* see § 90. The termination *-et* is an alteration formed after the manner of a dim.

CREUX, *adj.* hollow. Prov. *cros*, Low L. *crosum**, contrd. from L. *corrosum*. For *-osum* = *-eux* see § 229; for contraction of *corrosum* into *c'rosus* see *briller*.—*Der.* *creuser*.

CREVER, *vn.* to burst. Prov. *crebar*, It. *crepare*, from L. *crepare*. For *p* = *v* see § 111.—*Der.* *crevasse*, *crève-cœur*.

CREVETTE, *sf.* a shrimp, prawn. See *crabe*. **CRIAILLER**, *vn.* to bawl, squall. See *crier*.—*Der.* *criaillerie*.

CRIBLE, *sm.* a sieve, riddle; from L. *cribrum*. For dissimilation of *r* into *l* see § 169 and *autel*.—*Der.* *cribler*.

CRIC, *sm.* a screw-jack (an onomatopoeic word). See § 34.

CRIER, *vn.* to cry. Prov. *cridar*, It. *gridare*, Sp. *gritar*. Diez attributes it to the L. *quiritare*. For contraction of *q(ui)ritare* into *q'ritare* see *briller*; for *q = c* see *car*; for loss of medial *t* see *abbaye* and § 117. Littré seems to prefer a Germanic origin (§ 20), or even a Celtic (§ 19), Germ. *kryten*, Goth. *gretan*, or Cornish *ys-gre*.—Der. *cri* (verbal subst.), *crieur*, *criard*, *criée*, *décrier*, *s'écrier*, *criailler*.

Crime, *sm.* a crime; from L. *crimen*.

Criminel, *adj.* criminal; from L. *criminalis*.—Der. *criminalité*, *criminaliser*, *criminaliste*.

CRIN, *sm.* horsehair; from L. *crinis*. For the restriction of sense see § 12.—Der. *crinière* *crinoline*.

Crinérin, *sm.* a wretched violin; originally any instrument making a strumming noise on one string or horsehair (*crin*). The word may also be onomatopoeic (§ 33).

CRIQUE, *sf.* a creek; a word of Germ. origin, Neth. *kreek* (§ 20).

CRIQUET, *sm.* a field-cricket, grasshopper; der. from *eric*, an onomatopoeic word (§ 34). The cricket is similarly called *cri-cri*.

Crise, *sf.* a crisis; from L. *crisis*.

Crisper, *vn.* to shiver; from L. *crispare*.—Der. *crispation*.

Cristal, *sm.* a crystal; from L. *crystal-lum*.—Der. *cristallin*, *cristalliser*, *cristallisation*.

† **Criterion**, *sm.* a criterion; the Lat. *criterium*, which is only the Gr. *κριτήριον*.

Critique, *adj.* critical, *sf.* criticism, *sm.* a critic; from Gr. *κριτικός*.—Der. *critiquer*.

ROASSER, *vn.* to croak, caw (an onomatopoeic word, § 34).—Der. *croassement*.

ROC, *sm.* a hook; of Germ. origin, Neth. *krök* (§ 20).—Der. *crochet*, *crochu*, *croché*, *accrocher*, *décrocher*.

ROCHET, *sm.* a little hook. See *croc*.—Der. *crocheter*, *crocheteur*.

ROCHU, *adj.* hooked, crooked. See *croc*.

ROCODILE, *sm.* a crocodile; from L. *crocodilus*.

ROIRE, *va.* to believe; from L. *credēre*. For changes see *accroire*.—Der. *croyant*, *croyance*, *croyable*, *accroire*, *mécroire*.

Croisade, *sf.* a crusade; from Prov. *crozada*, from *croz* (§ 24), which from L. *crucem*. *Croisade* is a doublet of *croisée*.

ROISER, *va.* to cross. See *croix*.—Der. *croisé*, *croisement*, *croisée* (primitively = *fenêtre croisée*, i. e. divided into four by mullion and transom), *croisière*, *croiseur*.

CROISSANT, *sm.* a crescent. See *croître*. *Croissant* is a doublet of It. *crecendo*.

CROÎTRE, *vn.* to grow, increase; from L. *crēscere*. For the changes see under *accroître*.—Der. *croît* (verbal subst.), *cru*, *crue*, *accroître*, *décroître*, *recroître*, *surcroître*. The partic. *croissant* is from L. *crēscētem*. For *o = oi* see §§ 61, 62; for *sc = ss* see *cresson*.—Der. *croissant* (subst.) and *croissance*.

CROIX, *sf.* a cross; from L. *crucem*. For *u = oi* see § 91; for *c = x* see *amitié*.—Der. *croiser*.

CROQUER, *va.* to crunch, an onomatopoeic word (§ 34). *Croquer* is a doublet of *craquer*.—Der. *croquette*, *croquis*, *croquignole*.

CROQUIS, *sm.* a sketch. See *croquer*.

CROSSE, *sf.* a crozier. O. Fr. *croce*, It. *crocia*, medieval L. *crucea*, deriv. of *crucem*. *Crucea* signifies properly a cross-shaped crutch; the exclusive sense of crozier is modern. In some provinces the phrase *marcher aux crosses* is still used of infirm persons who walk with crutches. For *c = ss* see *amitié*.

CROTTE, *sf.* dirt, mud. Origin unknown.—Der. *crotter*, *décrotter*, *crotin*.

CROULER, *vn.* to fall down, sink down. O. Fr. *croller*, originally *crolder*, Prov. *crollar*, from L. *corotulāre**, to roll together. It loses its atonic *ū* regularly (see § 52) and becomes *corot'lare*, and thence *crot'lare* by losing the first *o* (see *briller*). *Crot'lare*, assimilating *tl* into *ll* (see § 168), becomes O. Fr. *croller*, whence *crouler*, by *ol = ou* (see § 157).—Der. *écrouler*.

† **Croup**, *sm.* croup: an Engl. word introd. into France about 1815 (§ 28).

CROUPE, *sf.* crupper, rump. O. Fr. *crope*. The original sense is a protuberance, as in *croupe d'une montagne*, etc.; of Germ. origin, Norse *krappr*, *kryppa* (§ 20).—Der. *croupion*, *croupière*, *croupir* (which in O. Fr. meant to cover), *s'accroupir*, *croupier* (properly one's associate in the game, metaph. from one who rides on one's crupper; see § 13).

CROUPIER, *sm.* a croupier. See *croupe*.

CROUPION, *sm.* the rump (of birds). See *croupe*.

CROUPIR, *vn.* to stagnate. See *croupe*.

CROÛTE, *sf.* a crust. O. Fr. *crouste*, from L. *crusta*. For *u = ou* see § 90; for loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *croûton*, *encroûter*, *croustillier*.

CROYABLE, *adj.* credible. See *croire*,

- CROYANCE**, *sf.* belief. See *croire*. *Croyance* is a doublet of *crédence*, *créance*, q. v.
- CRU**, *sm.* growth. See *croître*.
- CRU**, *adj.* crude; from L. *crudus*, by loss of final *d*, see § 121.
- CRUAUTE**, *sf.* cruelty. O. Fr. *crualté*, originally *cruelité*, from L. *crudelitas*, which, contrd. regularly (see § 52) into *crudel'tatem*, becomes O. Fr. *crualtet* by loss of medial *d*, see § 120; and by *e = a*, see § 65 note 1. And then *crualté*, by softening *l* into *u*, see § 157; and by *-tatem* → *-té*, see § 230.
- CRUCHE**, *sf.* a pitcher, jug, cruse. Of Celtic origin, Kymri, *cruc*, *cruc* (§ 19).—Der. *cruchon*.
- Crucifère**, *adj.* (Bot.) cruciferous; from L. crucifer.
- Crucifier**, *va.* to crucify; from L. *crucificare**. For loss of *c* see § 129.—Der. *crucifement*.
- Crucifix**, *sm.* a crucifix; from L. *crucifixus*.—Der. *crucifixion*.
- Crudité**, *sf.* crudity, rawness; from L. *cruditas*.
- CRUE**, *sf.* a rising, increase. See *croître*.
- CRUEL**, *adj.* cruel; from L. *crudelis*, by loss of medial *d*, see § 120.
- Crustacé**, *adj.* crustaceous; from L. *crustaceus**, clothed in a crust, *crusta*.
- Crypte**, *sf.* a crypt; from L. *crypta*. *Crypte* is a doublet of *grotte*, q. v.
- Cryptogame**, *adj.* cryptogamous; from Gr. *κρυπτός* and *γαμείν*.
- Cryptographie**, *sf.* cryptography; from Gr. *κρυπτός*, and *γραφείν*.
- Cube**, *sm.* a cube; from L. *cusbus*.—Der. *cuber*, *cubage*, *cubique*, *cubature*.
- † **Cubitus**, *sm.* a cubit; from L. *cubitus*.
- CUEILLIR**, *va.* to collect; from L. *colligere*. For the changes see *accueillir*. *Cueillir* is a doublet of *colliger*.—Der. *cueillelette* (L. *collecta*, of which the doublet is *collecte*; for *ct = tt* see *assiette* and § 168), *accueillir*, *recueillir*.
- CUIDER**, *va.* to think; from L. *cogitare*. *Cogitare* is contrd. regularly (see § 52) into *cog'tare*. *o* becomes *ui* as in *coquina*, *cuisine*, etc., § 84. In some words the *o* has become *ui* by attraction of the *i*, as in *in-odio*, *ennui*. *gt* becomes *d* by dropping *g* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81), and by *t = d*, see § 117.—Der. *outrecuidance*.
- CULLER**, *sf.* a spoon; from L. *cochleare* (found in Pliny and Martial), written *ocleare* in the last ages of the Empire. For *o = ui* see § 87; for *cl = il* see Hist. Gram. p. 71.—Der. *cullère*, *cullerée*.
- CUIR**, *sm.* hide, skin, leather; from L. *corium*. For *o = ui* see § 84.
- † **Cuirasse** *sf.* a cuirass; introd. from It. *corazza* (§ 25).—Der. *cuirasser*, *cuirassier*.
- CUIRE**, *va.* to cook, dress; from L. *coquere*, written *coocere* in a 3rd-cent. inscription; for *qu = c* see *car*. *Côcère*, contrd. regularly (see § 51) into *coo're*, becomes *cuire* by change of *o* into *ui* through the influence of the *or* (see § 87); for *cr = r* see *bénir*.
- CUISINE**, *sf.* a kitchen. It. *cucina*, Sp. *cocina*, from L. *coquina*, in Palladius and Isidore of Seville. *Coquina*, written *cocina* in the Glosses (for *qu = c* see *car*), becomes *cuisine*. For *o = ui* see § 87; for *c = s* see § 129.—Der. *cuisiner*, *cuisinier*, *cuisinère*.
- CUISSE**, *sf.* a thigh, leg; from L. *coxa*, a word written *cozza* by the Romans. For *x = ss* see *amitié*; for *o = ui* see § 87.—Der. *cuissot*, *cuissard*.
- CUISSON**, *sf.* cooking, baking; from L. *coctionem*. For *o = ui* under influence of *c* see § 87 and *attrait*; for *ti = ss* see *agencer*. *Cuison* is a doublet of *cocion*, q. v.
- CUISTRE**, *sm.* originally a college-servant, then a pedant (in 16th cent. a cook for scholars); from L. *coocistro**, used by Isidore of Seville, a form of L. *coquaster**, deriv. of *coquus*. For loss of medial *c* of *co(c)istro* see *affmage*; for *o = ui* see § 87. Littré prefers *sto* draw it, through *custre* (Germ. *Küster*), from L. *custodem*: he holds that the change from *d* to *r* took place in Lat. times.
- CUIVRE**, *sm.* copper; from L. *cuprum**. For *p = v* see § 111; for *u = ui* see § 99.—Der. *cuvrer*.
- CUL**, *sm.* a bottom; from L. *culus*.—Der. *culasse*, *acculer*, *culer*, *reculer*, *culic*, *culotte*; *culbuter* (see *buter*), *cul-de-sac*.
- Culinaire**, *adj.* culinary; from L. *culinarius*.
- Culminer**, *vn.* to culminate; from L. *culminare*.
- Culpabilité**, *sf.* culpability; from L. *culpabilitatem*.
- Culte**, *sm.* worship; from L. *cultus*.
- Cultiver**, *va.* to cultivate; from L. *cultivare**, used in Low Lat.
- Culture**, *sf.* culture; from L. *cultura*.
- CUMIN**, *sm.* cumin; from L. *cuminum*.
- Cumuler**, *va.* to accumulate; from L. *cumulare*.—Der. *cumul* (verbal subst.).
- Cunéiforme**, *adj.* cuneiform, wedge-shaped; from L. *cuneus*.

Jupide, *adj.* greedy; from L. cupidus.—Der. *cupidité*.

Curacao, *sm.* curaçaa, a liqueur imported from the Island of Curacao; a word of hist. origin, § 33.

Curateur, *sm.* a guardian, curator; from L. *curatore*m, deriv. of *curare*.—Der. *curatelle*.

Cure, *sf.* (1) care, (2) doctoring, (3) cure (of souls); from L. *cura* in eccles. Lat. the cure of souls. *Cura* took the sense of the duty of a curate, then by extension (4) a parsonage-house.—Der. *curé* (one who holds a cure).

URÉE, *sf.* a quarry (hunting term), the entrails etc. of the stag; O. Fr. *cuir'e*, from *cuir*, the skin in which these parts were thrown to the dogs—Littre (who objects to deriving the word from *cor*, on historic grounds).

URER, *va.* to cleanse, clean, prune; from L. *curare*.—Der. *curage*, *curcur*, *récurer*, *cure-dent*, *cure-oreille*.

Curieux, *adj.* curious; from L. *curiosus*. For -osus = -eux see § 229.

Curiosité, *sf.* curiosity; from L. *curiositas*.

Cursive, *adj.* cursive; from L. *cursiva**, which from *cursum*, supine of *currere*.

Cutané, *adj.* cutaneous; from L. *cutaneus**, deriv. of *cutis*.

† **Cutter**, *sm.* a cutter; sea-term, from Engl. *cutter* (§ 28).

CUVE, *sf.* a vat, tub; from L. *cupa*. For *p* = *v* see § 111.—Der. *cuvier*, *cuvée*, *cuvette*, *cuver*.

Cycle, *sm.* a cycle; from Gr. κύκλος.—Der. *cyclique*.

Cyclope, *sm.* a cyclop; from Gr. κύκλωψ.—Der. *cyclopéen*.

Cygne, *sm.* a swan; from L. *cygnus*.

Cylindre, *sm.* a cylinder; from L. *cylindrus*. *Cylindre* is a doublet of *calandre*.—Der. *cylindrique*.

† **Cymaise**, *sf.* (Archit.) an ogée; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *cimasa* (§ 25).

Cymbale, *sf.* a cymbal; from L. *cymbalum*. *Cymbale* is a doublet of *cymbale*.—Der. *cymbalier*.

Cynique, *adj.* cynical; from L. *cynicus*.—Der. *cynisme*.

Cypres, *sm.* a cypress; from L. *cupressus*.

Cytise, *sm.* a cytissus; from Gr. κύτις.

† **Czar**, *sm.* the Czar; from Russ. *tsar*.

D.

A, *particle*, joined always with *oui*, *non*, or *ne*, with augmentative force, truly, indeed! O. Fr. *dea*, *dia*, originally *diva*, compd. of the two imperatives *di* (*dis*) and

See *dire* and *aller*. We even find the interjection *diva* followed by *di*. Rutebœuf (13th cent.), in his *Miracle de Théophile*, has *diva di*, lit. 'say-go-say' showing clearly the presence of the imperative *dis* in the word.

Dactyle, *sm.* a dactyl; from L. *dactylus*. *Dactyle* is a doublet of *datte*.

DAIS, *sm.* a hobble-de-hoy, awkward fellow. Origin unknown.

DAUPE, *sf.* a dagger. Origin unknown.—Der. *daupnet* (a young stag, with straight horns like daggers).

DAHLIA, *sm.* a dahlia; a word of hist. origin, see § 33. A plant named after *Dahl* by Savanilles.

DIGNER, *vn.* to deign; from L. *dignari*. For *i* = *ai* see § 74.—Der. *dédaigner*

DAIM, *sm.* a deer; from L. *damus**, secondary form of *dama*. For *a* = *ai* see § 54, 2.—Der. *daine*. As in O. Fr. the word was *dain*, the corresponding fem. is *daine*. For final *n* for *m* see § 161.

DAIS, *sm.* a canopy. O. Fr. *dois*, It. *desco*, from L. *discus*. *Dais* in O. Fr. always meant a dinner-table, but specially a state-table with a canopy; gradually the sense of table has been lost and that of canopy prevails, whereas in Eng. the sense of canopy is lost, while that of the platform on which the state-table stands has taken its place. *Discus* gives O. Fr. *dois*, as *meniscus*, *menois*, by change of *i* into *oi*, see § 74. *Dois* becomes *dais* by change of *oi* into *ai*, see § 61. *Dais* is a doublet of *disque*.

DALFLE, *sf.* a flagstone. Origin unknown.—Der. *daller*.

DAM, cost, loss; from L. *damnum*. For *mn* = *m* see *allumer* and § 168.

Damas, *sm.* damask, Damascus steel; a word of hist. origin (§ 33), from Damascus, where these things were first made.—Der. *damasser*.

† **Damasquiner**, *va.* to inlay with gold and silver; from *damasquin*, an adj. formed from *damas*, and introd. in 16th cent. from It. *damascino*, a Damascus blade (§ 25).

DAME, *sf.* a lady; from L. *domina*, written *domna* in the inscriptions. *Domna* becomes *dame* by changing *mn* into *pu* (see *allumer* and § 168) and *o* into *a*, the only instance of this change for accented *o* (see § 85, note 1), though there are several examples of atonic *o* being changed to *a*, as *domicellus**, *damoiseau*; *dominiarium**, *danger*; *locusta*, *langouste*. *Dame* is a doublet of *dom*, *nasc.*, and of *duégne*, *fem.*—Der. *damu-ret*, *damer*, *damier*.

DAME, *interj.* affirmative, why! indeed! This word is all that remains of the medieval exclamation *Dame Dieu*! (from L. *domine Deus*! i.e. *Seigneur Dieu*!) The right sense of *dame*! is therefore 'Lord!'

Dominus was reduced to *domnus* by the Romans themselves: the form is found in several inscriptions under the Empire, see § 51. *Domine* similarly becomes *domne*, whence *dame* (*interj.*), just as *domna* became *dame* (*sf.*). For letter changes see above, under *dame* (1).

† **Dame**, *sf.* a dam; from Germ. *damn* (§ 27).

DAMER, *va.* to crown a man (at draughts). See *dame* (1).

DAMERET, *sm.* a ladies' man. See *dame* (1).

DAMIER, *sm.* a draught-board. See *dame* (1).

Damner, *va.* to damn, condemn; from L. *damnare*.—Der. *damnation*, *damnable*.

DAMOISEAU, *sm.* a page (a gentleman who is not yet knighted). O. Fr. *damoiseil*, from L. *dominicellus**, dim. of *dominus*. *Domicellus*, contrd. regularly (see § 52) to *domin^ocellus*, drops the *n* (see *coque*) and becomes *domicellus*, a form used in medieval Lat.: 'Non habent domicellos,' in the Statutes of Cluni. From *domicellus* comes straight the O. Fr. *damoiseil*. For *o* = *a* see *dame* (1): for *i* = *oi* see § 68; for soft *o* = *s* see § 129. *Damoiseil* afterwards became *damoiseau*, by resolution of *-el* into *-eau*; see § 282.—Der. *demoiselle* (O. Fr. *damoiselle*, *fem.* of O. Fr. *damoi:el*).

DANDINER, *vn.* to walk awkwardly, like a *dandin*, an O. Fr. adj. meaning clumsy, boobyish. This adj. is personified in such

names as *Perrin Dandin*, *Georges Dandin*, etc. Origin unknown.

† **Dandy**, *sm.* a dandy; introd. from Engl. during the Restoration period (§ 28).

DANGER, *sm.* danger, peril. Originally, this word signified 'authority,' 'power'; then the right which the feudal lord had over the woods and waters of Normandy; then it came to mean more generally, in the phrase 'danger seigneurie,' the various tolls, exactions, confiscations which a lord exacted over merchants and their trains or ships. Afterwards, by extension and shifting of sense, it passed from the authority of the lord to the suffering of the merchant or traveller. *Être en danger de l'ennemi* signified in the middle ags to be in one's enemy's power, at his mercy. From this signification it passed by natural transition to the sense of peril, danger; it is perilous to be in the enemy's 'danger.' This sense of 'authority' remained up to the middle of the 16th cent. *Danger*, O. Fr. *dongier* (for *o* = *a* see *dame* 1), comes from L. *dominiarium**, deriv. of *dominium*, used in sense of 'sovereignty' by Cicero. Just as *dominus* had become *domnus* in Roman days (see *dame* 2), so *dominiarium* became *domnjarium*, which consonified the *ia* (see the rule under *abrégér* and Hist. Gram. p. 65); whence *domnjarium*, whence O. Fr. *dongier*. For *m* = *n* see *changer*; for *-arium* = *-ier* see § 198.—Der. *dangerieux*.

DANS, *prep.* in. O. Fr. *dens* (*d'ens* contrd. from *de* and *ens*); *ens* is L. *intus*. For *intus* = *ens* see § 72, and for loss of *t* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for *dens* = *dans* see § 65, note 1.—Der. *dedans*.

DANSER, *vn.* to dance; a word of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *danz-ôn* (§ 20).—Der. *danse* (verbal subst.), *danseur*, *contredans*.

DARD, *sm.* a dart. It. *dardo*, a word of Germ. origin, A. S. *darað* (§ 20).—Der. *darder*.

DARNE, *sf.* a slice; a word of Celtic origin, Kynri *darn*, a slice, piece (§ 19).

† **Darse**, *sf.* a floating wet-dock; introd. from It. *darsena* (§ 25).

Dartre, *sf.* (Med.) shingles, rash. Origin unknown.—Der. *dartreux*.

Dataire, *sm.* a datary, Papal official; from L. *datarius**, formed from the pp. *data* of *do*; the datary being properly the *dater* or scribe of Papal briefs, etc.

Date, *sf.* a date. It. *data*, from L. *data*, rightly meaning 'given,' in the expression

- 'datum Romac.'—Der. *dater*, *antidater*, *postdater*.
- Datif**, *sm.* a dative; from L. *dativus*.
- DATTE**, *sf.* a date; also written *date* and *dulle*. Port. *datil*, from L. *dactylus*. For *et = tt* see § 168; for loss of the last two syllables, -ylus, see §§ 50, 51. *Datte* is a doublet of *dactyle*, q. v.—Der. *dattier*.
- Daube**, *sf.* a stew. Origin unknown.
- DAUBER**, *va.* to beat, cuff, abuse. A word of Germ. origin; O. G. *dubban*, to dab, strike (§ 20).
- DAUPHIN**, *sm.* a dolphin. Prov. *dalfin*, from L. *delphinus*. The eldest son of the King of France began to bear the name of the *Dauphin* from the year 1343, the date of the absorption of Dauphiné into the kingdom. The title of *Dauphin* (*Dauphin d'Auvergne*, de Vienne) was peculiar to S. E. France. It first appears A.D. 1140, when Guigo the Count is so styled. The origin of it is unknown, though it certainly represents the L. *delphinus*. For *el = au* see § 157; for *ph = f* see *coffre* and § 146.
- DAVANTAGE**, *adv.* more. O. Fr. *d'avantage*; see *de* and *avantage*.
- Davier**, *sm.* (Méd.) the forceps. Origin unknown.
- DÊ**, *prep.* of; from L. *de*.
- DÊ-**. A prefix which answers (1) to L. *de*; (2) to L. *dis* (in the latter case the original Fr. form was *des*: *calceare*, *chausser*; *dis-calceare*, *des-chausser*, then *déchausser*. For *dis = des = dé* see § 72 and § 147. We have in the double form *décriditer*, *discriditer*, an example of the popular and learned forms); (3) to L. *de-ex* in a few words, *dévier*, *déduire*, etc., which in O. Fr. were *desvier* (*de-ex-viare*), *desduire* (*de-ex-ducere*), etc.
- DÊ**, *sm.* a thimble. O. Fr. *dêl*, originally *dêel*, *Sm. dedal*, It. *ditale*; from L. *digitale* *. **Digitale**, *constr.* regularly (see § 52) into **dig^g tale**, loses first the *g* (Hist. Gram. p. 81), then its medial *t*, *di-t-ale* (see § 117), whence O. Fr. *dêel*. For *-ale = -el* see § 191; for *i = e* see § 72. Hence *dê* by loss of final *l*, see § 158. *Dê* is a doublet of *doigt*, q. v.
- DÊ**, *sm.* a die, pl. dice; from L. *datum*, i. e. what is thrown on the table, from *dare*, which has the sense of 'to throw,' in such phrases as '*Dare ad terram*,' etc. For *-atum = -é* see § 201.
- DÊBÂCLE**, *sf.* a break-up (of ice). See *bâcler*.
- DÊBALLER**, *va.* to unpack. See *balle*.—Der. *déballage*.
- DÊBANDER**, *va.* to disband. See *bande* (2).—Der. *débandede*.
- DÊBAPTISER**, *va.* to change the baptismal name. See *baptiser*.
- DÊBARDER**, *va.* to unlade.
- DÊBARDEUR**, *sm.* a lighterman. See *bard*.
- DÊBARQUEUR**, *va.* to unship (goods); *vn.* to land. See *barque*.—Der. *débarcadère* (cp. Sp. *sembarcadero*).
- DÊBARRASSER**, *va.* to clear up, rid. See *embarrasser*.—Der. *débarras* (verbal subst.).
- DÊBARRER**, *va.* to unbar. See *bar*.
- DÊBATTRE**, *va.* to argue, debate. See *battre*.—Der. *débat* (verbal subst.).
- DÊBAUCHER**, *va.* to debauch, entice away from one's duty, i. e. from *bauche*, O. Fr. for a workshop. The origin of *bauche* is unknown.—Der. *débauche* (properly cessation of work, then idleness, then debauch).
- † DÊBET**, *sm.* a debit; a Lat. word, *debet*.
- DÊBIFFER**, *va.* to let fall into bad repair. See *biffer*.
- DÊBILE**, *adj.* weak; from L. *debilis*.—Der. *débilité*, *débilité*, *débilitation*.
- DÊBIT**, *sm.* a sale, then used for retail trade in necessities of life; from L. *debitum*. *Débit* is a doublet of *dette*.—Der. *débiter*, *débiteur*.
- DÊBLÂTERER**, *vn.* to rail at; from L. *deblatere*.
- DÊBLAYER**, *va.* to clear away; from L. *debladare* *. In medieval Lat. this word kept its proper sense of carrying corn from a field, then of clearing away generally (§ 12). In a chartulary of 1272 we read, 'Similiter in pratis ipsorum de dicto loco, postquam fuerint **debladata**.' **Debladare** is a deriv. of *bladam* *: see *blé*. **Debladare** becomes *déblayer* by loss of medial *d*; see § 120.—Der. *déblai* (verbal subst.).
- DÊBLOQUER**, *va.* to raise a blockade. See *bloquer*.
- DÊBOIRE**, *sm.* an after-taste, disappointment. See *boire*.
- DÊBOÎTER**, *va.* to dislocate. See *boîte*.
- DÊBONDER**, *va.* to remove a sluice, broach (a cask). See *bonde*.
- DÊBONNAIRE**, *adj.* meek, goodnatured. O. Fr. *de bon aire*. See *air* (in sense of natural disposition).—Der. *débonnairété*.
- DÊBORDER**, *vn.* to overflow, run over. See *bord*.—Der. *débord*, *débordement* (verbal subst.).
- DÊBOTTER**, *va.* to unboot. See *botte*.
- DÊBOUCHER**, *va.* to uncork; *vn.* to emerge. See *bouche*.—Der. *débouche*.

- DÉBOURSER**, *va.* to disburse. See *bourse*.—
Der. *débours* (verbal subst.).
- DEBOUT**, *adv.* on end. See *bout*.
- DÉBOUTER**, *va.* to nonsuit. See *bouter*.
- DÉBOUTONNER**, *va.* to unbutton. See *bouton*.
- DÉBRAILLER**, *va.* to uncover the breast.
See *braie*.
- DÉBRIDER**, *va.* to unbridle. See *bride*.
- DÉBRIS**, *sm.* a fragment. See *briser*.
- DÉBROUILLER**, *va.* to disentangle, disem-
broil. See *brouiller*.
- DÉBRUTIR**, *va.* to remove roughnesses,
begin to polish. See *bout*.
- DÉBÜCHER**, *vn.* to break cover (hunting).
See *bûche* and *bois*.
- Débusquer**, *va.* to drive out. This word
is simply another form of *débucher*. See
embusquer and *dé*.
- DÉBUT**, *sm.* a beginning, first stroke, outset.
See *but*.—Der. *débüter*, *débutant*.
- DEÇA**, *prep.* on this side of. See *de* and
cà.
- DÉCACHETER**, *va.* to unseal, break the seal
of a letter. See *dé* and *cachet*.
- Décade**, *sf.* a decade; from Gr. *δέκα*, *-άδος*.
- Décadence**, *sf.* decadence; from L. *deca-*
*dentia**, from *decadere**. *Décadence* is
a doublet of *déchéance*, *q. v.*
- Décadi**, *sm.* the tenth and last day of the
decade in the calendar of the first French
Republic; from Gr. *δέκα* and L. *dies*.
- Décagone**, *sm.* a decagon; from Gr. *δεκά-*
γωνος.
- Décagramme**, *sm.* a decagram; from Gr.
δέκα, and *gramme*, *q. v.*
- Décalitre**, *sm.* a measure of ten litres;
from Gr. *δέκα*, and *litre*, *q. v.*
- Décalogue**, *sm.* the decalogue; from Gr.
δεκάλογος.
- DÉCALQUER**, *va.* to trace (a drawing or
picture) on another canvas. See *calquer*.
- Décamètre**, *sm.* a measure of ten metres;
from Gr. *δέκα*, and *mètre*, *q. v.*
- DÉCAMPER**, *vn.* to decamp. See *camper*.
- Décanat**, *sm.* a deanery; from L. *decan-*
natus, from *decanus*. *Décanat* is a
doublet of *doyenné*.
- Décanter**, *va.* to decant. It. *decantare*,
from L. *decanthare**, to pour wine out
gently, which from L. *canthus*, the angle
of a wine-jar.
- DÉCAPER**, *va.* to clean (properly to scrape
off the dirt or rust from a metallic surface).
deriv. of *cape* or *chape*, a cloak, *q. v.*; whence
décapier means to uncloak the metal, strip it
naked.—Der. *décapage*.
- Décapiter**, *va.* to behead; from L. *deca-*
*pitare**, deriv. of *caput*.
- Décéder**, *vn.* to depart this life, die; from
L. *decedere*.
- DÉCELER**, *va.* to disclose. See *celer*.
- DÉCEMBRE**, *sm.* December; from L. *de-*
cembrem.
- Décennal**, *adj.* decennial; from L. *decen-*
nalis.
- Décent**, *adj.* decent*, from L. *decentem*.—
Der. *décence*, *decemment* (where *num* stands
for *nim* by assimilation; § 168).
- Déception**, *sf.* deception; from L. *decep-*
tionem.
- Décerner**, *va.* to award (first penalties, then
honours, etc.); from L. *decernere*.
- Décès**, *sm.* decease, death; from L. *de-*
cessus.
- DÉCEVOIR**, *va.* to deceive; from L. *deci-*
pere. For *-cipere* = *-cevoir* see *concevoir*.
—Der. *décevable*.
- DÉCHAÎNER**, *va.* to let loose (a dog).
O. Fr. *deschainier*, from L. *dis-catenare**.
For the changes see *dé-* and *chaîne*.—Der.
déchainement.
- DÉCHANTER**, *vn.* to change one's note.
O. Fr. *deschanter*. See *dé-* and *chanter*.
- DÉCHARGER**, *va.* to unload, discharge.
O. Fr. *descharger*. See *dé-* and *charger*.—
Der. *décharge* (verbal subst.), *décharge-*
ment.
- DÉCHARNER**, *va.* to strip the flesh off.
O. Fr. *descharner*, Sp. *descarnar*, from L.
*discarnare**, to take off the flesh. For
c = ch see § 126. For *dis = dé* see *dé-*.
- DÉCHAUMER**, *va.* to remove the stubble
(from a field); see *chaume*.
- DÉCHAUSSER**, *va.* to pull off boots, shoes,
etc. O. Fr. *deschausser*, from L. *discal-*
ceare. For the changes see *chausser* and
dé-.—Der. *déchaux* (a barefooted friar,
Carmelite).
- DÉCHÉANCE**, *sf.* forfeiture; from L. *deca-*
dentia, from *decadere*. For loss of
medial *d* see § 120; for *ca = che* see
§§ 126 and 54; for *-tia = -ce* see § 244.
Déchéance is a doublet of *décadence*, *q. v.*
- DÉCHET**, *sm.* waste, loss. See *dichoïr*.
of which it is the pp., as is seen from its
other form *déchoit*.
- DÉCHIFFRER**, *va.* to decipher. See *chiffre*.
—Der. *déchiffable*, *indéchiffable*, *déchiffre-*
ment.
- DÉCHIQUETER**, *va.* to cut up, slash, chop
into; a word which seems to be a dim. of
chiquet, from L. *ciccum* (an insignificant
thing, trifle).

- DÉCHIRER**, *va.* to tear up. O. Fr. *deschirer*, compd. of O. Fr. *eschirer*, Prov. *esquïrar*; a word of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *skerran* (§ 20).—Der. *déchirement*, *déchirure*.
- DÉCHOIR**, *vn.* to fall (from), sink, decline. See *dé* and *choir*.—Der. *déchet* (another form of *déchoit*). See § 187.
- DÉCIDER**, *va.* to decide (a case), settle; *vn.* to decide, judge; from L. *decidere*.—Der. *indécis* (from *in* and *decisus*), *décisif* (from *decisivus**, deriv. of *decisus*).
- DÉCIME**, *sm.* a tenth, tithe; from L. *decima*. *Décime* is a doublet of *dixième* and *dîme*, q.v.—Der. *décimer*, *décimation*, *décimal*.
- DÉCIMÈTRE**, *sm.* a decimeter; from L. prefix *déci-*, and *mètre*, q.v. The prefix *déci-* denotes ten, so that the word is ill-formed, as it rightly means 'ten metres,' not 'a tenth of a metre'; for the Lat. *decì-* indicates multiplication, not division.
- DÉCISIF**, *adj.* decisive. See *décider*.
- DÉCISION**, *sf.* a decision; from L. *decisionem*.
- DÉCLAMER**, *va.* to declaim, recite; from L. *declamare*.—Der. *déclamation*, *déclamatoire*.
- DÉCLARER**, *va.* to declare; from L. *declarare*.—Der. *déclaration*.
- DÉCLINER**, *vn.* to wane, decline; *va.* to decline (an invitation, etc.); from L. *declinare*.—Der. *déclin* (verbal subst.), *déclinable*, *déclinaison*.
- DÉCLIVE**, *adj.* sloping; from L. *declivus*.—Der. *déclivité*.
- DÉCLORE**, *va.* to unclose. See *dé-* and *clorre*.
- DÉCLOUER**, *va.* to unmail, unfasten. See *dé-* and *clouer*.
- DÉCOCHER**, *va.* to discharge, shoot from the *coche* or notch. See *dé-* and *coche*.
- DÉCOCTION**, *sf.* a decoction; from L. *decoctionem*.
- DÉCOIFFER**, *va.* to take off a coif, head-dress. See *coiffer*.
- DÉCOLLATION**, *sf.* a beheading; from L. *decollationem*.
- DÉCOLLER**, *va.* to behead. See *col*.
- DÉCOLLER**, *va.* to unpaste, unglue. See *colle*.
- DÉCOLLETER**, *va.* to bare the neck and shoulders. See *collet*.
- DÉCOLORER**, *va.* to discolour. See *dé-* and *colorer*.—Der. *décoloration*.
- DÉCOMBRES**, *sm. pl.* rubbish. See *encombre*.—Der. *décombrer*.
- DÉCOMPOSER**, *va.* to decompose. See *composer*.—Der. *décomposition*.
- DÉCOMPTER**, *va.* to discount. See *compter*.—Der. *décompte* (verbal subst.).
- DÉCONCERTER**, *va.* to disconcert. See *concerter*.
- DÉCONFIRE**, *va.* to discomfit, rout. O. Fr. *desconfire*; from L. *disconficere** (compd. of *conficere*). For changes see *dé-* and *confire*.—Der. *déconfiture*.
- DÉCONFORTER**, *va.* to disconcert, abash, afflict. See *conforter*.—Der. *déconfort*.
- DÉCONSEILLER**, *va.* to dissuade by counsel. See *conseil*.
- DÉCONTENANCER**, *va.* to abash. See *contenance*.
- DÉCONVENUE**, *sf.* mishap, ill-luck. See *dé-* and *convenir*.
- DÉCORER**, *va.* to decorate; from L. *decorare*.—Der. *décor* (verbal subst.), *décoration*, *décorateur*, *décoratif*.
- † **DÉCORUM**, *sm.* decorum, propriety. It is the L. *decorum*.
- DÉCOUCHER**, *vn.* to sleep out. See *dé-* and *coucher*.
- DÉCOUDRE**, *va.* to unsew. See *dé-* and *condre*.
- DÉCOULER**, *vn.* to flow slowly down, drop by drop. See *dé-* and *couler*.
- DÉCOUPER**, *va.* to carve, cut out. See *dé-* and *couper*.—Der. *découpure*.
- DÉCOUPLER**, *va.* to uncouple (dogs from a leash). See *couple*.
- DÉCOURAGER**, *va.* to discourage. See *courage*.—Der. *découragement*.
- DÉCOUVRIRE**, *va.* to uncover, discover. See *dé-* and *couvrir*.—Der. *découverte* (partic. subst.).
- DÉCRASSER**, *va.* to cleanse. See *crasse*.
- DÉCRÉDITER**, *va.* to discredit. See *dé-* and *créditer*.
- DÉCRÉPIT**, *adj.* decrepit; from L. *decrepitus*.—Der. *décrépidité*.
- DÉCRET**, *sm.* a decree; from L. *decretum*.—Der. *décréter*, *décrétale*.
- DÉCRIER**, *va.* to decry. See *dé-* and *crier*.—Der. *décri* (verbal subst.).
- DÉCRIRE**, *va.* to describe. O. Fr. *descrire*, from L. *describere*. For changes see *écrire*.
- DÉCROCHER**, *va.* to unhook, take down. See *croc*.
- DÉCROÎTRE**, *vn.* to grow less, decrease. See *croître*.—Der. *décroissant*, *décroissance*, *décru*.
- DÉCROTTER**, *va.* to clean, brush. See *crotte*.—Der. *décrotteur*, *décrottoir*.
- DÉCUIRE**, *va.* to thin syrup with water. See *cuire*.

- Décuple**, *adj.* tenfold; from L. *decuplus*.
—Der. *décupler*.
- DÉDAIGNER**, *va.* to scorn, disdain. O. Fr. *desdaigner*, It. *disdegnare*, from L. *dis* (see *de-*) and *dignari* (see *daigner*).—Der. *dédaign* (verbal subst.), *dédaigneux*.
- Dédale**, *sm.* a maze, labyrinth; from Gr. *Δαίδαλος* (the name of him who made the Cretan labyrinth).
- DÉDANS**, *adv.* inside, within. See *de* and *dans*.
- Dédicace**, *sf.* dedication; from a supposed L. *dedicacia* *.—Der. *dédicatoire*.
- DÉDIER**, *va.* to dedicate; from L. *dedicare*. For loss of medial *c* see § 129.
- DÉDIRE**, *va.* to contradict. See *dé-* and *dire*.—Der. *dédit*.
- DÉDOMMAGER**, *va.* to indemnify. See *dommage*.
- DÉDOUBLER**, *va.* to unfold a thing doubled up. See *double*.
- Déduction**, *sf.* a deduction; from L. *deductionem*.
- DÉDUIRE**, *va.* to deduct; from L. *deducere*. **Dedúcôre**, contrd. regularly by the rule of the Lat. accent (§ 51), into *deducôre*, becomes *d'ôuire* by *cr* = *ir*, for which see *binir* and § 129.
- DÉESSE**, *sf.* a goddess. O. Fr. *deuesse*, formed from O. Fr. *deu* (which from L. *deus*), and the fem. suffix *-esse*. See *abbesse* and § 222.
- DÉFACHER** (SE), *v. refl.* to soothe oneself down after being angry. See *dé-* and *fâcher*.
- DÉFAILLIR**, *vn.* to fail. See *dé-* and *faillir*.—Der. *défaillance*.
- DÉFAIRE**, *va.* to undo, unmake. O. Fr. *desfaire*. See *dé-* and *faire*.—Der. *défaite* (partic. subst.).
- DÉFALQUER**, *va.* to deduct, subtract; from L. *defalcare* (in C. *lumella*), to cut away with a falx. It is singular that this word, which is found in the 11th and 16th centuries, is called barbarous, new, and Italian (It. *defalcare*) by Vaugelas in the 17th.—Der. *defalcation*.
- DÉFAUT**, *sm.* a defect, blemish. See *faute*.
- DÉFAVEUR**, *sf.* disfavour, disgrace. See *dé-* and *faveur*.—Der. *défavorable*.
- Défectif**, *adj.* defective; from L. *defectivus*.
- Défection**, *sf.* defection; from L. *defectionem*.
- Défectueux**, *adj.* defective; from L. *defectuosus* *.
- DÉFENDRE**, *va.* to defend, to forbid; from L. *defendôre*. For loss of penult. *ô* see § 51.—Der. *défendable*, *défendeur*, *défendresse*.
- DÉFENSE**, *sf.* defence; from L. *defensa* *, a word found in Tertullian.
- Défenseur**, *sm.* a defender; from L. *defensore*.
- † Défensif**, *adj.* defensive; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *defensivo* (§ 25).
- Déféquer**, *va.* to clarify; from L. *defaecare*.
- Déferer**, *va.* to confer, bestow; from L. *deferre*.—Der. *deference*.
- DÉFERLER**, *va.* to unfurl. See *ferler*.
- DÉFERRER**, *va.* to unshoe, take the tires off a wheel. See *fer*.
- DÉFIANCE**, *sf.* distrust, diffidence. See *défier*.
- † Déficit**, *sm.* a deficit; a Lat. word.
- DÉFIER**, *va.* to defy. O. Fr. *de-fier*, It. *disfidare*. For the etymology see *dé-* and *fier*.—Der. *défi* (verbal subst.), *diffiance*.
- Défigurer**, *va.* to disfigure. See *figure*.
- DÉFILER**, *va.* to unthread. See *fil*.
- DÉFILER**, *va.* to file off, defile. See *file*.—Der. *d'afilé* (a narrow way, through which one must pass in file).
- Définer**, *va.* to define; from L. *definire*.—Der. *d'fini*, *indéfini*, *d'finissable*, *indéfinissable*.
- Définitif**, *adj.* definitive; from L. *definitivus*.
- Définition**, *sf.* a definition; from L. *definitionem*.
- DÉFLEURIR**, *vn.* to shed blossoms; *va.* to blight. See *fleur*.
- Déflorer**, *va.* to deflower; from L. *deflorare*.
- DÉFONCER**, *va.* to stave in, dig up. See *fond*.—Der. *d'foncement*.
- DÉFORMER**, *va.* to deform. See *forme*.—Der. *déformation*.
- DÉFOURNER**, *va.* to take out of the oven. See *four*.
- DÉFRAYER**, *va.* to defray. See *frais*.
- DÉFRICHER**, *va.* to clear (of ground). See *friche*.—Der. *défrichement*.
- DÉFRISER**, *va.* to unfreeze (a wig). See *friser*.
- DÉFRONCER**, *va.* to smoothe (wrinkles or folds). See *froncer*.
- DÉFROQUER**, *va.* to unfrock.—Der. *d'froque* (verbal subst.).
- DÉFUBLER**, *va.* to unwrap; from L. *defubulare* *. See *affubler*.
- Défunt**, *adj.* dead, defunct; from L. *defunctus*.
- DÉGAGER**, *va.* to redeem a pledge. See *gager*.—Der. *dégagement*.

DÉGAINER, *va.* to unsheath. See *gaine*.—
Der. *dégaine* (verbal subst.).
DÉGANter, *va.* to unglove. See *gant*.
DEGARNIR, *va.* to unfurnish, unrig, strip.
See *garnir*.
DÉGÂT, *sm.* damage, depredation; verbal
subst. of O. Fr. *dégâter*. See *gâter*.
DÉGELER, *va.* to thaw. See *geler*.—Der.
dégel (verbal subst.).
Dégénérer, *va.* to degenerate; from L. de-
generare.—Der. *dégénération*.
Dégénérescence, *sf.* degeneracy; from
dégénérer, from L. degenerescen-
tem * (which from degenerescere*) from
degenerare.
Déglutition, *sf.* deglutition; from L. de-
glutitionem, from deglutire.
DEGOISER, *va.* to chirp, chatter. See
gosier.
DÉGONFLER, *va.* to empty of wind, reduce
the swelling. See *gonfler*.
DÉGORGER, *va.* to disgorge, vomit. See
gorge.
DÉGOTER, *vt.* to knock down with a stone,
etc., then to dismiss from one's post. A
modern word, not a century old. Origin
unknown.
DÉGOURDIR, *va.* to take off the stiffness,
sharpen, brighten. See *gourd*.—Der. *dé-
gourdissement*.
DÉGOÛT, *sm.* disgust. O. Fr. *desgoust*, It. *dis-
gusto*. See *dé-* and *goût*.—Der. *dégoûter*.
DÉGOUTTER, *vn.* to drop, trickle. See
goutte.
Dégrader, *va.* to degrade; from L. degra-
dare.—Der. *dégradation*.
ÉGRAFER, *va.* to unhook. See *agrafer*.
ÉGRAISSER, *va.* to skim off the fat,
scour. See *graisse*.—Der. *dégraisseur*, *dé-
graisage*.
EGRÉ, *sm.* a step. Prov. *degrat*. This
word answers to a supposed *degradus**,
compd. of *de-* and *gradus*. For loss of
d see § 121; for *a=e* see § 54.
ÉGRÉVER, *va.* to reduce (a tax). See
griver.—Der. *dégrévement*.
EGRINGOLER, *vn.* to tumble down. Origin
unknown.
ÉGRISER, *va.* to sober. See *griser*.
EGROSSIR, *va.* to rough-hew. See
grossir.
ÉGUILLÉ, *adj.* tattered. See *guenille*.
ÉGUERPIR, *va.* to give up, quit; *vn.* to pack
off; compd. of *dé-* and O. Fr. verb *guerpir*
to abandon, which is a word of Germ. origin,
Scand. *verpa*, Germ. *werfen* (§ 20). For
w=gu see *gaine*.—Der. *déguerpiissement*.

DÉGUEULER, *va.* to throw up, belch forth.
See *gueule*.
DÉGUISEr, *va.* to disguise. See *guise*.—
Der. *déguisement*.
Déguster, *va.* to taste (of wine); from
L. *degustare*.—Der. *dégustation*, *dé-
gustateur*.
Déhiscent, *adj.* (Bot.) dehiscent; from L.
dehiscens.—Der. *déhiscence*.
DÉHONTÉ, *adj.* shameless. See *honte*.
DEHORS, *adj.* outside, without. See *hors*.
Déicide, *sm.* deicide (used of the Jews);
from L. *deicida**.
Déifier, *va.* to deify; from L. *deificare*.—
Der. *d'ification*.
Déisme, *sm.* deism; from L. *Deus*, with
suffix *-isme* (§ 218).—Der. *d'iste*.
Déité, *sf.* a deity; from L. *deitatem*.
DEJÀ, *adv.* already. O. Fr. *desjà*. See *dès*
and *jà*.
Déjection, *sf.* dejection; from L. *dejec-
tionem*.
DÉJETER, *va.* to warp, make crooked; from
L. *dejectare*. For *ct=t* see § 168.
DÉJEUNER, *vn.* to breakfast. O. Fr. *des-
jeuner*. See *dé-* and *jeûner*, lit. to break
one's fast. For the contraction in mean-
ing see § 12. —Der. *déjeuner* (*sm.*).
DÉJOINDRE, *va.* to disjoin. See *joindre*.
DÉJOUER, *va.* to baffle, frustrate. See *jouer*.
DÉJUCHER, *vn.* to leave the roost. See
jucher.
DELA, *prep.* beyond, on the other side. See *là*.
† Délabrer, *va.* to dilapidate, destroy,
ruin; O. Fr. *deslabrer*. Origin unknown.—
Der. *délabrement*.
DÉLAI, *sm.* delay. See *délayer*.
DÉLAISSER, *va.* to abandon, forsake. See
laisser.—Der. *délaissement*.
DÉLASSER, *va.* to refresh, relax. See *las*.
—Der. *délassement*.
Délateur, *sm.* an informer; from L. *de-
latorem*.
Délation, *sf.* delation, information; from
L. *delationem*.
DÉLATTER, *va.* to strip the laths off a roof.
See *latte*.
DÉLAYER, *va.* to dilute; from L. *dilatare*.
For loss of medial *t* see § 117; for *i=e* see
§ 68; for unaccented *a=ai=ay* see § 54
and Hist. Gram. p. 67. The change of
sense from *dilatare*, to broaden, to that
of *délayer* is seen in the phrase *délayer un
discours*. *Délayer* is a doublet of *dilater*,
q. v.—Der. *délai* (verbal subst. of *délayer*,
in its sense of extension; *délai* being an
extension of time granted).

- Délecter**, *va.* to delight; from L. *delectare*.—Der. *délectation*, *délectable*.
- Déléguer**, *va.* to delegate, commission; from L. *delegare*.—Der. *délégation*.
- Délester**, *va.* to unload (a ship). See *lest*.
- Délétaire**, *adj.* deleterious; from Gr. *δηλητήριος*.
- Délibérer**, *vn.* to deliberate; from L. *deliberare*.—Der. *délibération*, *délibératif*.
- Délicat**, *adj.* delicate; from L. *delicatus*. *Délicat* is a doublet of *délié*, *q. v.*—Der. *indélicat*, *délicatesse*.
- DÉLICE**, *sm. sing.* a joy, pleasure; as if from a L. form *delicium*; *sf. pl.* delights, pleasures; from L. *deliciae*.—Der. *délicieux*.
- DÉLIÉ**, *adj.* fine, slender, delicate, as in *un fil délié*, *un style délié*, etc.; from L. *delicatus*. For loss of medial *c* see § 129; for *-atus* = *-é* see § 201. *Délié* is a doublet of *délicat*, *q. v.*
- DÉLIF**, *part. pass.* unbound; from *délir*.
- DÉLIER**, *va.* to unbind. O. Fr. *deslier*. See *dé-* and *lier*.
- Délimiter**, *va.* to fix boundaries; from L. *delimitare*.—Der. *délimitation*.
- Délinéation**, *sf.* a delineation; from L. *delineationem*, from *delineare*.
- Délinquer**, *vn.* to commit a delinquency; Prov. *delinquir*; from L. *delinquere*.—Der. *delinquant* (*part. pres.* used as subst.).
- Délire**, *sm.* delirium; from L. *delirium*.—Der. *délirer*.
- Délit**, *sm.* a crime, offence; from L. *delictum*.
- DÉLIVRER**, *va.* to deliver, free; from L. *deliberare**, compd. of *liberare*. *Delibérare*, regularly contrd. (see § 52) into *delib'rare*, becomes *délivrer* (for *b* = *v* see § 113).—Der. *délivrance*.
- DÉLOGER**, *vn.* to remove, get away; *va.* to dislodge. See *loger*.
- DÉLOYAL**, *adj.* disloyal, false. O. Fr. *desloyal*, It. *disleale*, from *dé-* (*q. v.*) and *loyal*.—Der. *déloyauté* (see *dé-* and *loyauté*).
- DÉLUGE**, *sm.* a deluge, flood. It. *diluvio*, from L. *diluvium*. For cononification of *iu* into *ge* (*diluvjum*) and for *vj* = *j* see § 242; for *i* = *e* see § 68.
- DÉLURÉ**, *adj.* disenchanted. See § 8 and *leurre*.
- Démagogue**, *sm.* a demagogue; from Gr. *δημαγωγός*.—Der. *démagogie*, *démagogique*.
- DEMAIN**, *adv.* to-morrow. Prov. *deman*, It. *dimane*; from L. *de-manè**, compd. of *manè*. For *a* = *ai* see § 54, 2.—Der. *len-*
- demain* (in O. Fr. *l'endemain*, as in It. it is *l'indomani*; a form compd. of *eu* and *demain*). In the 14th cent. the article *le* by a singular misunderstanding became attached in some cases to the body of the word (cp. *lierre*) and produced the *sm. lendemain*, which in its turn is again preceded by the article *le lendemain*).
- DÉMANCHER**, *va.* to take off the handle (of an instrument); (in music) to pass into the second position (of a violin-player). See *manche*.
- DEMANDER**, *va.* to ask; from L. *demandare*.—Der. *demande* (*verbal subst.*), *démendeur*, *demanderesse*.
- DÉMANGER**, *vn.* to itch. See *manger*.—Der. *démangeaison*.
- DÉMANTELER**, *va.* to dismantle, i. e. to take off the mantle, then to strip a town of its protection by destroying its walls.—Der. *démantèlement*.
- Démantibuler**, *va.* to break. O. Fr. *démandibuler*, properly, to break the jaw; from *dé-* (*q. v.*) and *mandibula*.
- DÉMARCATIION**, *sf.* demarcation. See *marquer*.
- DÉMARCHIE**, *sf.* gait, bearing, step. See *marche*.
- DÉMARIER**, *va.* to unmarried. See *marier*.
- DÉMARQUER**, *va.* to unmark, take out a mark. See *marquer*.
- DÉMARRER**, *va.* to unmoor. See *amararrer*.
- DÉMASQUER**, *va.* to unmask. See *masque*.
- DÉMÂTER**, *va.* to unmast (a ship). See *mat*.
- DÉMÊLER**, *va.* to disentangle. See *dé-* and *mêler*.—Der. *démêl*, *démêloir*.
- DÉMEMBRER**, *va.* to dismember. See *membre*.—Der. *démembrement*.
- DÉMÉNAGER**, *va.* to remove. See *ménage*.—Der. *déménagement*.
- Démence**, *sf.* madness; from L. *dementia*.
- DÉMENER** (SE), *v. refl.* to struggle (of a wrestler). See *mener*.
- DÉMENTIR**, *va.* to contradict, deny. O. Fr. *desmentir*. See *dé-* and *mentir*. Der. *démenti*.
- Démériter**, *vn.* to do amiss. See *mériter*.—Der. *démérite* (*verbal subst.*).
- DÉMESURÉ**, *adj.* unmeasured, huge. See *mesure*.
- DÉMETTRE**, *va.* to dislocate, dismiss. See *mettre*.
- DÉMEUBLER**, *va.* to unfurnish (a house, room). See *meuble*.
- DEMEURER**, *vn.* to dwell, live. It. *dimo-rare*, from L. *demorari*, found in sense of

- tarrying, dwelling, in the Theodosian Code. For *δ = eu* see § 76.—Der. *demeure* (verbal subst.), au *demeurant*.
- DEMI, *adj.* half; from L. *dimidius*. For loss of medial *d* see § 120, for atonic *i = e* see § 68.
- DÉMISSION, *sf.* resignation (of an office, etc.); introd. in 16th cent. from L. *de-missionem*.—Der. *démisionnaire*.
- DÉMOCRATIE, *sf.* democracy; from Gr. *δημοκρατία*.—Der. *démocrate*, *démocratique*.
- DEMOISELLE, *sf.* a damsel, young lady. See *damoiseau*.
- DÉMOLIR, *va.* to demolish; from L. *demoliri*.—Der. *démolisseur*, *démolition* (L. *demolitionem*).
- DÉMON, *sm.* a demon; from L. *daemonem*.—Der. *démoniaque*.
- DÉMONÉTISER, *va.* to alter the value of a coin, call it in; from *dé-* and *moneta*.
- DÉMONSTRATIF, *adj.* demonstrative; from L. *demonstrativus*.
- DÉMONSTRATION, *sf.* a demonstration, proof; from L. *demonstrationem*.
- DÉMONSTRATEUR, *sm.* a demonstrator; from L. *demonstratorem*.
- DÉMONTER, *va.* to unhorse, dismount (a rider). See *dé-* and *monter*.
- DÉMONTRER, *va.* to demonstrate. O. Fr. *demonstrer*, from L. *demonstrare*. For loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *démonstrable*.
- DÉMORDRE, *vn.* to let go (grip), swerve from. See *dé-* and *mordre*.
- DÉMOUVOIR, *va.* to make one renounce some pretension (a word almost gone out of use). See *dé-* and *mouvoir*.
- DÉNAIRE, *adj.* denary; from L. *denarius*. *Dénaire* is a doublet of *denier*, q. v.
- DÉNANTIR, *va.* to take from a person that of which he was seized, possessed. See *nantir*.
- DÉNATURER, *va.* to alter the nature of. See *nature*.
- DÉNÉGATION, *sf.* a denial; from L. *denegationem*.
- DÉNI, *sm.* a refusal (law term). See *dénier*.
- DÉNIAISER, *va.* to make less awkward. See *niais*.
- DÉNICHER, *va.* to take out of a nest. See *nicher*.—Der. *dénichet*.
- DÉNIER, *sm.* a denarius, denier ($\frac{1}{12}$ of a sou), mite; from L. *denarius*. For *-arius = -ier* see § 198. *Denier* is a doublet of *dénaire*.
- DÉNIER, *va.* to deny, refuse; from L. *denegare*. For loss of medial *g* see § 131; for *e = i* see § 58.—Der. *déni* (verbal subst.).
- DÉNIGRER, *va.* to revile, blacken (character, etc.); from L. *denigrare*.—Der. *dénigrement*.
- DÉNOMBRER, *va.* to number; from L. *denumerare*. For *numerare = nombrer* see *nombrer*.—Der. *dénombrément*.
- DÉNOMINATIF, *adj.* denominative; from L. *denominativus*.
- DÉNOMINATEUR, *sm.* a denominator; from L. *denominator*.
- DÉNOMINATION, *sf.* a denomination; from L. *denominationem*.
- DÉNOMMER, *va.* to name (in a deed); from L. *denominare*. For letter-changes see *nommer*.
- DÉNONCER, *va.* to denounce; from L. *denuntiare*. For *u = o* see § 98; for *tiare = cer* see § 264.
- DÉNONCIA TEUR, *sm.* a denunciator, informer; from L. *denuntiatorem*.
- DÉNONCIATION, *sf.* a denouncement, declaration; from L. *denuntiationem*.
- DÉNOTER, *va.* to denote, describe; from L. *denotare*.
- DÉNOUER, *va.* to untie, unravel. See *dé-* and *nouer*.—Der. *dénoûment*.
- DENRÉE, *sf.* food, commodity; from late L. *denerata**, found in the Capitularies of Charles the Bald: 'Ministri Reip. provident, ne illi qui panem . . . per *deneratas* . . . vendunt.' Originally merchandise generally, and specially such goods as were worth a *denarius*. Similarly Sp. has *dinerada*, from *dinero*. From *denier* came O. Fr. *deneree*, just as from *panier* came *pannerie*. *Denerée* is contrd. into *den'rée*, *denrée*. Similarly in Bavaria *pfenningwerth* properly means a *pfenning's* worth of anything. Cp. Engl. 'penny-worth,' 'penn'orth.' For loss of the *ë* (*denerata*) see § 52; for *-ata = -ée* see § 201.
- DENSE, *adj.* dense; from L. *densus*.—Der. *densité*.
- DENT, *sf.* a tooth; from L. *dentem*.—Der. *endébté*, *édenté*, *dentier*, *dentiste*, *dentelle*, *denture*.
- DENTAIRE, *adj.* dental; from L. *dentarius*. *Dentaire* is a doublet of O. Fr. *dentier*.
- DENTELLE, *sf.* lace, properly a little tooth. See *dent* and § 282.—Der. *dentelé*, *dentelure*.
- Dentifrice, *sm.* dentifrice, tooth-powder; from L. *dentifricium* (tooth-powder, in Pliny).
- Dentition, *sf.* dentition; from L. *dentitionem*.

- Dénuder**, *va.* to denude, lay bare; from L. *denudare*.
- DÉNUER**, *va.* to deprive, strip; from L. *denudare*, by loss of medial *d*, see § 120. —Der. *dénument*.
- DÉPARFEILLER**, *va.* to render incomplete, spoil a pair. See *pareil*.
- DÉPARER**, *va.* to strip. See *parer*.
- DÉPARLER**, *va.* to cease speaking. See *parler*.
- DÉPARTEMENT**, *sm.* a department. See *départir*.
- DÉPARTIR**, *va.* to distribute. O. Fr. *desparir*, from L. *dispartire*. For *dis* = *dé* — see *dé* — Der. *départ* (verbal subst.), *département*.
- DÉPASSER**, *va.* to pass by, go beyond. See *passer*.
- DÉPAVER**, *va.* to tear up the pavement. See *paver*.
- DÉPAYSER**, *va.* to send abroad, expatriate. See *pays*.
- DÉPÊCHER**, *va.* to break up (into pieces). See *pièce*.
- DÉPÊCHER**, *va.* to despatch, hasten. See *expédier*. —Der. *dépêche* (verbal subst.).
- DÉPEINDRE**, *va.* to depict, paint, describe; from L. *depingere*. For *-ingere* = *-eindre* see *ceindre*.
- DÉPENDRE**, *va.* to take down (from a gibbet). See *dé* and *pendre*.
- DÉPENDRE**, *vn.* to be dependent (on); from L. *dependere*. For changes see *pendre*. Notice the displacement of the accent from *dependere* to *dépendere*, whence *dépendre*, not *dependoir* (Hist. Gram. p. 133).
- DÉPENDRE**, *va.* to spend; from L. *depéndere*. For loss of *ē* see § 51.
- DÉPENS**, *sm. pl.* expense, cost, charge. See *dépenser*.
- DÉPENSE**, *sf.* expense, outlay. See *dépenser*.
- DÉPENSER**, *va.* to spend. O. Fr. *despenser*, from L. *dispensare*. For *dis* = *dé* — see *dé* — *Dépenser* is a doublet of *dépenser*, q. v. —Der. *dépens*, *dépense*, *dépensier*.
- Déperdition**, *sf.* loss, waste; from L. *deperditionem**, from *deperdere*.
- Dépérir**, *vn.* to perish utterly; from L. *deperire*. —Der. *dépérissement*.
- DÉPÊTRER**, *va.* to disengage, extricate. O. Fr. *despestrer*, the opposite of *empêtrer*. O. Fr. *empestrer*. *Empêtrer* signifies properly to hobble a horse while he feeds afield, and *dépêtrer* is to free his legs from the bonds. These words come from medieval Lat. *pastorium**, a clog for horses at pasture. *Pastorium* (der. through *pascere*) is common in this sense in the Germanic Laws: 'Si quis in exercitu aliquid furaverit, *pastorium*, capistrum, frenum,' etc. (Lex. Bavar. tit. II. vi. 1). So also in the Lex Langobard. tit. I. xx. 5: 'Si quis *pastorium* de caballo alieno tulerit.' *Pastorium*, by means of the two compds., *pastoriare**, *dispastoriare**, has produced the two O. Fr. verbs, *empestrer*, *despestrer*, by changing (1) *im* into *in*, then into *en*, see § 72; (2) *dis* into *des*, then *dé*, see *dé*; (3) and *pastoriare* into *pestrer*, by dropping the *ō*, see § 52, whence the modern form *pêtrer*. For loss of *s* see § 148; for *a* = *e* see § 54.
- DÉPEUPLER**, *va.* to depopulate. See *peupler*. —Der. *dépeuplement*.
- Dépîler**, *va.* to take the hair off; from L. *depilare*. —Der. *dépilation*, *dépilatoire*.
- DÉPIQUER**, *va.* to unpick, to prick out (plants from a seed-plot). See *pique*.
- DÉPISTER**, *va.* to track, hunt out. See *piste*.
- DÉPÎT**, *sm.* despite, vexation. O. Fr. *despit*, from L. *despectus*. For *des* = *dé* — see *dé*; for *e* = *i* see § 59; for *ct* = *t* see § 168. —Der. *dépîter*.
- DÉPLACER**, *va.* to displace. See *place*. —Der. *déplacement*.
- DÉPLAIRE**, *va.* to displease. See *plaire*. —Der. *déplaisir*, *déplaisant*.
- DÉPLIER**, *va.* to unfold, open. See *de* and *plier*.
- Déplorer**, *va.* to deplore; from L. *deplorare*. —Der. *déplorable*.
- DÉPLOYER**, *va.* to unroll. See *dé* and *ployer*. —Der. *déploiement*.
- DÉPLUMER**, *va.* to pluck (a bird). See *dé* and *plume*.
- Dépopulation**, *sf.* depopulation; from L. *depopulationem*.
- Déporter**, *va.* to deport, transport; from L. *deportare*. —Der. *déport*, *déportation*, *déportement*.
- DÉPOSER**, *va.* to depose. See *poser*.
- Dépositaire**, *sm.* a depositary, guardian, confidant; from L. *depositarius*.
- Dépositeur**, *sm.* a depositor; from L. *depositorium*.
- Déposition**, *sf.* deposition; from L. *depositionem*.
- Déposséder**, *va.* to dispossess. See *posséder*.
- DÉPÔT**, *sm.* a deposit; from L. *depositum*. For loss of atonic *i* see § 51; for loss of *s* see § 148.

- DÉPOTER**, *va.* to decant (wine), to take a plant out of its pot (in order to plant it out). See *pot*.
- DÉPOUILLER**, *va.* to strip, spoil. O. Fr. *despouiller*, from L. *despoliare*. The attraction of the *i* (for *ii* = *il* see § 84) makes the *o* appear long; it is accordingly changed into *ou* (§ 81); cp. *laudo*, O. Fr. *loe*, *loue*.
- DÉPOURVOIR**, *va.* to deprive, strip. See *pourvoir*.—Der. *dépourvu*.
- Dépraver**, *va.* to deprave, vitiate; from L. *depravare*.—Der. *dépravation*.
- Déprécation**, *sf.* a deprecation; from L. *deprecationem*.
- Déprécier**, *va.* to depreciate; from L. *depretiare*. *Déprécier* is a doublet of *dépriser*.—Der. *dépréciation*.
- Déprédateur**, *sm.* a depredator; from L. *depraedatorcm*.
- Déprédation**, *sf.* depredation; from L. *depraedationem*.
- DÉPRENDRE**, *va.* to separate (two things fastened together). See *prendre*.—Der. *dépris* (verbal subst.).
- Dépression**, *sf.* depression; from L. *depressionem*.
- Déprimer**, *va.* to deprecss; from L. *deprimere*.
- DÉPRISER**, *va.* to depreciate. It. *dispreziare*; from L. *depretiare**; for *eti* = *is* see *prix*. *Dépriser* is a doublet of *déprécier*, q.v.
- DÉPUIS**, *prep.* and *adv.* since. See *puis*.
- Dépurar**, *va.* (Chem.) to depurate, purify; from L. *depurare*.—Der. *dépuration*, *dépuratif*.
- Députer**, *va.* to depute; from L. *deputare*.—Der. *députation*, *député*.
- DÉRACINER**, *va.* to uproot. See *racine*.
- DÉRAILLER**, *va.* to run off the rails. See *rail*.
- DÉRAISON**, *sf.* unreason. See *raison*.—Der. *dérasonner*, *dérasonnable*.
- DÉRANGER**, *va.* to derange, displace. See *ranger*.—Der. *dérangement*.
- ÉRECHÉF**, *adv.* again, afresh; formerly written *de rechef*, compound of *re*, marking repetition, and *chef*, meaning end, extremity. We have seen under *achever* the medieval phrase *venir à chef* for *venir à bout*. See *chef*.
- ÉRÉGLER**, *va.* to derange, disorder. See *régler*.—Der. *dérèglement*.
- ÉRIDER**, *va.* to efface wrinkles. See *ride*.
- ÉRISION**, *sf.* derision; from L. *derisionem*.
- ÉRISOIRE**, *adj.* derisive; from L. *derisoria*.
- Dériver**, *va.* to turn off (a stream); *vn.* to leave shore, drift; to spring, be derived.—Der. *dérive* (verbal subst.), *dérivation*, *dérivatif*.
- Derme**, *sm.* skin; from Gr. *δέρμα*.
- DERNIER**, *adj.* last; formerly *derrenier*, *derrainier*, der. from O. Fr. *derrain*. *Derrain* answers to L. *deretranus**, deriv. of *de-retro*, properly one who walks behind. *Derétranus*, contrd. regularly (see § 52) becomes *der'tranus*, whence *derrainier*, by *tr* = *dr* = *rr* = *r*, see § 168, and *a* = *ai*, see § 54. 2.
- DÉROBER**, *va.* to rob, steal. See *robe*.
- DÉROGER**, *vn.* to derogate (from); from L. *derogare*.—Der. *dérogation*.
- DÉROUILLER**, *va.* to clear of mildew. See *rouille*.
- DÉROULER**, *va.* to unroll, spread out. See *rouler*.
- DÉROUTE**, *sf.* rout, defeat. O. Fr. *desroute*, from L. *disrupta*, from *disrumpere*, to break up an army in battle. For *dis* = *dé* see *dé*; for *u* = *ou* see § 97; for *pt* = *t* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.
- DÉROUTER**, *va.* to lead astray. See *route*.
- DERRIÈRE**, *prep.* and *adv.* behind; from L. *de retro**. *Visa itaque turba de retro et ab ante adorantes dicite* (Baruch vi. 5). For *retro* = *rière* see *arrière*.
- DES**, *art. gen. pl.* of the; contrd. of *dels* = *de les*. For details see Hist. Gram. p. 101.
- DÈS**, *prep.* from, to date from; from L. *de ipso*, sc. tempore. *De-ipso*, contrd. into *d'ipso*, becomes *dès*. For *i* = *e* see § 72; for *ps* = *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.
- DÉSABUSER**, *va.* to disabuse. See *abus*.
- DÉSACCORDER**, *va.* to set at variance. See *accord*.
- DÉSACCOUPLER**, *va.* to dis couple. See *couple*.
- DÉSACCOUTUMER**, *va.* to disaccustom. See *coutume*.
- DÉSAGRÉER**, *vn.* to disagree. See *agrée*.—Der. *désagréable*, *désagrément*.
- DÉSAIMER**, *va.* to cease loving. See *dé* and *aimer*.
- DÉSAJUSTER**, *va.* to derange, throw out of gear. See *ajuster*.
- Désaltérer**, *va.* to slake thirst, give one to drink. See *altérer*.
- DÉSAPPAREILLER**, *va.* to remove anything from its proper order or classification. See *pareil*.
- DÉSAPPOINTER**, *va.* to disappoint. See *ap pointer*.—Der. *désappointement*.
- DÉSAPPRENDRE**, *va.* to unlearn. See *apprendre*.

- Désapproprier**, *va.* to take away what is one's own. See *approprier*.
- DÉSAPPROUVER**, *va.* to disapprove. See *approuver*.
- DÉSARCONNER**, *va.* to unseat (from the saddle). See *arçon*.
- DÉSARKMER**, *va.* to disarm. See *arme*.
- DÉSARKOI**, *sm.* disarray, confusion; compd. of *des* (see *dé-*) and O.Fr. *arroi*. *Arroi* is a compd. of O. Fr. *roi*, just as *arranger* is of *ranger*, *arrondir* of *rond*, etc. *Roi*, meaning in O. Fr. order, measure (a sense which remains in the phrase *pied de roi*), answers to the It. root *redo**, to medieval L. *redum**, and comes from Germ. source, Dan. *rede*. Swed. *reda*, to set in order (§ 20).
- † **Désastre**, *sm.* a disaster; introd. 16th cent. from It. *disastro* (§ 25).—Der. *desastreux*.
- DÉSAVANTAGE**, *sm.* a disadvantage. See *avantage*.—Der. *désavantageux*.
- DÉSAVEU**, *sm.* a disavowal. See *aveu*.
- DÉSAVOUER**, *va.* to disavow. See *avouer*.
- DÉSCELLER**, *va.* to unfasten, unseal. See *sceller*.
- DESCENDRE**, *vn.* to descend; from L. *descendere*. For loss of *ë* see § 51.—Der. *descente* (partic. subst., see *absoute*), *descendance*, *redescendre*, *condescendre*.
- Descriptif**, *adj.* descriptive; from L. *descriptivus*.
- Description**, *sf.* a description; from L. *descriptio* *nem*.
- DÉSÇU** (A), *loc. adv.* without the knowledge of; pp. of O. F. *desçavoir*; like *insu* (q. v.).
- DÉSEMBARQUER**, *va.* to disembark (troops). See *embarquer*.
- DÉSEMPARER**, *vn.* to quit, go away; and *va.* to carry off; also (of a ship) to dismantle.
- DÉEMPLIR**, *va.* to empty, unfit. See *emplir*.
- DÉSENCHANTER**, *va.* to disenchant. See *enchanter*.
- DÉENFLER**, *va.* to empty (a balloon, ball, etc.). See *enfler*.
- DÉENIVRER**, *va.* to sober. See *ivre*.
- DÉENNUIYER**, *va.* to amuse, deliver from ennui. See *ennuyer*.
- DÉENRAYER**, *va.* to disentangle (a wheel). See *enrayer*.
- DÉSENSORCELER**, *va.* to release from sorcery. See *ensorceler*.
- DÉSSERT**, *adj.* deserted; from L. *desertus*.—Der. *désertier*, *déserteur*, *désertion*.
- DÉSERT**, *sm.* a desert; from L. *desertum*.
- DÉSESPÉRER**, *vn.* to despair. See *espérer*.
- DÉSESPOIR**, *sm.* despair. See *dé-* and *espoir*.
- DÉSHABILLER**, *va.* to undress. See *dé-* and *habiller*.
- DÉSHÉRENCE**, *sf.* escheat. See *hoir*.
- Déshériter**, *va.* to disinherit. See *hériter*.
- DÉSHONNÊTE**, *adj.* immodest. See *honnête*.
- DÉSHONNEUR**, *sm.* dishonour. See *honneur*.
- DÉSHONORER**, *va.* to dishonour. See *honorer*.
- Désigner**, *va.* to designate, describe; from L. *designare*. *Désigner* is a doublet of *dessiner*, q. v.—Der. *désignation*.
- Désinence**, *sf.* (Gram.) a desinence, termination; from L. *desinentia*.
- DÉSINTÉRESSER**, *va.* to buy out (creditors, etc.). See *dé-* and *intéresser*.—Der. *désintéressement*.
- † **Désinvolture**, *sf.* ease of carriage; from It. *disinvoltura* (§ 25).
- DÉSIR**, *sm.* a desire, wish. See *désirer*.
- DÉSIRER**, *va.* to desire. O. Fr. *désirrer*, from L. *desiderare*. *Desidérâre*, contrd. (see § 52) into *desid'rare*, becomes *désirer*. For *dr* = *rr* = *r* see § 168.—Der. *désir* (verbal subst.), *désiréux*, *désirable*.
- Désister** (Se), *v. refl.* to desist; from L. *desistere*.—Der. *désistement*.
- DÉSObÉIR**, *va.* to disobey. See *obéir*.
- Désobliger**, *va.* to disoblige. See *obliger*.
- DÉSŒUVREUR**, *va.* to throw out of work. See *œuvre*.—Der. *désœuvrement*.
- Désoler**, *va.* to desolate, ravage; from L. *desolari*.—Der. *désolant*, *désolation*.
- Désopiler**, *va.* (Med.) to empty, clear out; from *dés-* and L. *oppilare**.
- DÉSORDONNÉ**, *adj.* disorderly. See *dé-* and *ordonner*.
- DÉSORDRE**, *sm.* disorder. See *dé-* and *ordre*.
- Désorienter**, *va.* to make to lose one's bearings. See *orienter*.
- DÉSORMAIS**, *adv.* henceforth. O. Fr. *d'rs ore mais*. *Ore* is from L. *hora*; *mais* from L. *magis*. *Dès ore mais* properly means from this hour forward, i.e. dating from this present hour. For etymology see *dès*, *or*, and *mais*. Similarly *dorénavant*, q. v., which was in O. Fr. *d'ore en avant*, means from this present hour forward.
- DÉOSSER**, *va.* to bone. See *os*.
- Despote**, *sm.* a despot; from Gr. *δεσπότης*.—Der. *despotique*, *despotisme*.
- DESSAISIR** (SE), *vpr.* to cede to another what one was seized of, in possession of. See *saisir*.—Der. *dessaisissement*.

- Dessaisonner**, *va.* to arrange the rotation of crops. See *saison*.
- DESSALER**, *va.* to wash the salt out of anything. See *sal*.
- DESSECHER**, *va.* to dry up. See *sécher*.—Der. *desèchement*.
- DESSEIN**, *sm.* a design. See *dessin*, of which it is the doublet.
- DESSERRER**, *va.* to unfasten, unloose. See *serrer*.
- DESSERT**, *sm.* dessert. See *desservir*.
- DESSERVANT**, *sm.* an officiating priest. See *desservir*.
- DESSERVIR**, *va.* to clear away (after dinner). See *servir*.—Der. *desservant*, *dessert* and *desserte* (partic. subst. of *desservir*, see *absoute*; so O. Fr. had *sert* from *servir*).
- Dessiccation**, *sf.* desiccation; from L. *dessiccationem*.
- DESSILLER**, *va.* to open (eyelids). On this word, written in O. Fr. *déciller*, see § 13 and *cil*.
- DESSIN**, *sm.* a design, drawing. See *dessiner*.
- DESSINER**, *va.* to draw; in *Régulier dessiner*. It. *disegnare*, from L. *designāre*. For *s*=*ss*, cp. *vesica*, *vesie*; *pulsar*, *pousser*. For *gn*=*n* see *asséner*.
- DESSOUS**, *adv.* below. See *sous*.
- DESSUS**, *adv.* above. See *sus*.
- DESTIN**, *sm.* destiny. See *destiner*.
- Destination**, *sf.* destination; from L. *destinationem*.
- DESTINÉE**, *sf.* destiny. See *destiner*.
- DESTINER**, *va.* to destine, doom; from L. *destināre*. Though the word appears very early in the Fr. tongue, it seems always to have been a kind of foreigner; wherefore it breaks rule of accent, and does not drop the tonic *i*.—Der. *destin* (verbal subst.), *destinée* (partic. subst.).
- Destituer**, *va.* to dismiss; from L. *destituere*.—Der. *destitution*.
- DÉSTRIER**, *sm.* a knight's war-horse, a horse led by the squire on his right hand (*dextra*), whence the deriv. *dextrarius** for a war-horse in medieval texts, as in an 11th-cent. chronicle we read 'equo ejus militari, quem *dextrarium* vocant, ablato.' For *x*=*s* see *ajouter*; for *-arius*=*-ier* see § 198.
- Destructeur**, *sm.* a destroyer; from L. *destructorem*.
- Destructible**, *adj.* destructible; from L. *destructibilis*.—Der. *indestructible*.
- Destructif**, *adj.* destructive; from L. *destructivus*.
- Destruction**, *sf.* destruction; from L. *destructionem*.
- Désuétude**, *sf.* desuetude, disuse; from L. *desuetudinem*.
- Désunir**, *va.* to disunite. See *unir*.
- Désultoire**, *adj.* desultory; from L. *desultorius*, used of a horse taught to let its rider leap on and off.
- DÉTACHER**, *va.* to unfasten. See *attacher*.—Der. *détachement*.
- DÉTAILLER**, *va.* to cut up. See *tailler*.—Der. *détail* (verbal subst.), *détaillant*.
- DÉTALER**, *va.* to pack up (of a merchant's goods); hence *vn.* to pack off, begone at once. See *étal*.
- DÉTEINDRE**, *va.* to take colour out of (a stuff, etc.); *vn.* to lose colour. See *teindre*.
- DÉTELER**, *va.* to unyoke. See *atteler*.
- DÉTENDRE**, *va.* to unbend, relax. See *tendre*.—Der. *détente* (partic. subst.).
- DÉTENIR**, *va.* to detain; from L. *detinēre*. For tonic *i*=*e* see § 68; for *e*=*i* see § 59.—Der. *détenu*.
- Détenteur**, *sm.* a holder of property; from L. *detentorem*.
- Détention**, *sf.* detention; from L. *detentionem*.
- Déterger**, *va.* to clean (a wound); from L. *detergere*.
- Détériorer**, *va.* to deface, damage; from L. *deteriorare*.—Der. *détérioration*.
- Déterminer**, *va.* to settle, determine; from L. *determinare*.—Der. *détermination*.
- Déterrer**, *va.* to dig up, exhume. See *terre*.
- Détersif**, *adj.* deterrent; from L. *detersivus**, from *detersus*, p.p. of *detergere*.
- Détester**, *va.* to detest; from L. *detestari*.—Der. *détestable*, *detestation*.
- Détoner**, *vn.* to detonate; from L. *detonare*.—Der. *detonation*.
- DÉTONNER**, *vn.* to sing out of tune. See *ton*.
- DÉTORDER**, *va.* to untwist. See *tordre*.
- Détorquer**, *va.* to twist, wrest; from L. *detorqueere*.
- DÉTORTILLER**, *va.* to disentangle, slacken (of nerves etc.) See *tortiller*.
- DÉTORS**, *adj.* untwisted. See *tordre*.
- DÉTOURNER**, *va.* to turn away. See *tourner*.—Der. *détour* (verbal subst.), *détournement*.
- Détracter**, *va.* to detract; formed from the p.p. of *detrahere*, *detructum*.
- Détracteur**, *sm.* a detractor; from L. *detractorem*.
- DÉTRAQUER**, *va.* to spoil the paces (of a horse, etc.), disorder. See *traquer*.
- DÉTREMPER**, *va.* to dilute. See *tempérer*.—Der. *détrémpe* (verbal subst.).
- DÉTRESSE**, *sf.* distress. O. Fr. *destrece*,

- oppression, verbal subst. of *destrécer*, to oppress, which represents the L. *destrictiarius**, derived regularly from *destrictus*, p. p. of *destringere*. *Destrictiarius* becomes *destrécer*. For *ot* = *t* see § 168; for *-tiare* = *-cer* see *agencer* and § 264; for *i* = *e* see § 72. Next *destréce* becomes *détrésse*. For loss of *s* see § 148; for *c* = *ss* see *agencer*.
- DÉTRIMENT**, *sm.* detriment, loss; from L. *detrimentum*.
- DÉTROIT**, *sm.* a strait. O. Fr. *destroit*, from L. *districtus*. In mediæval documents we find 'districtus fluvii' (rendered by Dugange as a place where a stream is crossed). *Districtus* becomes *détroit* as *strictus* becomes *étroit*. For *dis* = *d'* see *d'*; for *ict* = *oit* see § 74. *Détroit* is a doublet of *district*, q. v.
- DÉTROMPER**, *va.* to undeceive. See *tromper*.
- DÉTRÔNER**, *va.* to dethrone. See *trône*.
- DÉTROUSSER**, *va.* to loosen and let fall (a girt-up robe). See *trousse*.
- DÉTRUIRE**, *va.* to destroy. O. Fr. *destruire*, from L. *destruere*. For loss of *s* see § 148; for *e* = *i* see § 59.
- DETTE**, *sf.* a debt; from L. *dēbīta*, what is due, from *debitum*. For loss of *i* (*dēb'ta*) see § 51; for *bt* = *tt* see § 168. —Der. *endetter*.
- DEUIL**, *sm.* mourning, grief. In oldest Fr. the word was *duel*, as a monosyllable; then a dissyllable; then the *n* was strengthened into *eu* (see § 90) and the *e* became *i*; cp. the change from O. Fr. *Deu* to *Diu* and *Dieu* (§ 56). See *douloir*.
- DEUX**, *num. adj.* two; O. Fr. *deus*, *dous*; from L. *duos*. For *ū* = *eu* or *ou* see § 90. For *s* = *x* see § 149. *Deux* is a doublet of *duo*. —Der. *deuxième*.
- DÉVALER**, *va.* to let down, lower. See *val*.
- DÉVALISER**, *va.* to rifle, plunder. See *valise*.
- DEVANCER**, *va.* to precede. See *devant*. —Der. *devancier*.
- DEVANT**, *prep.* and *adv.* before, in front. O. Fr. *davant* (*d'avant*), compd. of *de* and *avant*, q. v. —Der. *devancer*.
- DÉVASTER**, *va.* to devastate; from L. *devastare*. —Der. *dévastation*, *dévastateur*.
- DÉVELOPPER**, *va.* to strip off a covering, develop. Origin unknown. Cp. *envelopper*. —Der. *développement*.
- DEVENIR**, *va.* to become; from L. *devenire*.
- DÉVERGONDÉ**, *adj.* dissolute; partic. of
- O. Fr. verb *se dévergonder*, to lose all shame; compd. of *dé* (q. v.) and *vergonder*, which from L. *verecundari*. *Verēcundari*, contrd. regularly (see § 53) into *ver'cundari*, becomes *vergonder*. For *c* = *g* see § 129; for *u* = *o* see § 97. —Der. *dévergondage*.
- DEVERS**, *prep.* towards. See *vers*.
- DÉVERS**, *adj.* leaning; from L. *deversus*. —Der. *déverser*.
- DÉVERSER**, *vn.* to bend (of a river, canal, etc.) See *verser*. —Der. *déversoir*.
- DÉVIATION**, *sf.* deviation; from L. *deviationem*.
- DÉVIDER**, *va.* to wind off. O. Fr. *desvider*; see *vide*. *Dévider* properly means to make the spindle bare (*vide*) of wool. —Der. *dévidoir*.
- DÉVIER**, *vn.* to deviate. O. Fr. *desvier*, from L. *deviāre** (to leave the right path). *Dévier* is a doublet of *dévoyer*.
- DEVIN**, *sm.* a diviner; from L. *divinus*. —For atonic *i* = *e* see § 68. —Der. *deviner*, *devineur*, *devincesse*.
- DEVIS**, *sm.* (1) an estimate; (2) chat, talk; verbal subst. of *deviser*, signifying in O. Fr. to distribute, regulate, whence the meaning of *devis* as an estimate of all costs of a building.
- DÉVISAGER**, *va.* to scratch the face (of one). See *visage*.
- DEVISE**, *sf.* device; verbal subst. of *deviser*, O. Fr. to distribute. *Devise* was first a heraldic term, meaning a division or part of a shield in which some emblematical figure (= *corps de la devise*) was inscribed, with a legend or sentence explaining it (technically called *l'âme de la devise*). This motto, which was originally only a part of the device, presently took to itself the name of the whole.
- DEVISER**, *va.* to chat, talk; in O. Fr. to regulate; from L. *divisāre*. *Divisare* is a frequent. of *dividere*, formed in the usual way from the p. p. *divisus*. For atonic *i* = *e* see § 68. *Deviser* is a doublet of *diviser*. —Der. *devis*, *devise*.
- DÉVISSER**, *va.* to unscrew. See *vis*.
- DÉVOIEMENT**, *sm.* looseness, diarrhœa. See *dévoyer*.
- DÉVOILER**, *va.* to unveil. See *voile*.
- DEVOIR**, *va.* to owe, be in debt; from L. *dēbēre*. For *b* = *v* see *avant* and § 113; for *ē* = *oi* see § 62. —Der. *devoir* (verbal subst.).
- DÉVOLU**, *adj.* vested, devolved; from L. *devolutus*.

Dévor*er*, *va.* to devour; from L. *devorare*.
Dé*vo*t. *adj.* pious; from L. *devotus*.—Der. *dévotieux*.

Dévotion, *sf.* devotion; from L. *devotionem*.

DÉVOUER, *va.* to devote, consecrate; from L. *devotāre*. For loss of medial *t* see § 117; for *o* = *ou* see § 81.—Der. *dévouement*.

DÉVOYER, *va.* to mislead. See *voie*.—Der. *dévoiem*ent.

Dextérité, *sf.* dexterity; from L. *dexteritatem*.

Dextre, *sf.* the right hand; from L. *dextra*.
Diabète, *sm.* (Med.) diabetes; from Gr. *διαβήτης*.

DIABLE, *sm.* the devil; from L. *diābōlus*.
For regular loss of *ð* see § 52.—Der. *diablerie*, *diablesse*, *diablotin*.

Diabolique, *adj.* diabolical; from L. *diabolicus*.

Diaconat, *sm.* the diaconate; from L. *diaconatus* (in St. Jerome).

Diaconesse, *sf.* a deaconess; from L. *diaconissa* (in St. Jerome).

DIACRE, *sm.* a deacon. O. Fr. *diacne*, from L. *diācōnus* (in Tertullian). *Diācōnus* is contrd. regularly (see § 52) into *diac'nus*. For *n* = *r* see § 163.

Diadème, *sm.* a diadem; from L. *diadema*.

Diagnostic, *sm.* (Med.) diagnostic; from *adj.* *diagnostique*, from Gr. *διαγνωστικός*.

Diagonal, *adj.* diagonal; from L. *diagonalis*.

Dialecte, *sm.* a dialect; from L. *dialectus*.—Der. *dialectal*.

Dialectique, *sf.* dialectics; from L. *dialectica*.

Dialogue, *sm.* a dialogue; from L. *dialogus*.

Diamant, *sm.* a diamond; from It. *diamante* (§ 25). *Diamant* is a doublet of *aimant*, *admant*, q. v.

Diamètre, *sm.* a diameter; from Gr. *διάμετρος*.—Der. *diamétral*, *diamétralement*.

† **Diane**, *sf.* a morning gun, reveille; introd. in 16th cent. from Sp. *diana* (§ 26).

DIANTRE, *sm.* devil; a corrupt or euphemistic form of *diable*.

† **Diapason**, *sm.* diapason, octave; the L. *diapason*.

Diaphane, *adj.* diaphanous; from Gr. *διαφανής*.

Diaphragme, *sm.* (Med.) the diaphragm; from L. *diaphragma*.

DIAPRER, *va.* to diaper, variegate; medieval *diaspre*, formed from O. Fr. subst.

dinspre (a stuff of jasper-colour). *Diaspre* is from L. *jaspis*. For *j* = *dj* = *di* see § 137.

Diarrhée, *sf.* (Med.) diarrhoea; from L. *diarrhoea*.

Diathèse, *sf.* a disposition; from Gr. *διάθεσις*.

Diatribes, *sf.* a diatribe, philippic; from Gr. *διατριβή*.

Dictame, *sm.* (Bot.) dittany; from L. *dictamnus*.

Dictateur, *sm.* a dictator; from L. *dictatorem*.—Der. *dictatorial*.

Dictature, *sf.* a dictature; from L. *dictatura*.

Dieter, *va.* to dictate; from L. *dictare*.—Der. *dict'e* (partic. subst.).

Diction, *sf.* diction; from L. *dictionem*.—Der. *dictionnaire*.

† **Dicton**, *sm.* a saying, byc-word, a word corrupted from L. *dictum*. It is a doublet of *dit*.

Didactique, *adj.* didactic; from Gr. *διδασκτικός*.

Diérèse, *sf.* diæresis; from Gr. *διαίρεσις*.

Dièse, *sm.* (Mus.) diesis, a sharp; *adj.* sharp; from Gr. *διέσις*.—Der. *diéser*.

Diète, *sf.* (1) a diet, assembly; from L. *diaeta**, an assembly on a fixed day, which is the Gr. *δίαιτα*; (2) diet (food, etc.).

Diététique, *adj.* that which concerns the diet; from Gr. *διαητητικός*.

DIEU, *sm.* God; in the Oaths of A.D. 842 *Deo*; from L. *deus*. From 9th-cent. *deo* comes modern *dieu*. For the changes of this word see § 56, where they are considered in full.—Der. *adieu* (lit. *À Dieu*), for *à Dieu soyez*! which was the complete form of the phrase in O. Fr.

Diffamer, *va.* to defame; from L. *diffamare*.—Der. *diffamateur*, *diffamatoire*, *diffamation*.

Différence, *sf.* a difference; from L. *differentia*.—Der. *différentier*.

Différent, *adj.* different; from L. *differentem*. *Différend* is simply an orthographic alteration of the word.

Différer, *va.* (1) to put off, defer; (2) to differ; from L. *differre*.

Difficile, *adj.* difficult, troublesome, steep (of paths); from L. *difficilis*.—Der. *difficilement*.

Difficulté, *sf.* a difficulty; from L. *difficultatem*.—Der. *difficultueux*.

† **Difforme**, *adj.* deformed; introd. in 15th cent. from It. *difforme* (§ 25).—Der. *difformité*, *difformer*.

Diffraction, *sf.* diffraction (of light); from L. *diffractionem*.

Diffus, *adj.* diffuse; from L. *diffusus*

—Der. *diffusion*.

Digérer, *va.* to digest; from L. *digerere*.

DIGESTE, *sm.* a digest, collection of decisions; from L. *digesta* = a work arranged in order. **Digesta**, is a *n. pl.* taken (as was often the case) for a *f. sing.*, as is seen by O. Fr. *digeste* being fem.

Digestif, *adj.* digestive; from L. *digestivus* *.

Digestion, *sf.* digestion; from L. *digestionem*.

Digitale, *sf.* fox-glove, digitalis; in botanical Lat. *digitalis purpurea*.

Digne, *adj.* worthy; from L. *dignus*.—Der. *dignement*.

Dignité, *sf.* a dignity; from L. *dignitatem*.—Der. *dignitaire*.

Digression, *sf.* a digression; from L. *digressionem*.

DIGUE, *sf.* an embankment, bank. O. Fr. *dicque*, a word of Gerni, origin, Neth. *dyk* (§ 27).—Der. *endiguer*.

Dilacérer, *va.* to dilacerate, tear in pieces; from L. *dilacerare*.

Dilapider, *va.* to dilapidate, waste; from L. *dilapidare*.—Der. *dilapidation*, *dilapidateur*.

Dilater, *va.* to dilate; from L. *dilatare*. It is a doublet of *délayer*, q.v.—Der. *dilatation*.

Dilatatoire, *adj.* dilatory; from L. *dilatatorius*.

Dilection, *sf.* affection; from L. *dilectionem*.

Dilemme, *sm.* a dilemma; from L. *dilemma*.

† **Dilettante**, *sm.* a dilettante, amateur; from It. *dilettante* (§ 25).—Der. *dilettantisme*.

Diligence, *sf.* diligence; from L. *diligentia*.

Diligent, *adj.* diligent; from L. *diligentem*.—Der. *diligenter*.

Diluvien, *adj.* diluvian; as if from a supposed L. *diluvianus* * from *diluvium*.—Der. *antédiluvien*.

DIMANCHE, *sm.* Sunday. O. Fr. *diemenche*, from L. *dies-dominica*, the Lord's Day, in St. Augustine and Tertullian. *Dominica* loses its penult. *i* regularly (§ 51), and becomes *domin'ca*. *Die-dominica* having thus become *die-domin'ca*, loses medial *d* (see § 120), and becomes O. Fr. *diemenche*, whence *dimanche*. For *ca* = *che* see §§ 126 and 54; for *in* = *en* see § 72; *en* = *an* is a very rare change, see § 65, note 1. **DÎME**, *sf.* tithe; formerly *disme*, It. *decima*,

from L. *decima* (found in Varro). *Dé.cima* loses its *i* regularly (§ 51), and is contrd. to *dec'ma*, whence *disme*. For *e* = *i* see § 59; for *o* = *a* see *amitié*; for the loss of *s* at a later time, see § 148. *Dime* is a doublet of *décime*, q.v.—Der. *dîmer*.

Dimension, *sf.* dimension; from L. *dimensionem*.

Diminuer, *va.* to diminish; from L. *diminuere*.

Diminution, *sf.* diminution; from L. *diminutionem*.

Dinde, *sf.* a turkey; a word of hist. origin (§ 33), abbrev. of the phrase *geline d'Inde*.—Der. *dindon*, *dindonneau*.

DÎNER, *vn.* to dine; formerly *disner*, in 9th-cent. Lat. *disnare* *, in the Vatican Glosses. Origin unknown. For loss of *s* see § 148. —Der. *dîner* (sm.).

Diocèse, *sm.* a diocese; from L. *diocesis*, found in Tertullian.—Der. *dioc'sain*.

Diphthongue, *sf.* a diphthong; from L. *diphthongus*.

Diplomate, *sm.* a diplomatist. See *diplôme*.—Der. *diplomatie*, *diplomatique*.

Diplôme, *sm.* a diploma; from L. *diploma*.—Der. *diplomate*.

Diptyques, *sm. pl.* a diptych; from L. *diptycha*, from Gr. *διπτυχός*.

DIRE, *va.* to say; from L. *dicere*. *Dic'ère*, contrd. regularly (§ 51) into *dic're*, becomes *dire* by *cr* = *r*, see § 120 and *bénir*.—Der. *dire* (sm.), *contredire*, *médire*, *dé-dire*, *maudir*, *bénir*, *redire*, *dit*, *diseur*, *discuse*.

Direct, *adj.* direct; from L. *directus*. It is a doublet of *droit*, q.v.

Directeur, *sm.* a director; from L. *directorem* (deriv. of *directus*).

Direction, *sf.* direction; from L. *directionem*.

Directoire, *sm.* a directory; as if from a supposed L. *directorium* * (deriv. of *director*).

Diriger, *va.* to direct; from L. *dirigere*.

Dirimant, *adj.* invalidating; from L. *dirimentem*, pres. part. of *dirimere*.

Discerner, *va.* to discern; from L. *discernere*.—Der. *discernement*.

Disciple, *sm.* a disciple; from L. *discipulus*.

Discipline, *sf.* discipline; from L. *disciplina*.—Der. *discipliner*, *disciplinaire*.

Discontinuer, *va.* to discontinue. See *continuer*.

Disconvenance, *sf.* want of proportion, suitability. See *convenance*.

Disconvenir, *vn.* not to agree to a thing, refuse, be unsuitable. See *convenir*.

- Discorder**, *vn.* to be in a state of disagreement; from L. *discordare*.—Der. *discord* (verbal subst.), *discordant* (whence *discordance*).
- Discorde**, *sf.* discord; from L. *discordia*.
- DISCOURIR**, *vn.* to expatiate, discourse; from L. *discurrere*. For changes see *courir*.—Der. *discours*.
- Discours**, *sm.* a discourse; from L. *discursus*, found in the Theodosian Code in that sense.
- Discret**, *adj.* discreet; from L. *discretus*.
- Discrétion**, *sf.* discretion, distinction; from L. *discretionem*.—Der. *discrétionnaire*.
- Disculper**, *va.* to exculpate; from L. *disculpare** compd. of *culpare*.
- Discussion**, *sf.* a discussion; from L. *discussionem*.
- Discuter**, *va.* to discuss; from L. *discutere*.—Der. *discutable*, *indiscutable*.
- Disert**, *adj.* eloquent; from L. *disertus*.
- DISETTE**, *sf.* dearth. Origin unknown.
- Disgrâce**, *sf.* disgrace. See *grâce*.—Der. *disgracier*.
- Disgracieux**, *adj.* ungraceful, uncomely. See *gracieux*.
- DISJOINDRE**, *va.* to disjoin; from L. *disjungere*. For changes see *joindre*.
- Disjonction**, *sf.* disjunction; from L. *disjunctionem*.
- Disloquer**, *va.* to dislocate; from *dis* (see *dé*) and *locare*. *Disloquer* properly means to displace; so *disloquer le bras*, is to throw the arm out of joint.—Der. *dislocation*.
- DISPARAÎTRE**, *vn.* to disappear. See *paraître*.—Der. *disparition* (formed after *apparition*).
- Disparate**, *adj.* incongruous; from L. *disparatus* (in Boethius).
- Disparité**, *sf.* incongruity. See *parité*.
- Disparition**, *sf.* disappearance. See *disparaître*.
- Dispendieux**, *adj.* expensive, burdensome; from L. *dispendiosus*.
- Dispenser**, *va.* to dispense, distribute; from L. *dispensare*, to grant, whence *dispenser de* = to give permission to one not to do something, grant dispensation to. *Dispenser* is a doublet of *dépenser*, q. v.—Der. *dispense* (verbal subst.), *dispensation*, *dispensateur*.
- Disperser**, *va.* to disperse; from L. *dispersare** a deriv. of *dispersus*, partic. of *dispergere*.
- Dispersion**, *sf.* dispersion; from L. *dispersionem*.
- Disponible**, *adj.* disposable; as if from a supposed L. *disponibilis**, deriv. of *disponere*.
- DISPOS**, *adj.* disposed; from L. *dispositus*. For loss of the last two atonic syllables, see §§ 50, 51.
- Disposer**, *va.* to dispose. See *poser*.—Der. *indisposer*.
- Disposition**, *sf.* a disposition; from L. *dispositionem*.—Der. *dispositif*.
- Disproportion**, *sf.* disproportion. See *proportion*.
- Disputer**, *va.* to dispute; from L. *disputare*.—Der. *dispute* (verbal subst.), *disputable*.
- Disque**, *sm.* a disc; from L. *discus*. It is a doublet of *daïs*, q. v.
- Disquisition**, *sf.* a disquisition; from L. *disquisitionem*.
- Dissection**, *sf.* a dissection; from L. *dissectionem*.
- Dissemblable**, *adj.* unlike (of two or more objects). See *semblable*.
- Disseminer**, *va.* to disseminate, spread abroad; from L. *disseminare*.—Der. *dissemination*.
- Dissension**, *sf.* dissension; from L. *dissensionem*.
- Dissentiment**, *sm.* dissent. See *sentiment*.
- Disséquer**, *va.* to dissect; from L. *dissecare*.
- Dissertation**, *sf.* a dissertation; from L. *dissertationem*.
- Dissserter**, *vn.* to make a dissertation; from L. *dissertare*.
- Dissidence**, *sf.* dissidence, disagreement; from L. *dissidentia*.
- Dissident**, *adj.* dissident; from L. *dissidentem*.
- Dissimilaire**, *adj.* dissimilar. See *similaire*.
- Dissimulation**, *sf.* dissimulation; from L. *dissimulationem*.—Der. *dissimulateur*.
- Dissimuler**, *va.* to dissimulate; from L. *dissimulare*.
- Dissipateur**, *sm.* a dissipator, spender; from L. *dissipatorem*.
- Dissipation**, *sf.* dissipation; from L. *dissipationem*.
- Dissiper**, *va.* to dissipate; from L. *dissipare*.
- Dissolu**, *adj.* dissolute; from L. *dissolutus*.
- Dissolution**, *sf.* dissolution; from L. *dissolutionem*.
- Dissolvant**, *adj.* dissolvent; from L. *dissolventem*.
- Dissoner**, *vn.* to be dissonant; from L. *dissonare*.—Der. *dissonant*, *dissonance*.

- DISSOUDRE**, *va.* to dissolve; from L. *dissolvere*. For *solvere* = *soudre* see *absoudre*.
- Dissuader**, *va.* to dissuade; from L. *dissuadere*.
- Dissuasion**, *sf.* dissuasion; from L. *dissuasionem*.
- Distance**, *sf.* distance; from L. *distantia*.
- Distant**, *adj.* distant; from L. *distantem*.
- Distendre**, *va.* to distend; from L. *distendere*.—Der. *distension*.
- Distiller**, *va.* to distil; from L. *distillare*.—Der. *distillateur*, *distillation*.
- Distinct**, *adj.* distinct; from L. *distinctus*.
- Distinctif**, *adj.* distinctive; from L. *distinctivus*.
- Distinction**, *sf.* distinction; from L. *distinctionem*.
- Distinguer**, *va.* to distinguish; from L. *distinguere*.
- Distique**, *sm.* a distich; from L. *distichus*.
- Distorsion**, *sf.* distortion; from L. *distortionem*.
- Distraction**, *sf.* distraction; from L. *distractionem*.
- DISTRAIRE**, *va.* to distract; from L. *distrare*. For changes see *traire*.
- DISTRAIT**, *adj.* distracted; from L. *distractus*. For *et = it* see § 129.
- Distribuer**, *va.* to distribute; from L. *distribuere*.
- Distributeur**, *sm.* a distributor; from L. *distributorem*.
- Distributif**, *adj.* distributive; from L. *distributivus**, from *distribuere*.
- Distribution**, *sf.* distribution; from L. *distributionem*.
- District**, *sm.* a district; from medieval L. *districtum*, a territory under one jurisdiction. *District* is a doublet of *détroit*, q. v.
- DIT**, *sm.* a saying, maxim; p. p. of *dire*, q. v. It is a doublet of *dicton*, q. v.
- Dithyrambe**, *sm.* a dithyramb; from L. *dithyrambus*.
- † **Dito**, *adv.* ditto; from It. *detto*.
- Diurnal**, *adj.* diurnal; from L. *diurnalis*. Its doublet is *journal*, q. v.
- Diurne**, *adj.* diurnal; from L. *diurnus*. Its doublet is *jour*, q. v.
- Divaguer**, *vn.* to wander hither and thither; from L. *divagari*.—Der. *divagation*.
- † **Divan**, *sm.* a divan; of Oriental origin, Ar. *dîwân* (§ 31). Its doublet is *douane*, q. v.
- Dive**, *adj.* divine; from L. *diva*.
- Diverger**, *vn.* to diverge; from L. *divergere*.
- Divers**, *adj.* diverse; from L. *diversus*.
- Diversifier**, *va.* to diversify; as if from a supposed L. *diversificare**, deriv. of *diversus*.
- Diversion**, *sf.* a diversion; from L. *diversionem*.
- Diversité**, *sf.* a diversity; from L. *diversitatem*.
- Divertir**, *va.* to turn aside, divert; from L. *divertere*.—Der. *divertissement*.
- Dividende**, *sm.* a dividend; from L. *dividenda*, from *dividere*.
- Divin**, *adj.* divine; from L. *divinus*. Its doublet is *devin*, q. v.
- Divination**, *sf.* divination; from L. *divinationem*.
- Divinité**, *sf.* divinity; from L. *divinitatem*.
- Diviser**, *va.* to divide; from L. *divisare*. Its doublet is *deviser*, q. v.
- Diviseur**, *sm.* a divisor; from L. *divisorem*.
- Divisible**, *adj.* divisible; from L. *divisibilis*.
- Division**, *sf.* a division; from L. *divisionem*.
- Divorce**, *sm.* a divorce; from L. *divortium*.
- Divisoire**, *adj.* divisory; a Fr. derivative from L. *divisor*. For the termination *-oire* see § 233.
- Divulguer**, *va.* to divulge; from L. *divulgare*.
- DIX**, *num. adj.* ten; from L. *decem*. For *e = i* see § 58; for soft *c = s = x* see § 129, 149.—Der. *dizain*, *dizaine*, *dixième* (of which the doublet is *dime*).
- Docile**, *adj.* docile; from L. *docilis*.
- Docilité**, *sf.* docility; from L. *docilitatem*.
- † **Dock**, *sm.* a dock; the Engl. *dock* (§ 28).
- Docte**, *adj.* learned; from L. *doctus*.
- Docteur**, *sm.* a doctor; from L. *doctorem*.—Der. *doctorat*, *doctoral*.
- Doctrine**, *sf.* doctrine; from L. *doctrina*.
- Document**, *sm.* a document; from L. *documentum*.—Der. *documentaire*.
- DODU**, *adj.* plump. Origin unknown.
- † **Doge**, *sm.* a doge; from It. *doge*. Its doublet is *duc*, q. v.—Der. *dogat*.
- Dogmatique**, *adj.* dogmatic; from L. *dogmaticus*.
- Dogmatiser**, *vn.* to dogmatise; from L. *dogmatizare*.
- Dogmatiste**, *sm.* a dogmatist; from L. *dogmatista*.
- Dogme**, *sm.* a dogma; from L. *dogma*.
- † **Dogue**, *sm.* a dog; from Engl. *dog* (§ 28). *Gros chien d'Angleterre*, says Menage in the 17th cent.

- DOIGT**, *sm.* a finger; from L. *digitus*. *Digitus*, regularly contrd. (see § 51) into *dig'tus*, becomes *doigt* by changing *i* into *oi*, see § 74. *Doigt* is a doublet of *dé*, q. v.—Der. *doigter*, *doigtier*.
- DOL**, *sm.* deceit, cozenage; from L. *dolus*.
- DOLÉANCE**, *sf.* complaint, grief; formed from the O. Fr. part. pres. *dolant*, which indicates a lost verb *doloier* or *doleier*, a deriv. of *doloir*.
- DOLENT**, *adj.* suffering; from L. *dolentem*.
- Doler**, *va.* to chip with an adze; from L. *dolare*.
- + Dollar**, *sm.* a dollar; the Engl. *dollar* (§ 28).
- + Dolman**, *sm.* a hussar's coat; a word of Magyar origin, Hungarian *dolman* (§ 29). See § 33.
- + Dolmen**, *sm.* a dolmen; a word of Low Breton patois, introd. into Fr. towards the end of the 18th cent. It is of Celtic origin, Gael. *tolmen*, a stone table (§ 19).
- DOI.OIRE**, *sf.* an adze. O. Fr. *doléoire*, from L. *dolatoria* (in Vegetius): 'cum securibus et dolatoriis.' For *a=e* see § 54, 4; for loss of medial *t* see § 117; for *-oria=-oire* see § 233; *doléoire=doloire* is a rare change.
- DOM**, *sm.* lord; from L. *dominus*, which is *domnus* in several Merov. documents. For loss of *i* see § 51; for *mn=m* see § 168. *Dom* is a doublet of *dame*, q. v.
- DOMAINE**, *sm.* domain; from L. *dominium*. For *i=ai*, seen also in *daigne* from *dignus*, see *marraine*.—Der. *domanial*.
- + Dôme**, *sm.* a dome; introd. about the 15th cent. from It. *duomo* (§ 25).
- Domesticité**, *sf.* domesticity; from L. *domesticitatem**.
- Domestique**, *adj.* domestic; from L. *domesticus*.
- Domicile**, *sm.* a domicile; from L. *domicilium*.—Der. *domiciliaire*, *domicilier*.
- Dominateur**, *sm.* a dominator; from L. *dominatore*.
- Domination**, *sf.* domination; from L. *dominationem*.
- Dominer**, *va.* to dominate; from L. *dominari*.
- Dominical**, *adj.* domical; from L. *dominicalis*, der. from *dominus*.
- + Domino**, *sm.* a domino; the Sp. *domino*, a black hood worn by priests (§ 26).—Der. *domino* (a game composed of pieces of ivory, backed with black, and, so far, resembling a *domino*).
- DOMMAGE**, *sm.* damage; originally *damage*, from a supposed L. *damnaticum**, der. from *damnus*. For *mn=nm=m* see § 168; for *a=o* see § 54 note 2, and *dame* 1. Littré throws doubt on this origin for the word, and thinks that *dommage* is not the same word with O. Fr. *damage*.—Der. *dommageable*, *dédommager*, *endommager*.
- DOMPTER**, *va.* to daunt; from L. *domitäre*, contrd. regularly (see § 52) into *dom'tare*: the intercalated *p* is euphonic, as in the English *tempt*.—Der. *dompteur*, *domptable*, *indomptable*.
- DON**, *sm.* a gif.; from L. *donum*.—Der. *donation*, *donateur*, *donataire*.
- DONC**, *adv.* then; aphæresis of O. Fr. *adonc*. *Adonc* is from L. *ad-tunc*, compd. of *tunc*. [Or possibly from *de-unquam*, Littré.] For *u=o* see § 98.
- DONJON**, *sm.* a donjon, tower. Prov. *dompnhon*, from medieval L. *dominionem**, a tower which dominates, which from *dominiönem**; the irregular loss of the atonic *i* (see § 53) being accounted for by the earlier contraction of *dominus* into *domnus*, according to § 51. *Dominiönem* is a deriv. of *dominium*. For *mn=m* (*domionem*) see § 168; for *io=jo* see § 68; whence *donjon*; for *m=n*, whence *donjon*, see § 160.
- DONNER**, *va.* to give; from L. *donare*. For *n=nn* cp. *inimicus*, *ennemi*.—Der. *donnée* (partic. subst.), *donneur*.
- DONT**, *pron. conj.*, from, whom, of which, whose. In Marot *d'ond*, from L. *de-unde*, the etymol. meaning of which was retained in the Fr. of the 17th cent. as Corneille uses it in Nic. v. 2: *Le Mont Aventin, dont il l'aurait vu faire une horrible descente*. For *u=o* see § 98. The second *d* here becomes *t*, as in *subinde*, *souvent*, § 121.
- + Donzelle**, *sf.* a damsel; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *donzella* (§ 25). *Donzelle* is a doublet of *demoiselle*, q. v.
- + Dorade**, *sf.* a dorado, gold-fish; introd. from Prov. *daurada* (§ 24). *Daurada* signifies rightly 'gilded' (*dorée*), partic. of Prov. verb *daurar*, from L. *deaurare*. *Dorade* is a doublet of *dorée*.
- DORÉNAVANT**, *adv.* henceforward. A phrase rather than an adv. = *d'hore en avant*, from (this) hour onwards. See *désormais*.
- DORER**, *va.* to gild; from L. *deaurare* (in Seneca). *Deaurare*, contrd. regularly into *d'aurare*, becomes *dorer*. For *au=o* see § 107.—Der. *doreur*, *dédorer*.
- DORLOTTER**, *va.* to coddle. Origin unknown.

- DORMIR**, *vn.* to sleep; from L. *dormire*.
—Der. *dormeur*, *dormeuse*, *endormir*.
- Dorsal**, *adj.* dorsal; from L. *dorsalis**, from *dorsum*.
- DORTOIR**, *sm.* a bedroom, dormitory; from L. *dormitorium*. *Dormitorium*, regularly contrd. (see § 52) into *dorm'torium*, becomes *dor'torium* (for loss of medial *m* see Hist. Gram. p. 81), and then *dortoir* by *torium* = *toir*, see § 233.
- DOS**, *sm.* the back; from L. *dossum*, a form found for *dorsum* in inscriptions of the Empire. For *rs* = *s* see § 168.—Der. *dossier*, *adosser*.
- Dose**, *sf.* a dose; from Gr. *δόσις*.—Der. *doser*.
- DOSSIER**, *sm.* back (of seats, etc.), a bundle of papers labelled on the back; from *dos*, q. v.
- Dot**, *sf.* a dowry; from L. *dotem*.—Der. *doter* (which is a doublet of *doner*, q. v.), *dotal*.
- Dotation**, *sf.* a dotation; from L. *dotationem*.
- DOUAIRE**, *sm.* a dowry; from L. *dotarium*. For loss of medial *t* see § 117; for *o* = *ou* see § 76.—Der. *douairière*.
- † **Douane**, *sf.* custom-house; introd. towards the 15th cent. from It. *doana*, old form of *dogana* (§ 25). *Douane* is a doublet of *divan*, q. v.—Der. *douanier*.
- DOUBLE**, *adj.* double; from L. *duplus*. For *u* = *ou* see § 90; for *p* = *b* see § 111.—Der. *doubler*, *dédoubler*, *redoubler*, *doublet*, *doubleure*.
- † **Doubleton**, *sm.* a doubloon; introd. from Sp. *doublon* (§ 26).
- DOUCET**, *adj.* mild. See *doux*.
- DOUCEUR**, *sf.* sweetness; from L. *dulcōrem*. For *ul* = *ou* see § 157; for *ō* = *eu* see § 79.—Der. *doucercux*, *douceusement*.
- † **Douche**, *sf.* a douche, bath; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *doccia* (§ 25).—Der. *doucher*.
- DOUELLE**, *sf.* an archivolt. See *douve*.
- DOUER**, *va.* to endow; from L. *dotare*. For loss of *t* see § 117; for *o* = *ou* see § 76. *Doner* is a doublet of *doter*.
- DOUILLE**, *sf.* a socket; from L. *ductile**, used in mediæval Lat. for a culvert; thus we have 'ductilis aquæ' in a Chartulary of 1016. For *ductile* = *douille* see *andouille*. *Douille* is a doublet of *ductile*, q. v.
- DOUILLET**, *adj.* soft, downy, effeminate; dim. of O. Fr. *douille* (soft, tender), which is from L. *ductilis*. For *ductilis* = *douille*, see *andouille*.—Der. *douillettement*.
- DOULEUR**, *sf.* pain; from L. *dolōrem*. For accented *o* = *eu* see § 79; for atonic *o* = *ou* see § 76.
- DOULOUREUX**, *adj.* painful, sorrowful, grievous; from L. *dolorōsus*. For *-osus* = *-eux* see § 229; for atonic *o* = *ou* see § 76.
- DOULOIR** (SE), *vpr.* to mourn, grieve; from L. *dōlère*. For *ō* = *ou* see § 76; for *ē* = *oi* see § 61.—Der. *deuil* (O. Fr. *deul*, verbal subst. of *doloir*). For *o* = *eu* see § 79.
- DOUTER**, *vn.* to doubt. Cat. *dubtar*, from L. *dubitare*. For loss of *i* in *dubitāre* see § 52; for *u* = *ou* see § 90; for *bt* = *t* see § 168.—Der. *doute* (verbal subst.), *douteux*, *redouter*.
- DOUVE**, *sf.* stave (of casks). Origin unknown.—Der. *douelle* (for *dou-v-elle*). For loss of *v* see *aïeul*.
- DOUX**, *adj.* sweet, soft. O. Fr. *dous*, originally *dols*, from L. *dulcis*. For *ul* = *ol* see § 97; for *ol* = *ou* see § 157; for *o* = *x* see *agencer*.—Der. *adoucir*, *doucet*, *douceâtre*.
- DOUZE**, *adj.* twelve; from L. *duodecim*, by regular contr. of *duodēcim* into *duod'cim*, see § 51. For *uo* = *o* see *deux*; for *d'c* = *c* see § 168; for *o* = *ou* see § 76; for *c* = *z* see *amitié*.—Der. *douzième*, *douzaine*.
- DOYEN**, *sm.* a dean; from L. *decanus*. For loss of medial *c* see § 129; for *e* = *io* see § 61; for *-anus* = *-en* see § 194.—Der. *doyenné* (which is a doublet of *décanat*, q. v.).
- DRACHME**, *sf.* a drachma; from L. *drachma*.
- † **Dragée**, *sf.* a sugarplum; introd. through Prov. *dragea* (§ 24), from It. *treggēa*.—Der. *drageoir*.
- DRAGEON**, *sm.* (Bot.) a sucker; a word of Germ. origin, Goth. *draihjain* (§ 20).
- DRAGON**, *sm.* a dragon; from L. *dracōnem*. For *c* = *g* see § 129.—Der. *dragon* (a dragoon), *dragonne*, *dragonnade*.
- † **Drague**, *sf.* a drag, dredge; introd. from Eng. *drag* (§ 28).—Der. *draguer*, *dragueur*.
- † **Drainer**, *va.* to drain; introd. from Eng. *drain* (§ 28).—Der. *drainage*.
- Dramatique**, *adj.* dramatic; from L. *dramaticus*.
- Dramaturge**, *sm.* a dramatist, playwright; from Gr. *δραματουργός*.
- Drame**, *sm.* the drama; from L. *drama*.
- DRAP**, *sm.* cloth; from L. *drappum**, found in the Capitularies of Charles the Great. Origin unknown; though it is clearly of Germ. origin (§ 20).—Der. *draper*, *drapier*, *draperie*.

DRAPEAU, *sm.* an ensign; originally stuff, rag; dim. of *drap*, q. v.

Drastique, *adj.* drastic; from Gr. *δραστικός*.

DRECHE, *sf.* malt. O. Fr. *dresche*, crushed barley, which is Low L. *drascus**, coming from O. H. G. *drascan* (to thresh corn in a barn). For *a=e* see § 54; for loss of *s* see § 148.

DRESSER, *va.* to erect, set up, arrange. It. *drizzare*, *dirizzarre*, from L. *driotiare**, a verb derived from *driectus*, a form explained under *droit*, q. v. For *-otiare* (*ociare*) = *-sser* see § 264; for *i=e* see § 72.—Der. *dressoir*, *redresser*.

DRILLE, *sf.* (1) rag (for paper-making), (2) drill, (3) a soldier, comrade; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *drigil*, a servant, lad (§ 20.)

†**Drogman**, *sm.* a dragoman; in Villehardouin *drughemant*, It. *drogmanno*, a word of Eastern origin, introd. from Constantinople by the Crusaders, who had borrowed it from the medieval Gr. *δραγόμενος*, an interpreter (§ 30). Its doublet is *truchement*, q. v.

DROGUE, *sf.* a drug. Origin unknown.—Der. *droguiste*, *droguer*.

DROGUE, *sf.* the game of *drogue* (played by soldiers and sailors). Origin unknown.

DROIT, *sm.* right; from L. *directum*, which came to have the sense of justice or right. (Thus we find '*directum facere*' for 'to do justice' in the *Formulae of Marculfus*.) *Directus* becomes *dirictus* in medieval Lat. documents, as in '*et ultro hoc debet habere dirictum*' (for *e=i* see § 59); *dirictum* soon became contrd. to *driectum*, to be seen in the Capitularies of Charles the Great, '*Et plus per driectum et legem fecissent*'; lastly *driectum* becomes *droit*, by regular change of *iet* into *oit*, see *attrait* and Hist. Gram. p. 50; cp. *strictus*, *étroit*.—Der. *droiture*.

DROIT, *adj.* straight, right; from L. *directus*. For changes see above. *Droit* is a doublet of *direct*, q. v.—Der. *adroit*.

†**Drôle**, *adj.* droll; *sm.* a knave, sharp rogue. Formerly *drolle*. Introd. from Eng. *droll* (§ 28).—Der. *drôlerie*, *drôlesse*, *drolatique*.

Dromadaire, *sm.* a dromedary; from L. *dromadarius*, which from L. *dromadē*.

DRU, *adj.* fledged, lively, vigorous, thickset; of Celtic origin, Kymr. *drud*, vigorous (§ 19).

Druide, *sm.* a druid; from L. *druida*,—Der. *druidesse*, *druidisme*.

Drupe, *sm.* (Bot.) drupe; from L. *drupa* (properly the olive).

DRYADE, *sf.* a dryad; from L. *dryadem*.

DU, *art. m.* of the. O. Fr. *deu*, originally *del*, which is a contr. of *de le*. *Del* becomes *deu* by softening *l* into *u*; see § 157.

DŪ, *sm.* due, duty; formerly *deū*, p. p. of *devoir* used substantively. Under *boire* we have shown how there might be a barbarous *debutus* as p. p. of *debere*. *Debutus* becomes *dū* by loss of *b*, see § 113; and by *utus=u*, see § 201; hence *deū*, afterwards contrd. to *dū*.—Der. *dūment* (from fem. *due* and suffix *ment*).

Dubitatif, *adj.* dubitative, expressive of doubt; from L. *dubitativus*.

DUC, *sm.* a duke; from L. *ducem*. Its doublet is *doge*, q. v.

†**Ducat**, *sm.* a ducat; from It. *ducato* (§ 25). Its doublet is *duché*.—Der. *ducaton*.

DUCHE, *sm.* a duchy. See *duc*.

DUCHESSE, *sf.* a duchess. See *duc*.

Ductile, *adj.* ductile; from L. *ductilis*. Its doublet is *douille*, q. v.—Der. *ductilité*.

†**Duègne**, *sf.* a duenna; from Sp. *dueña* (§ 26). Its doublet is *dame*, q. v.

Duel, *sm.* a duel; from L. *duellum*.—Der., *duelliste*.

Dulcifier, *va.* to dulcify, sweeten; from a supposed L. *dulcificare*.*

DUNE, *sf.* a dune; of Celtic origin, Irish *dún*, a hill (§ 19).

†**Duo**, *sm.* a duet; from It. *duo* (§ 25). Its doublet is *deux*, q. v.

DUPE, *sf.* a dupe. Origin unknown.—Der. *duper*, *duperie*, *dupeur*.

†**Duplicata**, *sm.* a duplicate, a Lat. word; neut. pl. of *duplicatus*, p. p. of *duplicare*.

Duplicité, *sf.* duplicity; from L. *duplicitatem*.

DUR, *adj.* hard; from L. *durus*.—Der. *durété* (L. *duritatem*), *durillon*, *durcir*.

DURCIR, *va.* to harden a thing; *vm.* to grow hard. See *dur*.

DURER, *vm.* to endure, last; from L. *durare*.—Der. *durée* (partic. subst.), *durant*, *durable*.

DUVET, *sm.* down, wool, nap; from L. *dumetum*, through a form *dubetum**, whence *duvet*; for *b=v* see § 113. Littré recognises no such origin, and is doubtless right in calling it a Germ. word (§ 20), Germ. *daune*; though the passage from *dunet** to *duvet* is not explained.

Dynamique, *sf.* dynamics; from Gr. *δυναμικός*.

Dynastie, *sf.* a dynasty; from Gr. *δυνα-*

Dyscole, *adj.* hard to please, ill-tempered; from Gr. *δύσκολος*.

Dyspepsie, *sf.* dyspepsia; from Gr. *δυσ-πεψία*.

Dysenterie, *sf.* dysentery; from Gr. *δυσ-εντερία*.

Dysurie, *sf.* dysuria; from Gr. *δυσουρία*.

E.

EAU, *sf.* water; in 13th cent. *eave*, earlier *eave*, originally *ève* (also written *ewe*); from L. *aqua*. *Aqua* becomes *aqva* by consonification of *u* (see *janvier*), thence *ava* by reduction of *qv* into *v* (see *janvier* and *suiure*). *Ava* after becoming in Low Lat. (7th or 8th cent.) *aeva*, drops naturally to *ève* by regular softening of *æ* into *e* (see § 104). *Ève* soon changed *e* to the diphthong *ea* (*eave*); cp. *bel*, *beal*, whence *beau*. *Eave* next vocalises *v* into *u* (see *aurone*), whence the form *eane* which was reduced to *eau* from the 15th cent.

ÉBAHIR, *vn.* to be amazed; an onomatopoeic word formed from the interj. *bah!* (§ 34.)—Der. *ébahissement*.

ÉBARBER, *va.* to pare, scrape. See *barbe*.—Der. *ébarbage*.

ÉBATTRE, *vn.* to sport, frolic. See *battre*.—Der. *ébat* (verbal subst.).

ÉBAUBI, *adj.* wonderstruck. *Ébaubi* is p. p. of O. Fr. *ébaubir*. *Ébaubir* means 'to make *baube*,' just as *faroucher* means 'to make *farouche*'; O. Fr. *baube* = *bîgue*, stammering, is from L. *balbus* by softening *l* into *u* (see § 157).

ÉBAUCHIER, *va.* to sketch out. Origin unknown.—Der. *ébauche* (verbal subst.), *ébauchoir*.

ÉBAUDIR, *va.* to make gay; *vpr.* to frisk, frolic. For etymology of *baud* see *baudet*.

ÉBÈNE, *sf.* ebony; from L. *ebenus*.—Der. *ébénier*, *ébéniste*, *ébénisterie*.

ÉBLOUIR, *va.* to dazzle. Origin unknown.—Der. *éblouissement*.

ÉBORGNER, *va.* to make blind of one eye. See *borgne*.

ÉBOULER, *vn.* to fall (like a ball). See *boule*.—Der. *éboulement*.

ÉBOURIFFÉ, *partic.* disordered (of the hair). Origin unknown.

ÉBRANCHER, *va.* to cut off, prune, the branch of a tree. See *branche*.

ÉBRANLER, *va.* to shake. See *branler*.—Der. *ébranlement*.

ÉBRÉCHER, *va.* to make a breach in, impair.—See *brèche*.

ÉBROUER (S'), *vpr.* to snort, sneeze. Origin unknown.

† **Ébrouer**, *va.* to wash (before dyeing a stuff); from Germ. *brühen* (§ 27).

ÉBRUITER, *va.* to make known, noise about. See *bruit*.

Ébullition, *sf.* an ebullition; from L. *ebullitionem*.

ÉCACHER, *va.* to crush flat; formerly *escacher*, compd. of intensive prefix *ex* and O. Fr. verb *cacher*, q. v., in sense of to *quash*.

ÉCAILLE, *sf.* scale, shell. O. Fr. *escaille*, originally *escale*, a word of Germ. origin, Goth. *scalja*, Germ. *schale* (§ 20). For initial *sc* = *éc*, see § 147. *Écaille* is a doublet of *écale*, q. v.—Der. *écaillet*, *écaille-ère*.

ÉCALE, *sf.* hull (of beans, etc.), shell; formerly *escale*. For its etymology see its doublet *écaille*.—Der. *écaler*.

ÉCARLATE, *adj.* scarlet; formerly *escarlata*, word of Eastern origin, Pers. *scarlat*. [It is asserted, however, that the Persian word is modern and derived from the French or Spanish. Origin unknown. Littré]. For *sc* = *esc* = *éc*, see § 147.

ÉCARQUILLER, *va.* to open (one's eyes, etc.). Origin unknown.

ÉCART, *sm.* a step aside, flight, digression, fault. See *écarter*.

ÉCARTELER, *vn.* to quarter; formerly *escarteler*, compd. of *ex* and *cartel*; *écarter* is to make into *cartel*. *Cartel* is from L. *quartellus**, dim. of *quartus*. For *qu* = *c* see *car*.—Der. *écartèlement*.

ÉCARTER, *va.* to divert, turn aside; Littré, remarks that the word *escarter* is found as early as the 13th cent., a fact which disposes at once of the supposed connexion

with *carte* or It. *scartare*, as cards were not then invented. There are in fact two verbs in one; the older derived from *ex-quartare* * (the O. Fr. *esquarter* exists to set apart, put out into quarters, as of a army, in which sense Sarrasin uses the phrase *escarter l'ost*; the other verb more modern, and, like It. *scartare*, Eng. *discard*, comes from O. Fr. *carte*, a card which from L. *carta*. For loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *écart* (verbal subst.), *écarté*, *écartement*.

Ecchymose, *sf.* ecchymosis; from Gr. *ἐκχύμωσις*.

Ecclesiastique, *adj.* ecclesiastical; *sm.* an ecclesiastic; from L. *ecclesiasticus*.

ÉCERVELÉ, *adj.* harebrained. See *cervelle*.

ÉCHAFAUD, *sm.* a scaffold. O. Fr. *escha-faud*, *eschaafaut*; originally *escadafaut*, meaning first a platform whence to see a town, etc. *Escadafaut*, from Low Lat. *scadafaltum*, is compd. of *ex* and *cadafaltum* *. *Cadafaltum* is in Prov. *cadafule*, in It. *catalfuco*. This word *catalfuco* is compd. of *cata* and *fulco*; *cata* is derived from a Romance verb *catar*, to see, of which the origin is unknown; *fulco* is of Germ. origin, answering to O. H. G. *palcho* (§ 20). *Catalfuco* is properly a scaffolding whence one sees a show. As to changes from *excadafaltum* * to *eschaafaut*, *eschaafant*, *eschafaut*;—for *c=ch* see § 126; for loss of *d* see § 120; for loss of *s* see § 147; for *l=u* see § 157. *Éschafaut* is a doublet of *catalfuque*, q. v.—Der. *écha-faudage*, *échaufauder*.

ÉCHALAS, *sm.* a lath, stake; formerly *eschalas*, *escalas*; originally *escaras*, from L. *ex-caratium* *. *Caratium*, a pale or stake in the Lcx Langobardorum ('Si quis palum, quod est *caratium*, de vite tulerit'), is from Gr. *χάραξ*. *Ex-caratium* becomes *escaras*, then *eschalas*. For *c=ch* see § 126; for *r=l* see § 154; for *x=s* see *ajouter*.

ÉCHALOTE, *sf.* a shalot; formerly *eschalote*; a corruption of *eschalone*, *escalone*, the O. Fr. form. *Escalone* is from L. *ascalonia* (Pliny). For *a=e* see § 54; for *c=ch* see § 126; for loss of *s* see § 147. The *t* for *n* is altogether irregular.

ÉCHANCRER, *va.* to hollow out, slope, cut in form of a *chancre*; from L. *ex* and *cancre-rum* *, a crab, canker. For *ex=es=e* see § 147; for *c=ch* see *acheter* and § 126.—Der. *échancreure*.

ÉCHANGER, *va.* to exchange, barter. See

changer.—Der. *échange* (verbal subst.), *échangeable*, *échangeiste*.

ÉCHANSON, *sm.* a cupbearer. O. Fr. *eschanson*, from L. *scantionem* * (used in the Germanic laws). *Scantio* is from O. H. G. *scenco* (§ 20). For initial *sc=esc=éc* see § 147; for *c=ch* see § 126; for *-tionem=sson* see § 232.

ÉCHANTILLON, *sm.* a sample, pattern; dim. of O. Fr. *échantil*. *Échantil*, originally *eschantil*, *escantil*, is compd. of *ex* and O. Fr. *cant* (a corner, piece), which comes from L. *canthus*. For *c=ch* see § 126.—Der. *échantillonner*.

ÉCHAPPER, *va.* to escape, avoid; formerly *eschaper*, *escaper*; properly to get out of the cape (of the cloak), thence by extension, to flee, escape. A parallel metaphor exists in Gr. *ἐκδύεσθαι*; for this analogy of metaphors see § 15. The It. confirms this derivation by having two verbs *scappare* (to escape), formed from *ex* and *cappa* (a robe); and *incappare* (to fall into), formed from *in* and *cappa*. See *cape*, *chape*.—Der. *échappée* (verbal subst., whose doublet is *escapade*, q. v.), *échappement*, *échappatoire*.

ÉCHARDE, *sf.* a prickle (lit. of a thistle), splinter. O. Fr. *escharde*, compd. of *ex* and *charde*, which from L. *carduus*. For *c=ch* see § 126.

ÉCHARPE, *sf.* a scarp, sling (for a broken arm, etc.); in the middle ages, a great purse hung round a pilgrim's neck. Joinville speaks of one who put in *son escharpe grant foison d'or et d'argent*. Then it designated the belt or band from which the purse hung. For this change of meaning see § 13. *Écharpe*, O. Fr. *escharpe*, *escherpe*, is a word of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *scherbe* (§ 20). This Germ. word gave to Low Lat. a type *scarpa* *, whence the dim. *scarpicella* *, which became *escarcelle*. For the regular loss of *i* see § 52, whence *scarpi'cella*; for *sc=esc=éc* see § 147; for *po=c* see *caisse*. *Écharpe* is a doublet of *escharpe*, q. v.

ÉCHARPER, *va.* to slash, cut to bits; secondary form, with change of conjugation, of O. Fr. *écharpir*, originally *escharpir*, which from L. *excarpere*, compd. of *ex* and *carpere*. For *ex=es=e* see § 147; for *c=ch* see § 126; for *e=i* see § 59.

ÉCHASSE, *sf.* a stilt, tressel. O. Fr. *eschace*, word of Germ. origin, O. Flem. *schetse* (§ 20). For *sch=esch=éch* see § 147.—Der. *échassier*.

ÉCHAUDER, *va.* to scald; from L. *excal-dare* (in Apicius). For *ex* = *es* = *é* see § 147; for *c* = *ch* see § 126, for *al* = *au* see § 157.—Der. *échaudé*, *échaudoir*.

ÉCHAUFFER, *va.* to warm, heat. See *chauffer*.—Der. *échauffement* *réchauffer*.

ÉCHAUFFOURÉE, *sf.* an affray; partic. subst. of O. Fr. *échauffourer*, compd. of *ex* and O. Fr. *chauffourer*. Origin unknown.

ÉCHAULER, *va.* to steep in lime-water. See *chauler*.

ÉCHE, *sf.* a bait. O. Fr. *esche*, from L. *esca*. For *ca* = *che* see §§ 126 and 54. For loss of *s* see § 147.

ÉCHÉANCE, *sf.* expiration, falling due (of bills, &c.). See *échoir*.

ÉCHECS, *sm. pl.* (1) chess. (2) ÉCHEC, *sm. sing.* a check, defeat. For such metaphorical senses see § 12. O. Fr. *eschac*: both the game and name are oriental (§ 31), from Pers. *schah*, a king, the game taking its name from the principal piece. From the Pers. phrase *schach-mat* = the king is dead, comes the expression *échec et mat* (checkmate). *Échec* is a doublet of *schah*.—Der. *échiquier*.

ÉCHELLE, *sf.* a ladder. O. Fr. *eschele*, from L. *scala*. For *c* = *ch* see § 126, for *sc* = *esch* = *éch* see § 147, for *a* = *e* see § 54. *Échelle* is a doublet of *escale*.—Der. *échel-onner*.

ÉCHEVEAU, *sm.* a skein. O. Fr. *echevel*. For *el* = *eau* see § 157. *Échevel* is verbal subst. of *écheveler*. See *échevelé*.

ÉCHEVELÉ, *partic.* dishevelled; from O. Fr. *écheveler*. See *cheveu*.

ÉCHEVIN, *sm.* an alderman, judge; formerly *eschevin*, It. *scabino*, from L. *scabinus**; a Carolingian word of Germ. origin, from O. H. G. *skapeno* (§ 20). For *ca* = *che* see §§ 126 and 54; for *sc* = *esch* = *éch* see § 147; for *b* = *v* see *avant* and § 113.—Der. *échevinage*, *échevinal*.

ÉCHINE, *sf.* a spine, chine; formerly *eschine*. Prov. *esquina*; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *skina* (§ 20). For loss of *s* see § 147. Its doublet is *esquine*.

ÉCHIQUEUR, *sm.* a chess-board, exchequer. See *échecs*.

Écho, *sm.* an echo; from L. *echo*.

ÉCHOIR, *vn.* to fall to, become due; formerly *eschoir*, from L. *excadere**. For *ca-dere* = *choir* see *choir*.—Der. *éch'ant* (pres. partic.), whence *sf.* *éch'ance*.

ÉCHOPPE, *sf.* a graver. Origin unknown.

ÉCHOPPE, *sf.* a carved stall (in market); formerly *eschoppe*, from Germ. *schoppen* (§ 20). For *sc* = *esc* = *éc* see § 147.

ÉCHOUER, *vn.* to run aground, to fail, mis-carry. Origin unknown.

ÉCLABOUSSER, *va.* to splash. Origin unknown.

ÉCLAIR, *sm.* lightning; verbal subst. of *éclairer*.

ÉCLAIRCIR, *va.* to clear up, brighten. See *clair*.—Der. *éclaircie* (partic. subst.), *éclair-cissement*.

ÉCLAIRER, *va.* to light, illuminate; formerly *esclairer*, from L. *exclarare*. For *a* = *ai* see § 54, 2; for *x* = *s* see *ajouter*; for loss of *s* see § 147.—Der. *éclair*, *éclairage*, *éclaircur*.

ÉCLANCHE, *sf.* a shoulder of mutton. Origin unknown.

ÉCLAT, *sm.* a fragment, an explosion, splendour. See *éclater*.

ÉCLATER, *vn.* to fly into fragments, burst, shine brilliantly; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *skleizan*, afterwards *skleitan* (§ 20), whence O. Fr. *esclater*, then *éclater*.—Der. *éclat*, *éclatant*.

Éclectique, *adj.* eclectic; from Gr. *ἐκλεκ-τικός*.—Der. *éclectisme*.

Éclipse, *sf.* an eclipse; from L. *eclipsis*.—Der. *éclipsér*.

Écliptique, *sf.* the ecliptic; from L. *eclipticus*.

ÉCLISSE, *sf.* a split piece of wood; compd. of *clisse*; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *kliozan*, to cleave (§ 20).

ÉCLOPPÉ, *adj.* lame. See *clopin-clopant*.

ÉCLORE, *vn.* to hatch, open, dawn; formerly *esclore*, from L. *ex-claudere**. The compd. *ex-claudere* signified to hatch, come out. Columella often uses 'ex-cludere ova' for 'to hatch eggs.' For *claudere* = *clore* see *clore*; for *x* = *s* see *ajouter*; for *es* = *e* see § 147.—Der. *éclos*, *éclosion*.

ÉCLUSE, *sf.* a mill-dam; formerly *escluse*, Sp. *esclusa*, from L. *exclusa*. *Exclusa aqua*, properly water shut out, is used thus in Fortunatus and several Merov. documents. *Exclusa* becomes *sclusa* in the 8th cent. in the Lex Salica: 'Si quis *sclusam* de molendino alieno rumpit.' For *x* = *s* see *ajouter*; for *es* = *e* see § 147.—Der. *écluser*, *éclusee*.

ÉCOLE, *sf.* a school; formerly *escole*, from L. *schola*. For *ch* = *c* see § 135; for *sc* = *esc* = *éc* see § 147.—Der. *écolier* (whose doublet is *scolaire*).

Économe, *smf.* an economist; from L. *oeconomus*, so used in the Theodosian Code.—Der. *économie*, *économiser*, *économi-iste*.

- Économique**, *adj.* economical; from L. *oeconomicus*, used in this sense by Quintilian.
- ÉCORCE**, *sf.* bark; formerly *escorce*; It. *scorza*; from L. *corticem*. For loss of atonic *i* see § 51; for *-iœm* = *-ce* see also § 246; for prosthesis of *é* see § 147 and *espérer*.—Der. *écorcer*.
- ÉCORCHER**, *va.* to flay, skin; formerly *escorcher*, from L. *excorticare*, to take away the bark (*corticem*); then, in the Salic law, to flay. *Excorticare* is *scorticare* in the Capitularies of Charles the Great: 'antea flagellatus et scorticatus.' For *x* = *s* see *ajouter*. *Scorticare*, contrd. regularly (see § 52) into *scort'care*, *scort'care*, becomes *escorcher*. For *ca* = *che* see §§ 126 and 54; for *sc* = *éc* see § 147. *Écorcher* is a doublet of *écorcer*.—Der. *écorcheur*, *écorchure*.
- ÉCORNER**, *va.* to break the horn, curtail. See *corne*.—Der. *écornifier*.
- ÉCORNIFLER**, *va.* to sponge on (any one); See *écorner*, from which it is irregularly derived.—Der. *écornifleur*.
- ÉCOSSER**, *va.* to husk, shell. See *cosse*.
- ÉCOT**, *sm.* branch of a tree. O. Fr. *escot*; of Germ. origin, O. Norse *skot* (§ 29).
- ÉCOT**, *sm.* share, 'scot'; formerly *escot*; of Germ. origin, Engl. *scot*, contribution (§ 20).
- ÉCOULER** (S'), *vpr.* to run off, drain; formerly *escouler*, from L. *excollare** (occurring in a Latin version of the Bible). For *x* = *s* see *ajouter*; for *es* = *é* see § 147; for atonic *o* = *ou* see § 76.—Der. *écoulement*.
- ÉCOURTER**, *va.* to curtail, shorten. See *court*.
- ÉCOUTE**, *sf.* a listening-place. See *écouter*.
- ÉCOUTE**, *sf.* sheet (of a sail); formerly *escoute*, of Germ. origin, Dan. *skiæde*, Swed. *skut* (§ 20).
- ÉCOUTER**, *va.* to listen to, hearken. O. Fr. *escouter*, from L. *auscultare*, which in late Lat. is often written *auscultare*. For *a* = *e* see § 54; for *esc* = *éc* see § 147; for *ul* = *ou* see § 157. Its doublet is *auscultar*, q. v.
- ÉCOUTILLE**, *sf.* a hatchway. Origin unknown.
- ÉCOUVETTE**, *sf.* a broom, brush; dim. of *écouve**, O. Fr. *escouve*, from L. *scopa*. For *sc* = *esc* = *éc* see § 147; for *o* = *ou* see § 76; for *p* = *b* = *v* see § 111. Another dim. of *écouvé* is *écouvillon*.
- ÉCOUVILLON**, *sm.* a gunner's sponge. See *écouvette*.
- ÉCRAN**, *sm.* a screen; formerly *escran*. Origin unknown.
- ÉCRASER**, *va.* to crush; formerly *escraser*, compd. of a radical *craser*, of Germ. origin, Swed. *krasa* (§ 20).—Der. *écrasement*.
- ÉCREVISSE**, *sf.* a crayfish; in 13th cent. *crevice*, from O. H. G. *krebiz* (§ 20).
- ÉCRIER** (S'), *vpr.* to exclaim, cry out. See *crier*.
- ÉCRIN**, *sm.* a casket, shrine; formerly *escrin*, from L. *scrinium*. For *sc* = *esc* = *éc* see § 147.
- ÉCRIRE**, *va.* to write; formerly *escrire*, from L. *scribere*. For regular loss of penult. *ë* see § 51; for *br* = *r* see *boire*; for *sc* = *esc* = *éc* see § 147.—Der. *écrivain*, *écrivassier*.
- ÉCRIT**, *sm.* a writing; formerly *escrit*, from L. *scriptum*. For *sc* = *éc* see § 147; for *pt* = *tt* = *t* see § 168.—Der. *écriteau*.
- ÉCRITOIRE**, *sf.* an inkstand; from L. *scriptorium*. For *script* = *écrit* see *écrit*; for *-orium* = *-oire*, see § 223.
- ÉCRITURE**, *sf.* writing; from L. *scriptura*. For *script* = *écrit* see *écrit*; for *-tura* = *-ture* see § 236.
- ÉCRIVAIN**, *sm.* a writer, author; from Low L. *scribanus**, deriv. of *scriba*. For *so* = *éc* see § 147; for *b* = *v* see § 113; for *-anus* = *-ain* see § 192.
- ÉCROU**, *sm.* a screw-nut; formerly *escrou*, from L. *scrobum*. For *sc* = *esc* = *éc* see § 147; for *o* = *ou* see § 76; for loss of *b* see *aboyer* and § 113.
- ÉCROU**, *sm.* a gaol register. See *écrouer*.
- ÉCROUELLES**, *sf. pl.* scrofula, the king's evil; formerly *escrouelles*, from L. *scrofula**, a secondary form of *scrofula*. For loss of *f* see *antienne*; for *o* = *ou* see § 76; for *sc* = *esc* = *éc* see § 147.
- ÉCROUER**, *va.* to enter in the gaol-register. Origin unknown.—Der. *écrou* (verbal subst.).
- ÉCROUIR**, *va.* to harden. Origin unknown.
- ÉCROULER**, *vn.* to fall to pieces. See *crouler*.—Der. *écroulement*.
- ÉCRU**, *adj.* unbleached; compd. of *cru*, q. v. *Cuir é cru* is what the Romans called *corium crudum*, untanned leather.
- ÉCU**, *sm.* a shield, a crown-piece, money; formerly *escu*, originally *escut*, from L. *scutum*. For *sc* = *esc* = *éc* see § 147; for *utum* = *u* see § 201. The sense of crown-piece comes from the three fleur-de-lis stamped on the coin as on a shield.—Der. *écusson* (properly a little *écu*, from L. *scutonium*; for *-tionem* = *-sson* see § 232).
- ÉCUEIL**, *sm.* a rock; formerly *escueil*, from L. *scopulus*. For contr. into *scop'lus* see § 51; for *pl* = *il* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for *o* = *ue* see § 76; for *sc* = *esc* = *éc* see § 147.
- ÉCUELLE**, *sf.* a porringer. O. Fr. *escuelle*,

- Prov. *escudela*, from L. *scutella*. For loss of *t* see § 117; for *sc* = *esc* = *éc* see § 147.
- ECULER**, *va.* to tread down the heels (of boots). See *cul*.
- ÊCUME**, *sf.* foam; formerly *escume*; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *scûm* (§ 20).—Der. *écumer*, *écumeux*, *écumeur*, *écumoire*.
- ÊCURER**, *va.* to scour (pots and pans). See *curer*.—Der. *écurer*.
- ÊCUREUIL**, *sm.* a squirrel; formerly *escureuil*, from L. *sciuriolus*, dim. of *sciurus*, which is the Gr. *σκίουρος*. For *sc* = *esc* = *éc* see § 147; for *-iolus* = *-uil* see § 253.
- ÊCURIE**, *sf.* a stable; formerly *escurie*, from Merov. L. *scuria** ('Si quis *scuriam* cum animalibus incenderit,' Salic Law). For *sc* = *esc* = *éc* see § 147. *Scuria* is of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *skura* (§ 20).
- ÊCUSSON**, *sm.* a knob, shield, escutcheon. See *écu*.—Der. *écussoner* (to bud).
- ÊCUYER**, *sm.* a squire; formerly *escuyer*, Prov. *escudier*, It. *scudiere*, from L. *scutarius** (who carries the *scutum* of a knight). For *sc* = *esc* = *éc* see § 147; for loss of medial *t* see § 117; for *-arius* = *-ier* see § 198.—Der. *écuyer*.
- + **Êden**, *sm.* Eden (from the Hebrew name for the garden of Paradise, found in L. *Eden* in St. Jerome).
- ÊDENTER**, *va.* to break the teeth of. See *dent*.
- Êdificateur**, *sm.* a builder; from L. *aedificatorem*.
- Êdification**, *sf.* building, edification; from L. *aedificationem*.
- Êdifice**, *sm.* an edifice; from L. *aedificium*.
- Êdifier**, *va.* to build, edify; from L. *aedificare*.
- Êdile**, *sm.* an *ædile*; from L. *aedilis*.
- Êdilité**, *sf.* *ædileship*; from L. *aedilitatem*.
- Êdit**, *sm.* an edict; from L. *edictum*. For *ct* = *t* see § 168.
- Êditer**, *va.* to edit; from L. *editare*, frequent. of *edere*, to publish.
- Êditeur**, *sm.* an editor; from L. *editorem*, deriv. of *edere*, to publish.
- Êdition**, *sf.* an edition; from L. *editio-nem*.
- + **Êdredon**, *sm.* cider-down; formerly *ederdon*, from Norse *ederdunn* (§ 27).
- Êducation**, *sf.* education; from L. *educationem*.
- Êdulcorer**, *va.* (Chem.), to sweeten; from L. *e* and *dulcorum*.
- EFFACER**, *va.* to efface; meaning originally to erase, wipe out, a face. See *face*.—Der. *effaçable*, *ineffaçable*, *effacement*.
- EFFARER**, *va.* to scare, make to look wild; from L. *offerare*. For *o* = *a* see *amender*.
- EFFAROUCHER**, *va.* to scare away. See *farouche*.
- Effectif**, *adj.* effective; from L. *effectivus*.
- Effectuer**, *va.* to effect, execute; from L. *effectuare**, dim. verb from *effectus*.
- Efféminer**, *va.* to effeminate; from L. *effeminare*.
- Effervescent**, *adj.* effervescent; from L. *effervescentem*.
- EFFET**, *sm.* effect; from L. *effectum*. For *ct* = *t* see § 168.
- Efficace**, *adj.* efficient; from L. *efficacem*.
- Efficacité**, *sf.* efficacy; from L. *efficacitatem*.
- Efficient**, *adj.* efficient; from L. *efficientem*.
- Effigie**, *sf.* an effigy; from L. *effigiem*.
- EFFILÉ**, *sm.* (properly the part. pres. of *effiler*) a fringe. **EFFILER**, *va.* to ravel out. See *fil*.
- EFFILOCHER**, **EFFILOQUER**, *va.* to unravel. See *filoché*.
- EFFLANQUER**, *va.* to render lean. See *flanc*.
- EFFLEURER**, *va.* to graze, rub a surface. See *fleur*.
- Efflorescent**, *adj.* efflorescent; from L. *efflorescentem*.
- Efflorescence**, *sf.* efflorescence; from L. *efflorescentia*, deriv. of *efflorescentem*.
- Effluve**, *sm.* effluvium; from L. *effluvium*.
- EFFONDRE**, *va.* to break up (the soil), then to break into (a box, house, etc.). See *fond*.—Der. *effondrement*.
- EFFORCER** (S'), *v/r.* to make an effort. See *forcer*.—Der. *effort* (verbal subst.).
- Effracteur**, *va.* a breaker open; from L. *effractorem*.
- Effraction**, *sf.* a breaking open; from L. *effractionem**.
- EFFRAYER**, *va.* to frighten, affray; formerly *effroyer*, *esfroyer*, Prov. *esfreidar*; from L. *exfrigidare**, compd. of *frigidus*, so properly to freeze with fright. **Exfrigidare**, contrd. regularly (see § 52) into *exfrig'dare*, reduces *gd* to *d* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81), whence *exfridare*, whence *esfroyer*. For *x* = *s* see *ajouter*; for *i* = *oi* see § 74; for loss of *d* see § 120. Next it loses *s* and becomes *effroyer*, see § 147; then *effrayer* by changing *oi* into *ai*, see § 61.—Der. (from O. Fr. *effroyer*) *effroi* (verbal subst.), *effroyable*.

EFFRENÉ, *adj.* unbridled; from L. *effrenatus*. For *-atus* = *-é* see § 201.

EFFROI, *sm.* fright. See *effrayer*.

EFFRONTÉ, *adj.* bold-faced. See *front*.—Der. *effronterie*.

EFFROYABLE, *adj.* frightful. See *effrayer*.

EFFUSION, *sf.* effusion; from L. *effusionem*.

ÉGAL, *adj.* equal; from L. *aequalis*. For *ae* = *e* see § 104; for *qu* = *g* see *aigle*.—Der. *égaler*, *égaliser*, *égalité*.

ÉGARD, *sm.* regard. See *garder*.

ÉGARER, *va.* to mislead. See *garer*.—Der. *égarement*, *égaré*.

ÉGAYER, *va.* to enliven. See *gai*.

Égide, *sf.* an ægis, protection; from L. *aegidem*.

ÉGLANTIER, *sm.* eglantine, the dog-rose; formerly *aiglantier*, properly a plant covered with *aiglents*, thorns. *Aiglent* is from L. *aculentus**, deriv. of *aculeus*. *Aculentus*, contrd. (see § 52) into *ac'lentus*, becomes *aiglent*. For *cl* = *gl* see *aigle*; for *a* = *ai* see § 54, 2.—*Aiglant* has produced two Fr. derivatives: *aiglantier* (now *églantier*), and *aiglantine* (now *églantine*).

ÉGLANTINE, *sf.* eglantine, columbine. See *églantier*.

ÉGLISE, *sf.* a church; from L. *ecclesia*. For *ē* = *i* see § 59; for *cl* = *gl* see *aigle*.

Églogue, *sf.* an eclogue; from L. *ecloga*.

Égoïsme, *sm.* egotism, selfishness; a Fr. der. from L. *ego*; see § 218.

Égoïste, *sm.* an egoist, egotist; a Fr. deriv. from L. *ego*; see § 217.

ÉGORGER, *va.* to cut the throat, slay. See *gorge*.—Der. *égorgement*, *égorgeur*.

ÉGOSILLER, *va.* to make the throat sore, make hoarse. See *gusier*.

ÉGOUT, *sm.* a fall (of water), sewer. See *égoutter*.—Der. *égoutier*.

ÉGOUTTER, *va.* to drain. See *goutte*.—Der. *égout* (verbal subst.).

ÉGRATIGNER, *va.* to scratch (the skin). See *gratter*.—Der. *égratignure*.

ÉGRENER, *va.* to shell (seeds), pick grapes (from the bunch); formerly *égrainer*. See *grain*.

ÉGRILLARD, *adj.* brisk. Origin unknown.

† **ÉGRISER**, *va.* to clean (diamonds); compd. of a radical *grise**, which is Germ. *gries* (§ 27). *Egriscé* is diamond-powder, used to polish diamonds.

ÉHONTE, *adj.* shameless. See *honte*.

Éjaculation, *sf.* ejaculation; from L. *ejaculationem**.

Élaboration, *sf.* elaboration; from L. *elaborationem*.

Élaborer, *va.* to elaborate; from L. *elaborare*.

ÉLAGUER, *va.* to prune, curtail; of Germ. origin, Dutch *laken* (§ 20).—Der. *élagage*.

ÉLAN, *sm.* a burst, spring. See *élancer*.

† **Élan**, *sm.* an elan (a kind of elk); from Germ. *elenn* (§ 20).

ÉLANCER, *va.* to dart, shoot, push on. See *lancer*.—Der. *élan* (verbal subst.), *élancé*, *élanement*.

ÉLARGIR, *va.* to widen. See *large*.—Der. *élargissement*.

Élastique, *adj.* elastic; from Gr. *ελαστικός*.—Der. *élasticité*.

† **Eldorado**, *sm.* an Eldorado; from Sp. *eldorado*, the gilded land, land of gold (§ 26).

Électeur, *sm.* an elector; from L. *electorem*.—Der. *électoral*, *électorat*.

Électif, *adj.* elective; as if from a supposed L. *electivus**, der. from *electus*. See § 223.

Élection, *sf.* an election; from L. *electionem*.

Électrique, *adj.* electrical; formed from L. *electrum*.—Der. *électricité*, *électriser*.

Électuaire, *sm.* an electuary; from L. *electuarius*.

Élégance, *sf.* elegance; from L. *elegantia*.

Élegant, *adj.* elegant; from L. *elegantem*.

Élégiaque, *adj.* elegiac; from L. *elegiacus*.

Élégie, *sf.* an elegy; from L. *elegia*.

Élément, *sm.* an element; from L. *elementum*.—Der. *élémentaire*.

Éléphant, *sm.* an elephant; from L. *elephantem*. Its doublet is O. Fr. *olifant*.

ÉLÈVE, *sm.* a pupil. See *lever*.

ÉLEVER, *va.* to raise, bring up, educate. See *lever*.—Der. *élève* (verbal subst.), *élevé*, *élévation*, *éleveur*.

Éluder, *va.* to elude, cut off; from L. *elidere*.

Éligible, *adj.* eligible; as if from a supposed L. *eligibilis**.—Der. *éligibilité*.

ÉLIMER, *va.* to file out. See *limer*.

Éliminer, *va.* to eliminate; from L. *eliminare*.—Der. *élimination*.

ÉLIRE, *va.* to elect, choose; from L. *eligere*. The *ē* disappears (§ 51) whence *eli'gre*; then *gr* becomes *r* (see § 168), whence *élire*. *Eligere* signified to choose, try, whence O. Fr. *élire* meant the same; whence the O. Fr. p.p. *élite*, now used as a subst., signifies that which has been chosen, the choice. *Elite* represents L. *electa*. For *ē* = *i* see § 59; for *ot* = *t* see § 168.

Élision, *sf.* elision; from L. *elisionem*.

ÉLITE, *sf.* the elite, chosen ones. See *élire*.

- † **Élixir**, *sm.* an elixir; of Eastern origin, together with many other chemical terms. It represents Ar. *al-aksir*, quintessence (§ 30).
- ELLE**, *pers. pr.* she; from L. *illa*. For *i = e* see § 72.
- Ellébore**, *sm.* hellebore; from L. *elleborum*.
- Ellipse**, *sf.* an ellipsis, ellipse; from L. *ellipsis* (found in Priscian).—Der. *elliptique*.
- Elocution**, *sf.* elocution; from L. *elocutionem*.
- Éloge**, *sm.* an eulogy; from L. *elogium*.
- ÉLOIGNER**, *va.* to remove afar. See *loin*.—Der. *éloignement*.
- Éloquence**, *sf.* eloquence; from L. *eloquentia*.
- Éloquent**, *adj.* eloquent; from L. *eloquentem*.
- Élucider**, *va.* to elucidate; from L. *elucidare*.
- Elucubration**, *sf.* a lucubration; from L. *elucubrationem*.
- Éluder**, *va.* to elude; from L. *eludere*.
- Élysée**, *sm.* elysium; from L. *clysium*.
- EMAIL**, *sm.* enamel; formerly *esmail*, It. *smalto*; of Germ. origin, O.H.G. *smalti*, that which has been fused, melted (§ 20). For *sm = esm = ém* see § 147; for *a = ai* see § 54, 2.—Der. *émailler*, *émailleur*.
- Émancipation**, *sf.* emancipation; from L. *emancipationem*.
- Émanciper**, *va.* to emancipate; from L. *emancipare*.
- Émaner**, *va.* to emanate; from L. *emanare*.—Der. *émanation*.
- ÉMARGER**, *va.* to write in the margin. See *marge*.—Der. *émargement*.
- EMBALLER**, *va.* to pack up. See *balle*.—Der. *emballage*, *emballeur*.
- † **Embarcadère**, *sm.* a wharf, place of embarkation; from Sp. *embarcadero* (§ 26).
- † **Embarcation**, *sf.* embarkation; from Sp. *embarcacion* (§ 26).
- † **Embargo**, *sm.* an embargo; from Sp. *embargo* (§ 26).
- EMBARQUER**, *va.* to embark, ship. See *barque*.—Der. *embarquement*.
- EMBARRAS**, *sm.* an embarrassment; from It. *imbarrazzo* (§ 25); a word not found before the 16th century: it is connected with *en* and *barre*, q. v., being something which bars the way.—Der. *embarrasser*, *débarrasser*.
- EMBARKER**, *va.* to bar in, take between bars. See *barre*.
- EMBÂTER**, *va.* to put the packsaddle on. See *bât*.
- EMBÂTONNER**, *va.* to arm with a stick. See *bâton*.
- EMBATRE**, *va.* to tire a wheel. See *battre*.
- EMBAUCHER**, *va.* to hire, seduce. See *déboucher*.—Der. *embauchage*, *embaucheur*.
- EMBAUMER**, *va.* to embalm. See *baume*.—Der. *embaumeur*, *embaumement*.
- EMBELLIR**, *va.* to embellish. See *beau*.—Der. *embellissement*.
- Emberlucquer (S')**, *vpr.* to be infatuated. Origin unknown.
- EMBLAVER**, *va.* to sow with corn; from L. *imbladare**, compd. of *bladum*, q. v. *Imbladare* is a common word in medieval documents, and has also given birth to *imbiadare*, which answers exactly to *emblaver*. *Imbladare* drops its medial *d*, see § 120; it then intercalates an euphonic *v*, see *cuvée*. For *i = e* see § 72.—Der. *emblavure*.
- EMBLÉE (D')**, *adv.* at the first onset; an adverbial phrase, compd. of *de* and *emblée*, partic. subst. of *emblem*, O. Fr. verb meaning to steal. It comes from L. *involare*, written *imbolare* in the Germanic Laws. For *v = b* see § 140; for contr. of *imbōlare* into *imblare* see § 52, whence *emblem*; for *i = e* see § 72.
- Emblématique**, *adj.* emblematic. See *emblème*.
- Emblème**, *sm.* an emblem; from L. *emblema*.—Der. *emblématique*.
- EMBOIRE**, *va.* to cover (with wax or oil). See *boire*.
- EMBOÏTER**, *va.* to fit in, joint. See *boite*.—Der. *emboîture*.
- EMBONPOINT**, *sm.* stoutness, plumpness. O. Fr. *en bon point*. See *point*.
- EMBOSSER**, *va.* (Naut.) to bring a ship broadside on; compd. of *en* and *bosse* (the name of certain parts of a ship's rigging).—Der. *embossage*.
- EMBOUCHER**, *va.* to put to the mouth. See *bouche*.—Der. *embouchure*, *embouchoir*.
- EMBOURBER**, *va.* to thrust into mire. See *bourbe*.
- EMBOURSER**, *va.* to receive money, put in one's purse. See *bourse*.
- EMBRANCHEMENT**, *sm.* a branching off; deriv. of *embrancher*, compd. of *en* and *branche*, q. v.
- EMBRASER**, *va.* to set on fire. See *braise*.—Der. *embrasement*, *embrasure*; originally a term of fortification, a narrow window in a parapet, through which to lay a cannon, or fire a gun: properly a window whence one sets fire to (*embrase*) a gun.

EMBRASSER, *va.* to embrace. O. Fr. *embracer*, properly to take in one's arms (*brace*). For explanation and etymology of O. Fr. *brace* see *bras*.—Der. *embrassement*, *embrassade*, *embrasse* (verbal subst.).

EMBRASURE, *sf.* an embrasure. See *embraser*.

EMBROCHER, *va.* to spit (a fowl). See *broche*.

EMBROUILLER, *va.* to embroil, confuse. See *brouiller*.

Embryon, *sm.* an embryo; from Gr. *ἐμβρυον*.

EMBUCHÉ, *sf.* an ambush, snare; verbal *sf.* of O. Fr. *embûcher*, originally *embuscher*, It. *imboscare*, Low L. *imboscare*, properly to allure into the boscum, or bush. For *boscus* = *bois*, see *bois*. *Imboscare* becomes *embûcher*. For *i* = *e* see § 72; for *o* = *u* see *curée*; for *ca* = *ch* see § 126 and § 52; for loss of *s* see § 148.

† **Embuscade**, *sf.* an ambushade; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *imboscata* (§ 25). It is a doublet of *embusquée*.

† **Embusquer**, *va.* to place in ambush; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *imboscare* (§ 25).

Emender, *va.* to amend; from L. *emendare*.

ÉMERAUDE, *sf.* an emerald. O. Fr. *esmeralde*, It. *smeraldo*, from L. *smaragdus*. For *sm* = *esm* = *ém* see § 147; for *a* = *e* see § 52; for *gd* = *ld* = *ud* see *amande* and § 157.

Émerger, *vn.* to emerge; from L. *emergere*.—Der. *émergent*, *émergence*.

† **Émeri**, *sm.* emery; formerly *esmeril*, introd. in 16th cent. from It. *smeriglio* (§ 25).

ÉMÉRILLON, *sm.* a merlin; formerly *esmerillon*, dim. of a form *esmerle**, compd. of the prefix *es* and *merle*, *q.v.*

Émérite, *adj.* superannuated, who has served his time; from L. *emeritus*.

ÉMERVEILLER, *va.* to amaze. See *merveille*.
Émétique, *sm.* an emetic; from Gr. *ἐμετικὸς*.—Der. *émétiser*.

ÉMETTRE, *va.* to emit; from L. *emittere*. See *mettre*.

MEUTE, *sf.* a riot, disturbance; from L. *exmota* (that which is disturbed, troubled). For *x* = *s* see *ajouter*; for loss of *s* see § 147; for *ō* = *eu* see § 79.—Der. *émeutier*.

émigrer, *va.* to emigrate; from L. *emigrare*.—Der. *émigration*, *émigrant*, *émigré*.

éminence, *sf.* eminence; from L. *eminentia*.

Éminent, *adj.* eminent; from L. *eminentem*.

Émissaire, *sm.* an emissary; from L. *emissarius*.

Émission, *sf.* emission; from L. *emissionem*.

Émagasiner, *va.* to put in magazine. See *magasin*.

EMMAIGRIR, *va.* to make thin. See *maigre*.

EMMAILLOTTER, *va.* to wrap up in swaddling-bands. See *maille*.

EMMANCHER, *va.* to haft, put a handle to. See *manche*.

EMMÉNAGER, *va.* to have one's furniture transported to apartments. See *ménage*.

EMMENER, *va.* to lead away. See *mener*.

EMMI, *adv.* in the midst of; from *eu* and O. Fr. *mi*, from L. *medius*. See *parmi*. This word, now obsolete, deserves to be revived.

EMMIELLER, *va.* to spread (bread, etc.) with honey. See *miel*.

EMMURER, *va.* to immure. See *mur*.

EMMUSELER, *va.* to muzzle. See *museau*.

ÉMOI, *sm.* anxiety, emotion; formerly *esmoi*, originally *esmai*, Prov. *esmag*, It. *smago*; verbal subst. of *esmaier* (to be anxious). This O. Fr. verb, answering to It. *smagare*, is of Germ. origin, being compd. of prefix *es* (Lat. *ex*) and O. H. G. *magan*, and means properly to lose all one's 'main,' strength (§ 20).

Émollient, *adj.* emollient; from L. *emollientem*.

Émolument, *sm.* emolument; from L. *emolumentum*.

Émonctoire, *sm.* (Med.) an emunctory; from L. *emunctorius*.

Émonder, *va.* to prune, trim; from L. *emundare*.—Der. *émondage*.

Émotion, *sf.* an emotion; from L. *emotionem*.—Der. *émotionner*.

ÉMOUCHER, *va.* to drive out flies. See *mouche*.—Der. *émouchoir*.

ÉMOUDRE, *va.* to grind; formerly *emoudre*, from L. *emolere*. For regular contr. of *émôlre* into *émol're*, see § 52; for *lr* = *ldr* see Hist. Gram. p. 73; for *o* = *ou* see § 86.—Der. *émouleur*, *rémoleur*.

ÉMOUSER, *va.* to blunt, dull the edge of. See *mousse*.

ÉMOUSTILLER, *va.* to exhilarate, rouse. Origin unknown.

ÉMOUVOIR, *va.* to set in movement; from L. *emovere*. For *o* = *ou* see § 76; for *-ère* = *-oir* see § 263.

EMPALER, *va.* to empale. See *pal*.

EMPAN, *sm.* a span; formerly *espan*, It *spanna*, a word of Germ. origin, Germ *spanne* (§ 20).

EMPAQUETER, *va.* to make up into a parcel. See *paquet*.

EMPARER, *va.* to fortify, in O. Fr.; compd. of *en* and *parer*, to prepare. Hence the *vpr.* *s'emparer* in 16th cent. meant to fortify oneself, to grow strong, acquire, seize.—Der. *remparer* (compd. of *re* and *emparer*, whence verbal subst. *rempar*, now *rempart*).

EMPÂTER, *va.* to cover with paste. See *pâte*.—Der. *empâtément*.

EMPAUMER, *va.* to catch (or hit) a ball in the palm of the hand. See *paume*.

EMPÊCHER, *va.* to hinder; formerly *empacher*, from L. *impactare**, deriv. of *impactus*, partic. of *impingere*. *Impactare* becomes first *empacher*, then *empêcher*. For *ct = ch* see *allécher*; for *a = e* see § 54; for *i = e* see § 72.—Der. *empêchement*, *dépêcher* (answering to a type *dis-pactare**; see *de-* and *em-pêcher* for changes. *Dépêcher* signifies properly to free from hindrances, opposed to *empêcher*, to embarrass).

EMPEIGNE, *sf.* the upper leather, vamp (of a shoe). Origin unknown.

EMPEREUR, *sm.* an emperor; formerly *empereür*, originally *empereor*, *emperedor*, from L. *imperator*. For *i = e* see § 72; for *a = e* see § 54; for loss of *t* see § 117; for *eo = eu* see *aieul* and § 79.

EMPESER, *va.* to starch. It may be seen in § 102, notes 1, 2, why the deriv. of *empois* is *empeser*, and not *empoiser*.

EMPESTER, *va.* to taint. See *peste*.

EMPÊTRER, *va.* to entangle, embarrass; as if from a form *impastoriare**, from Low L. *pastorium**. For changes see *dépêtrer*.

Emphase, *sf.* emphasis: from L. *emphasis*.—Der. *emphatique*.

Emphytéose, *sf.* emphyteusis (legal); formerly *emphyteuse*, from L. *emphyteusis*.

EMPIÊTER, *va.* to encroach. See *pié*.—Der. *empiètement*.

EMPIRE, *sm.* empire; from L. *imperium*. For *i = e* see § 72; for *o = i* see § 59.

EMPIRER, *va.* to make worse, aggravate, *vn.* to grow worse. See *pire*.

Empirique, *adj.* empiric; from L. *empiricus*.—Der. *empirisme*.

Empirisme, *sm.* empiricism. See *empirique*.

EMPLACER, *va.* to place, establish. See *place*.—Der. *emplacement*, *remplacer*.

EMPLÂTRE, *sm.* a plaster; formerly *em-plastre*, from L. *emplastrum*.

EMPLETTE, *sf.* a purchase; from L. *impli-*

*cita**. This word means 'expenditure' in several medieval texts: thus a 12th-cent regulation says, '*implicitam vero declaramus emptionem mercium per committentes ordinatam.*' *Implicita*, contrd. (§ 51) into *implicita*, becomes *emplette*. For *i = e* see § 72; for *ot = u* see § 168. *Emplette* is a doublet of *implicite*, *q. v.*

EMPLIR, *va.* to fill; from L. *implere*. For *i = e* see § 72; for *o = i* see § 59.—Der. *remplir*.

EMPLOYER, *va.* to employ; from L. *impli-care*, which in medieval documents mean to employ for some one's profit. We read in a 13th-cent. document, '*Dedit 40 libra implicandas in augmentum communitatis.*' For loss of *c*, whence *impliare* see § 127; for *i = e* see § 72; for *i = o* see § 68. *Employer* is a doublet of *impliquer* *q. v.*—Der. *emploi* (verbal subst.), *employé*.

EMPOCHER, *va.* to pocket. See *pocher*.

EMPOIGNER, *va.* to seize with the fist arrest. See *poigne*.

EMPOIS, *sm.* starch. See *poix*.

EMPOISONNER, *va.* to poison. See *poison*.—Der. *empoisonnement*, *empoisonneur*.

EMPORTER, *va.* to carry off; formerly *en porter*, for *entporter*, from L. *indè portare*. For *indè = ent* see *souvent*; for *ent = en* see *en*.—Der. *emportement*, *emporté*, *remporter*.

EMPOTER, *va.* to pot (flowers, etc.). See *pot*.

EMPOURPRER, *va.* to purple, colour red. See *pourpre*.

EMPREINDRE, *va.* to imprint; from L. *imprimere*. For *imere = eindre* see *geindre*. *Empreindre* is a doublet of *imprimer*, *q. v.*—Der. *empreinte* (strong partic. subst., see *absoute*).

EMPRESSER (S'), *vpr.* to be eager, ardent. See *presse*.—Der. *empressé*, *empressément*.

EMPRUNTER, *va.* to borrow; of uncertain origin; perhaps from L. *impro mutare**, from *promutuum*, a loan *Impromutūre*, contrd. into *impromutare* (see § 52), changes *ua* into *a*, see § 52; whence *impromtare*, whence *emprunter*. For *i = e* see § 72; for *m = n* see § 160; for *o = u* see *curvie*.—Der. *emprunt* (verbal subst.), *emprunteur*.

EMPUANTIR, *va.* to infect with a bad smell; from *en* and *puant*. See *puer*.

EMPYRÉE, *sm.* the empyrean; from Gr *ἐμπύρος*.

Empyreume, *sm.* the empyreum; from L. *empyreuma*.—Der. *empyreumatique*.

Emulation, *sf.* emulation; from L. *aemulationem*.—Der. *émulateur*.

Émule, *sm.* a rival; from L. *aemulus*.

Émulgent, *adj.* emulgent; from L. *emulgentem*.

Émulsion, *sf.* an emulsion; from L. *emulsionem**, deriv. of *emulsus*.—Der. *émulsionner*, *émulsif*.

EN, *prep.* in; in 9th-cent. Fr. *in*, from L. *in*, by change of *i* into *e*, see § 68.

EN, *rel. pron.* of him, her, etc.; formerly *ent*, originally *int*, from L. *inde*. For *i=e* see § 72; for *nd=nt=n* see § 121.

Inde had, in popular Lat., the sense of *ex illo*, *ab illo*: 'Cados erat vini; *inde* implevi Cirneam' (Plautus, *Amphyt.* i. 1). This use of *inde* was very common in Low Lat., and Merovingian documents have many examples of it: thus in a Formula of the 7th cent., 'Si potes *inde* manducare'=si tu peux en manger; in a Diploma of 543, 'Ut mater nostra ecclesia Viennensis *inde* nostra haec fiat,' etc. *Inde* becomes in O. Fr. *int*, a word extant in the Oaths of 842; in the 10th cent. it is *ent*, a form still surviving in *sourvent*, from *subinde*; in the 12th cent. *en*.

ENCADRER, *va.* to frame. See *cadre*.

ENCAGER, *va.* to cage (a bird). See *cage*.

ENCAISSER, *va.* to pack in a case. See *caisse*.—Der. *encaisse* (verbal subst.), *encaissement*.

ENCAN, *sm.* an auction. O. Fr. *encant*, *en quant*, originally *inquant*, from L. *inquantum*. For *i=e* see § 72; for *qu=c* see *car*; for loss of final *t* see § 118.

ENCAQUER, *va.* to pack in barrels. See *caque*.

Encastrer, *va.* to fit in, set in; from L. *incastrare** (in Isidore of Seville).

Encaustique, *sf.* encaustic; from Gr. *ἐγκαυστική* (sc. *τέχνη*).

ENCAVER, *va.* to stow (wine, etc.) in cellar. See *cave*.

ENCEINDRE, *va.* to encircle, surround; from L. *incingere*. For changes see *ceindre*.—Der. *enceinte* (a circuit of walls, which surrounds a city).

ENCEINTE, *sf.* circuit (of walls), enclosure; from L. *incincta* (used of a pregnant woman in Isidore of Seville). For *i=e* see § 72; for *i=ei* see § 73; for *ct=t* see § 168.

ENCENS, *sm.* incense; from L. *incensum* (in Isidore of Seville). For *i=e* see § 72.—Der. *encenser*, *encensoir*.

Encéphale, *sm.* the brain; from Gr. *ἐγκεφάλων*.—Der. *encéphalie*, *encéphalite*.

ENCHÂNER, *va.* to enchain. See *chaîne*.—Der. *enchaînement*, *enchaîné*.

Enchanteler, *va.* to stack wood in a wood-yard; from *en* and *chanteau*, which has for one of its significations the piece of wood which forms the bottom of a cask; from L. *cantellus**. See *chanteau*.

ENCHANTER, *va.* to enchant, bewitch; from L. *incantare*. For changes see *chanter*.—Der. *enchantement*, *enchanteur*, *désenchanter*.

ENCHÂSSER, *va.* to put into a shrine or case (of relics, etc.). See *châsse*.

ENCHÉRIR, *va.* to bid for, outbid. See *chère*.—Der. *enchère* (verbal subst.), *enchérissement*, *enchérisseur*, *renchérir*, *surenchérir*, *sutenchère*.

ENCHEVÊTRER, *va.* to entangle in a noose, put a halter on a horse, etc.; from L. *incapistrare*, used by Apuleius. For *i=e* see § 72; for *ca=che* see §§ 126 and 54; for *p=v* see § 111; for loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *enchevêtrement*.

ENCHIFFRENER, *va.* to stop up the nose-passages. *Sfn.* unknown.

Enchymose, *sf.* (Med.) enchymosis; from Gr. *ἐγχύμασις*.

Enclaver, *va.* to enclose; from Prov. *enclavar* (§ 24); which from L. *in* and *clavus*, a bolt. Its doublet is *enclouer*, q. v.—Der. *enclave* (verbal subst.).

ENCLIN, *adj.* inclined, prone; from L. *inclinis*. For *i=e* see § 72.

ENCLORE, *va.* to enclose; from L. *inclaudere**. For *clauder*=*clore* see *clore*. *Enclore* is a doublet of *inclure*.—Der. *enclos* (partic. subst.).

ENCLOS, *sm.* a close, enclosure. See *enclore*.

ENCLOUER, *va.* to prick (a horse's foot), to spike (a gun). See *clouer*.—Der. *enclouage*.

ENCLUMÉ, *sf.* an anvil; from L. *incudinem*. For *in=en* see § 72; for *-udinem=ume* see *amertume* and § 234: the intercalation of *l* is remarkable.

ENCOCHER, *va.* to place the notch of an arrow on the bowstring. See *coche*.

ENCOFFRER, *va.* to shut in a coffer. See *coffre*.

ENCOGNER, *va.* to wedge in, to strike in. See *cogne* and *coin*.—Der. *encognure*.

ENCOGNURE, *sf.* a corner. See *encogner*.

ENCOLLER, *va.* to gum down. See *colle*.—Der. *encollage*.

ENCOLURE, *sf.* neck and shoulders (of a horse), appearance, mien (of man). See *col*.

ENCOMBRE, *sm.* an impediment. See *décombres*, compd. of the prefixes *dé* and *en* and a radical *combre**, signifying a heap.

- The Lat. *oúmūlus* lost its *ū* regularly (§ 51), so becoming *cum'lus*: *m'l* intercalating a regular *b* (see Hist. Gram. p. 73), it became *cumblus*; the *l* became *r* (see § 157), and thus we have *cumbrus*, a heap, found in several Merovingian documents, e.g. in the *Gesta Regum Francorum*, chap. 25. For *u* = *o* see § 97.
- ENCOTRE** (À L'), *prep.* against, counter to; properly a verbal subst. of O. Fr. *encontrer*, compd. of *contre*.—Der. *rencontrer*.
- ENCORBELLEMENT**, *sm.* (Archit.) a corbel-table. See *corbeau*.
- ENCORE**, *adv.* again; formerly *ancore*, from L. *hanc horam*. For loss of initial *h*, see § 134.
- ENCOURAGER**, *va.* to encourage. See *courage*.—Der. *encouragement*.
- ENCOURIR**, *va.* to incur; from L. *incurrere*. For changes see *en* and *courir*.
- ENCRASSER**, *va.* to dirty, soil. See *crasse*. Its doublet is *engraisser*, q.v.
- ENCRE**, *sf.* ink; formerly *enque*, originally *eneca*; from L. *encaustum*, by intercalating *r* (see *chanvre*). This word preserves the Gr. accentuation (*ἐγκαυστρον*), not the Lat. (*encaústum*), as it drops the unaccented *au* (§ 51): it is worthy of notice that while in France the Greek pronunciation was retained, it was lost in Italy (as we see by *inchiostrò*), Spain (*encausto*), and Provence (*encaut*).—Der. *encrier*.
- ENCUIRASSER**, *va.* to cover, as with a cuirasse. See *cuirasse*.
- Encyclique**, *adj.* encyclical; from Gr. *ἐγκύκλιος*.
- Encyclopédie**, *sf.* an encyclopædia; from Gr. *ἐγκυκλοπαίδεια*.—Der. *encyclopédique*, *encyclopédiste*.
- Endémique**, *adj.* endemic; from Gr. *ἐνδημικός*.
- ENDETTÉ**, *va.* to endebt. See *dette*.
- ENDÉVER**, *vn.* to be vexed, wild, mad. Origin unknown.
- ENDIABLER**, *vn.* to be possessed, rage. See *diable*.
- ENDIMANCHER**, *va.* to put into Sunday-clothes. See *dimanche*.
- ENDIVE**, *sf.* endive; from L. *intyba**, fem. of *intybus* (chicory). For *i* = *e* see § 72; for *b* = *v* see § 113; for *t* = *d* see § 117.
- ENDOCTRINER**, *va.* to indoctrinate. See *doctrine*.
- ENDOLORIR**, *va.* to make painful. See *douleur*.
- ENDOMMAGER**, *va.* to damage. See *dommage*.
- ENDORMIR**, *va.* to lull to sleep. See *de mir*.—Der. *endormeur*.
- ENDOSSER**, *va.* to don, put on one's back. See *dos*.—Der. *endos* (verbal subst.), *endossement*, *endosseur*.
- ENDROIT**, *sm.* a place; compd. of *en* and *droit*, q.v. *Endroit*, an adv. in O. F. meaning 'right before one,' became later subst., meaning 'a place right before one.' *Endroit* is a doublet of *indirect*, q.v.
- ENDUIRE**, *va.* to coat, cover; from L. *inducere*. For regular contr. of *inducere* into *induc're* see § 51; for *in* = *en* s § 72; for *cr* = *ir* see *bénir* and § 12. *Enduire* is a doublet of *induire*.—Der. *enduit* (partic. subst.).
- ENDURCIR**, *va.* to harden. See *dur*.—Der. *endurcissement*.
- ENDURER**, *va.* to endure; from L. *indurare*. For *i* = *e* see § 72.—Der. *endurais*.
- Énergie**, *sf.* energy; from Gr. *ἐνέργεια*.—Der. *énergique*.
- Énergumène**, *smf.* a demoniac, fanatic; from Gr. *ἐνεργούμενος*.
- ÉNERVER**, *va.* to enervate; from L. *enervare*.
- ENFANCE**, *sf.* infancy; from L. *infantia*. For *tia* = *ce* see § 244.
- ENFANT**, *sm.* a child, infant; from L. *infans*. For *in* = *en* see § 72. Its doublet is *infant*, q.v.—Der. *enfantier*, *enfantin*, *enfantillage*, *enfantement*.
- ENFARINER**, *va.* to flour. See *farine*.
- ENFER**, *sm.* hell. Prov. *enfern*, lt. *inferni* from L. *infernum*. For *i* = *e* see § 7 for *rn* = *r* see § 164.
- ENFERMER**, *va.* to shut in. See *fermer*.—Der. *tenfermer*.
- ENFERRER**, *va.* to wound with the sword to clamp stones with iron. See *fer*.
- ENFILER**, *va.* to thread. See *fil*.—Der. *enfiler*, *enfile*.
- ENFIN**, *adv.* at last. See *en* and *fin*.
- ENFLAMMER**, *va.* to inflame; from L. *inflamare*. For *i* = *e* see § 72.
- ENFLER**, *va.* to inflate; from L. *inflare*. For *i* = *e* see § 72.—Der. *désenfler*, *enfler*, *enflure*.
- ENFONCER**, *va.* to sink, plunge, bury. *S fond*.—Der. *enfoncement*, *renfoncer*.
- ENFORCIR**, *va.* to strengthen. See *force*.
- ENFOUIR**, *va.* to bury, dig in; from L. *infodere*. For loss of medial *d* see § 12 for *i* = *e* see § 72; for *e* = *i* see § 59; *6 = ou* see § 81.—Der. *enfouissement*.
- ENFOURCHER**, *va.* to bestride. See *fourche*.

- ENFOURNER, *va.* to put in the oven. See *four*.
- ENFREINDRE, *va.* to infringe. See *freindre*.
- ENFROQUER, *va.* to frock, make into a monk. See *froc*.
- ENFUIR (S'), *vpr.* to run away. See *en* and *fuir*.
- ENFUMÉ, *p.p.* (of lost verb *enfumer*) filled with smoke, smoky. See *fumer*.
- ENGAGEANT, *adj.* engaging. See *engager*.
- ENGAGEMENT, *sm.* an engagement. See *engager*.
- ENGAGER, *va.* to engage. See *gage*.—Der. *engageant*, *engagement*.
- ENGAIÑER, *va.* to sheath. See *gains*.—Der. *rengainer*.
- ENCEANCE, *sf.* breed (of animals). See *enger*.
- ENGELURE, *sf.* a chilblain; from O. Fr. verb *engeler*. See *geler*.
- ENGENDRER, *va.* to engender; from L. *ingenerare*. For regular contr. of *ingenerare* to *ingen'rare* see § 52; for *i=e* see § 72; for *n'r=ndr* see Hist. Gram. p. 73.
- ENGER, *va.* originally to provide with a plant; then, to burden with some one. Origin unknown. The word is almost obsolete.—Der. *engeance*.
- ENGIN, *sm.* skill, engine. It. *ingegno*, from L. *ingenium*, used for a war-engine by Tertullian, de Pallio: 'Cum tamen ultimarent tempora patriae et aries janu Romanus in muros quondam suos auderet; stupere illico Carthaginienses ut novum extraneum ingenium'; and afterwards in the same sense by Isidore of Seville. For *i=e* see § 72; for *e=i* see § 59.
- ENGLOBER, *va.* to unite. See *globe*.
- ENGLOUTIR, *va.* to engulf, absorb; from L. *inglutire**, in Isidore of Seville; *glutire* being from *glutus**, the throat. For *e=i* see § 72; for *u=ou* see § 90.—Der. *engloutissement*.
- ENGORGER, *va.* to obstruct, choke. See *gorge*.—Der. *engorgement*, *rengorger*.
- ENGOUER, *va.* to obstruct (the throat). Origin unknown.—Der. *engouement*.
- ENGOURDIR, *va.* to benumb. See *gourd*.—Der. *engourdissement*.
- ENGRAISSER, *va.* to fatten, manure; *vn.* to grow fat; from L. *incrassare*. For *i=e* see § 72; for *o=g* see *adjuger*; for *a=ai* see § 54. *Engraisser* is a doublet of *engrasser*, q. v.—Der. *engrais* (verbal subst.), *engraissement*, *engraisseur*.
- ENGRAVER, *va.* to bed in sand. See *gravier*.—Der. *engravement*.
- ENGRENER, *va.* to put corn (into the hopper); formerly *engrainier*. See *grain*.
- ENGRENER, *va.* to tooth (a wheel); from L. *increnare**, from *crena*, tooth of a wheel. For *i=e* see § 72; for *o=g* see *adjuger*.—Der. *engrenage*.
- ENHARDIR, *va.* to embolden. See *hardi*.
- ENHARNACHER, *va.* to harness (a horse).—See *harnacher*.
- ÉNIGMATIQUE, *adj.* enigmatic. See *énigme*.
- ÉNIGME, *sm.* an enigma; from L. *aenigma*, which is the Gr. *αἰνύμα*.—Der. *énigmatique*.
- ENIVRER, *va.* to intoxicate. See *ivre*.—Der. *enivrement*, *enivrant*.
- ENJAMBER, *va.* to stride. See *jambe*.—Der. *enjambement*; *enjambee*.
- ENJEU, *sm.* a stake (in betting). See *jeu*.
- ENJOINDRE, *va.* to enjoin; from L. *injungere*. For changes see *en* and *joindre*.
- ENJOLER, *va.* to inveigle. See *geôle*.—Der. *enjôleur*.
- ENJOLIVER, *va.* to adorn, embellish. See *joli*.—Der. *enjolivement*, *enjolivure*, *enjoliv-eur*.
- ENJOUÉ, *adj.* playful; properly *p.p.* of O. Fr. *enjouer*, compd. of *jouer*, q. v.—Der. *enjouement*.
- ENLACER, *va.* to entwine, clasp. See *lac*.—Der. *enlacement*.
- ENLAIDIR, *va.* to make ugly. See *laid*.
- ENLEVER, *va.* to raise, lift, carry off. See *en* and *lever*.—Der. *enlèvement*.
- ENLUMINER, *va.* to illuminate; from L. *in* and *luminare*, properly to brighten, whence to paint with brilliant colours. Its doublet is *illuminer*, q. v.—Der. *enlumineur*, *enlumineur*.
- ENNEMI, *sm.* an enemy; from L. *inimicus*. For *icus=i* see § 212; for initial *i=e*, lengthened by the doubling of *n*, see § 72; for *i=e* (which has almost disappeared in pronunciation, and represents also the *a* of *amicus*) see § 68; *n* here becomes *nn*, as in *moneta*, *monnaie*.
- ENNOBLIR, *va.* to ennoble. See *noble*.
- ENNUI, *sm.* ennui, weariness; formerly *enui*, meaning annoyance, pain, hatred. Sp. *enojo*, O. Venet. *inodio*, from L. *inodio*. In the Glosses of Cassel we have 'in odio habui,' i. e. I was sick and tired of. The modern Prov. phrase, *mé vénes en odio*, confirms this derivation. For *in=en* see *en*, for *odio=ui* see § 120 and *cuidier*.—Der. *ennuyer*, *ennuyeux*.
- ÉNONCER, *va.* to enunciate, state; from L. *enuntiare*. For *u=o* see § 98; for

- tiare** = **-cer** see § 264.—Der. *énonciation*, *énoncé*.
- ENORGUEILLIR**, *va.* to make proud. See *orgueil*.
- Enorme**, *adj.* enormous; from L. *enormis*.—Der. *énormément*.
- Enormité**, *sf.* enormity; from L. *enormitatem*.
- ENQUÉRIR**, *vn.* to enquire; from L. *inquirere*. For changes see *en* and *acquérir*.
- ENQUÊTE**, *sf.* inquiry; formerly *enqueste*, from L. *inquisita*; strong. partic. subst., see *absoute*. The accent is here misplaced (as the penult. disappears), from *inquisita* to *inquisita*. For regular contr. into *inquis'ta* see § 51; for *i = e* see § 72; for loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *enquêteur* (of which the doublet is *inquisiteur*, q. v.)
- ENRACINER**, *va.* to root, fix in the soil, thence metaph., to root in the mind. See *racine*.
- ENRAGER**, *va.* to enrage. See *rage*.
- ENRAYER**, *va.* to put spokes in a wheel. See *rayon*.—Der. *enrayure*.
- Enregimenter**, *va.* to form into a regiment. See *regiment*.
- ENREGISTRER**, *va.* to register, enrol. See *registre*.—Der. *enregistrement*.
- ENRICHIR**, *va.* to enrich. See *riche*.
- ENRÔLER**, *va.* to enrol. See *rôle*. Its doublet is *enrouler*, q. v.—Der. *enrôlement*, *enrôleur*.
- ENROUER**, *va.* to make hoarse; from L. *inraucare*, deriv. of *raucus*. For *i = e* see § 72; for loss of medial *o* see § 129; for *au = ou* see § 107.—Der. *enrouement*.
- ENROULER**, *va.* to roll up. See *rouler*. Its doublet is *enrôler*, q. v.
- ENSABLER**, *va.* to run on a sandbank. See *sable*.—Der. *ensablement*.
- ENSAUGLANTER**, *va.* to stain with blood. See *sanglant*, *sang*.
- ENSEIGNE**, *sf.* a sign, ensign. It. *insegna*, from L. *insignia* *. For *i = e* see § 72; for *i = ei* see § 70. *Enseigne* is a doublet of *insigne*.
- ENSEIGNER**, *va.* to teach; from L. *insignare* *, properly to engrave, then to teach. For changes see *enseigne*.—Der. *enseignement*, *tenseigner*.
- ENSEMBLE**, *adv.* together; from L. *in simul*. For *i = e* see § 72, for *simul = semble* see *assembler*.
- ENSEMENCER**, *va.* to sow. See *semence*.
- ENSERRER**, *va.* to shut up in. See *serre*.
- ENSEVELIR**, *va.* to bury; from L. *insepelire* *, compd. of *sepelire*. For *i = e* see § 72; for *p = v* see § 111.—Der. *ensevelissement*.
- ENSORCELER**, *va.* to bewitch. See *sorcier*.—Der. *ensorcellement*, *ensorceleur*.
- ENSUITE**, *adv.* afterwards. See *en* and *suite*.
- ENSUIVRE** (S'), *vpr.* to ensue. See *en* and *suiivre*.
- ENTABLEMENT**, *sm.* an entablature. See *table*.
- ENTACHER**, *va.* to infect. See *tacher*.
- ENTAILLER**, *va.* to cut in. See *tailler*.—Der. *entaille* (verbal subst.), *entaillure*.
- ENTAMER**, *va.* to cut the first piece, attack. Prov. *entamenar*, from a Lat. form *intaminare* *, compd. of *in* and a radical *taminare* *, which is found also in *contaminare*, *attaminare*. *Intaminare*, contrd. regularly (see § 52) to *intam'nare*, becomes *entamer*. For *i = e* see § 72, for *mn = m* see § 168.
- ENTASSER**, *va.* to heap up. See *tas*.—Der. *entassement*.
- ENTE**, *sf.* a graft. See *enter*.
- ENTENDRE**, *va.* to hear, understand; from L. *intendere*, to apply to, direct towards, thence pay attention, thence hear. For *i = e* see § 72; for loss of atonic *e* see § 51.—Der. *entente* (partic. subst., see *absoute*), *entendant* (whose doublet is *intendant*), *entendement*, *entendeur*, *entendu*.
- ENTENTE**, *sf.* a meaning, agreement. See *entendre*.
- ENTER**, *va.* to graft, engraft; from L. *impotare* *, deriv. of *impotus* *, a graft, in the Lex Salica. *Impotus* is the Gr. *ἐμפורον*. *Impôtare*, contrd. regularly (see § 52) into *imp'tare*, becomes *enter*. For *i = e* see § 72; for *pt = t* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for *m = n* see § 160.—Der. *ente* (verbal subst.), *enture*.
- ENTÉRINER**, *va.* to ratify; from O. Fr. *enterin*, entire, complete, which answers to an imagined Lat. form *integrinus* *, deriv. of *integer*. For *in = en* see *en*; for *gr = r* see § 168.—Der. *entérinement*.
- ENTERRER**, *va.* to inter, bury. See *terre*.—Der. *enterrement*.
- ENTÊTER**, *va.* to affect the head, make giddy, vain. See *tête*.—Der. *entêtement*.
- Enthousiasme**, *sm.* enthusiasm; from Gr. *ἐνθουσιασμός*.—Der. *enthousiasmer*, *enthousiaste*.
- Enthousiaste**, *sm.* an enthusiast. See *enthousiasme*.
- Enthymème**, *sm.* an enthymeme; from L. *enthymema*.

ENTICHER, *va.* to begin to spoil, taint. Origin unknown.

ENTIER, *adj.* entire. Prov. *enteir*, It. *intero*, from L. *integrum*. For *in=en* see *en*, for *e=ie* see § 67, for *gr=r* see § 168. *Entier* is a doublet of *intègre*, q. v.

ENTITÉ, *sf.* an entity; in schol. Lat. *entitatem* *, deriv. of *entem*.

ENTOMOLOGIE, *sf.* entomology; from Gr. *έντομον* and *λόγος*.—Der. *entomologique*, *entomologiste*.

ENTONNER, *va.* to tun. See *tonne*.—Der. *entonnoir*.

ENTONNER, *va.* to begin (a song), to sing. See *ton*.

ENTORSE, *sf.* a sprain. See *tordre*.

ENTORTILLER, *va.* to twist, wind. See *tortiller*.

ENTOUR, *sm.* neighbourhood. See *tour*.—Der. *entourer*, *entourage*, *alentour*.

ENTOURNURE, *sf.* slope (of sleeves, etc.). See *tournure*.

ENTR'ACORDER (S'), *vpr.* to agree together. See *entre* and *accorder*.

ENTR'ACCUSER (S'), *vpr.* to accuse one another. See *entre* and *accuser*.

ENTR'ACTE, *sm.* the interval between two acts (at the play). See *entre* and *acte*.

ENTR'AIDER (S'), *vpr.* to aid one another. See *entre* and *aider*.

ENTRAILLES, *sf. pl.* bowels, entrails. Prov. *intra*lia, from L. *intranía* *, in the *Lex Salica*: 'Si vero intra costas vulnus intraverit, et usque ad *intranía* pervenerit.' *Intranía* is for L. *intērānea* (Pliny). For regular loss of *ē* see § 52; for *ea=ia* see *abrégé*. *Intranía* becomes *entrailles* by *in=en*, see § 72; and by *n=l*, see § 163.

ENTR'AIMER (S'), *vpr.* to love one another. See *entre* and *aimer*.

ENTRAIN, *sm.* spirits, animation. See *entraîner*.

ENTRAINER, *va.* to carry away, hurry on, inspirit. See *en* and *trainer*.—Der. *entraîn* (verbal subst.), *entraînement*.

ENTRAVER, *va.* to clog, trammel, put on an *entrave* to act as a clog. From L. *trabem* comes a compd. *intrabare* *, whence *entraver*. For *in=en* see § 72, for *b=v* see § 113.—Der. *entrave* (verbal subst.).

ENTRÉ, *prep.* between; from L. *intra*. For *in=en* see § 72.

ENTRE-BÂILLER, *va.* to half-open. See *entre* and *bâiller*.

ENTRE-BAISER (S'), *vpr.* to kiss one another. See *entre* and *baiser*.

† *Entrechat*, *sm.* cuttings* (in dancing), introd. in 16th cent., with many other dance-terms, from It. *intrecciato*, in the phrase *caprioli intrecciata* (§ 25). A corrupt form caused by parallelism of sound; cp. Engl. *country dance* from *contredanse*.

ENTRE-CHOUQUER, (S'), *vpr.* to dash against one another. See *entre* and *chiquer*.

ENTRE-COUPER, *va.* to cut in several places, cut up. See *entre* and *couper*.

ENTRE-CROISIR, *va.* to cross and recross. See *entre* and *croisir*.

ENTRE-DÉCHIRER (S'), *vpr.* to tear one another in pieces. See *entre* and *déchirer*.

ENTRE-DEUX, *sm.* whatever causes separation betwixt two. See *entre* and *deux*.

ENTRÉE, *sf.* entrance, admission. See *entrer*.

ENTREFAITES, *sf. pl.* (in the) interval, used only in the adv. phrase, 'sur ces entre-faites,' meanwhile. See *entre* and *fait*.

ENTREAGENT, *sm.* a knowledge of how to conduct oneself in society; a metaphor from falconry. The falcon was trained to behave itself 'entre-gent,' i.e. among people. From *entre* and *gent*; see *gens*.

ENTR'EGORGER (S'), *vpr.* to slay one another. See *entre* and *égorger*.

ENTRELACER, *va.* to interlace. See *lacer*.—Der. *entrelacs*, *entrelacement*.

ENTREMÊLER, *va.* to intermingle. See *mêler*.

ENTREMETS, *sm.* a side-dish. See *mets*.

ENTREMETTRE, *va.* to interpose (an obstacle). See *mettre*.—Der. *entremetteur*.

ENTREMISE, *sf.* mediation. See *mise*.

ENTRENUIRE (S'), *vpr.* to hurt one another. See *entre* and *nuire*.

ENTREPOSER, *va.* to warehouse. See *entre* and *poser*.—Der. *entrepôt* (like *dépôt* from *déposer*), *entreposcur*, *entrepositaire*.

ENTREPRENDRE, *va.* to undertake. See *prendre*.—Der. *entreprise* (partic. subst.), *entreprenant*, *entrepreneur*.

ENTRER, *va.* to enter; from L. *intrare*. For *in=en* see § 72.—Der. *entrée*, *renter*.

ENTRE-SOL, *sm.* the suite of rooms between ground-floor and first-floor. See *entre* and *sol*.

ENTRESUIVRE (S'), *vpr.* to follow one another. See *entre* and *suiivre*.

ENTRETEMPS, *sm.* a mean-time, interval between two acts. See *entre* and *temps*.

ENTRETENIR, *va.* to hold together, support. See *entre* and *tenir*.—Der. *entretien*.

ENTRETOISE, *sf.* an. intertie, cross-piece. See *entre* and *toise*.

ENTREVOIR, *va.* to see imperfectly, catch a glimpse of. See *entre* and *voir*.—Der. *entrevue* (partic. subst.).

ENTR'OUVRIR, *va.* to open wide. See *entre* and *ouvrir*.

Énumération, *sf.* enumeration; from L. *enumerationem*.—Der. *énumératif*.

Énumérer, *va.* to enumerate; from L. *enumerare*.

ENVAHIR, *va.* to invade. Sp. *envadir*, It. *invadire*, from L. *invadere*. For loss of medial *d* see § 120; for intercalation of *h* see Hist. Gram. p. 79; for *in=en* see § 72; for *-ere=-ir* see § 59. *Invadere* having lost its *d* became in O. Fr. *enva-ir*; the intercalated *h* is put in to save the hiatus, as is also done in *tradere*, *trahir*. When *h* is added in French words at the beginning, as in *altus=haut*, it is usually caused by the influence of corresponding Germ. words, such as, *hoch*, *heulen*, etc., compd. with Fr. *haut*, *hurler*, etc. This remark is due to Professor Max Müller, who has worked it out in detail in the Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung (v. 11-24: 'über deutsche Schattirung romanischer Wörter'). In my Historical Grammar (Engl. ed. 1869) I rejected Professor Max Müller's theory, which I now believe to be entirely correct.—Der. *envahisseur*, *envahissement*.

ENVELOPPER, *va.* to wrap up. See *développer*.—Der. *enveloppe* (verbal subst.).

ENVENIMER, *va.* to envenom. See *venin*.

ENVERGER, *va.* to ornament with little osier-twigs, to darn (stockings). See *en* and *verge*.

ENVERGUER, *va.* to bend (sails). See *vergue*.—Der. *envergure* (the bending of sails, thence metaph., the unfolding of birds' wings).

ENVERS, *sm.* the reverse, wrong side (of stuffs); from L. *inversus*. For *in=en* see § 72. *Envers* is a doublet of *inverse*, q. v.

ENVERS, *prep.* towards; from *en* and *vers*, q. v.

ENVI (À L'), *loc. adv.* in emulation of. For etymology of this word see *renvier*.

ENVIE, *sf.* envy, desire; from I. *invidia*. For *in=en* see § 72; for loss of *d* see § 120.—Der. *envier*.

ENVIER, *va.* to envy. See *envie*.—Der. *enviable*, *envieux*.

ENVIRON, *adv.* about. See *virer*.—Der. *environner*.

ENVISAGER, *va.* to look at, consider. See *visage*.

ENVOI, *sm.* a sending, parcel. See *envoyer*.

ENVOLER (S'), *vpr.* to fly away. See *en* and *voler*.

ENVOÛTER, *va.* to enchant (by melting etc.

a wax figure): originally *envolter*, from mediæval L. *invultûare**, i. e. to make a waxen face, deriv. of *vultus*. For loss of *û* see § 52; for *a=e* see § 54; for *in=en* see § 72; for *u=o* see § 97; for *ol=ou* see § 157.—Der. *envoûtement*.

ENVOYER, *va.* to send; formerly *envieier*, It. *inviare*, from L. *in* and *via*. *Via* leads to a form *viare** (*inviare** or *indeviare**)?; whence *voyer* by *i=oi*, see § 68.—Der. *envoi* (verbal subst.), *renvoyer*.

Épacte, *sf.* the epact; from L. *epactæ** (in Isidore of Seville).

ÉPAGNEUL, *sm.* a spaniel; in Montaigne *espagneul*, in Rabelais *espagnol*. Avec une demi-douzaine d'espagnols, et deux levriers, vous voillù roy des perdrix et lièvres pour tout cet hyver, says Gargantua, i. 12. This breed coming from Spain got the name of *chiens espagnols*, Spanish dogs. For *o=eu* see § 79; for *esp=ép* see § 147.

ÉPAIS, *adj.* thick; formerly *espais*, originally *espois*, from L. *spissus*. For *i=oi=ai* see § 74; for *sp=esp=ép* see § 147.—Der. *épaisir*, *épaisseur*, *épaississement*.

ÉPANCHER, *va.* to pour out; formerly *espancher*, from L. *expandicare**, deriv. of *expandere*. *Expandicare*, contrd. regularly (see § 52) into *expandicare*, becomes *épancher*. For *x=s* see *ajouter*; for *es=é* see § 147; for *dc=c* see § 168; for *c=ch* see § 126; for *a=e* see § 54.—Der. *épanchement*.

ÉPANDRE, *va.* to spread; formerly *espondre*, from L. *expândere*. For regular loss of penult. *ê* see § 51; for *ex=es* see *ajouter*; for *es=é* see § 147.—Der. *répandre*.

ÉPANOUIR, *va.* to expand, smoothen; formerly *espanouir*, developed from O. Fr. *espanir* from *espondir*, which from L. *expandere*. For *expândere=expandere* see *courir*; for *ex=es=é* see § 147; for *o=i* see § 59. The intercalation of the diphthong *ou* is peculiar, and appears again in *s'évanouir*, a derivation of *vanus*. For loss of *d* see § 120.—Der. *épanouissement*.

ÉPARGNER, *va.* to spare. Origin unknown.—Der. *épargne* (verbal subst.).

ÉPARPILLER, *va.* to scatter, disperse; formerly *esparpiller*, meaning, in the middle ages, to fly off like butterflies. *Esparpiller* is compd. of *ex* and the radical *parpille**, which answers to L. *papilio*. For intercalation of *r* see *chanvre*. This etymology is fully proved by It. *sparpagliare*, similarly formed from *parpaglione*; and Prov. *esfar-falhà* from *falfalla*.—Der. *éparpillement*.

ÉPARS, *adj.* scattered, straggling; formerly *espars*, from L. *sparsus*. For *sp=esp=ép* see § 147.

ÉPATER, *va.* to break off the foot (of a glass). See *patte*.

ÉPAULE, *sf.* a shoulder; formerly *espaule*, originally *espalle*, from L. *spatula* (used by Apicius). *Spātūla*, contrd. regularly into *spat'la* (see § 51), becomes *espalle* by a-similation of *tl* into *ll* (see § 168), and by *sp=esp* (see § 147). *Espalle* then becomes *espaule* by *al=au* (see § 157); lastly *épaule* by loss of *s* (§ 147). *Epaule* is a doublet of *spatule*, *q. v.*—Der. *épauler*, *épaulement*, *épaulette*.

ÉPAVE, *adj.* astray, *sf.* a waif; formerly *espave*, a word now applied only to things lost, though still used, in some legal phrases, of animals, as *un cheval épave*. In O. Fr. *épave* was only applied to animals, not to things. *Espave* comes from L. *expavidus*, i. e. frightened, then running away, strayed. For *ex=es=é* see § 147; for loss of two final atonic syllables see Hist. Gram. p. 34.

ÉPEAUTRE, *sm.* spel., bearded wheat; formerly *espeautre*, Sp. *spelta*, It. *spelta*, from L. *spelta*. For *sp=esp=ép* see § 147; for *el=eal* see *eau*; for *eal=eau* see § 157; for intercalation of *r* see *chanvre*.

ÉPÉE, *sf.* a sword; formerly *espée*, originally *spede*, It. *spada*, from L. *spatha* (in Tacitus). For *sp=esp=ép* see § 147; for *-ata=-ée* see § 201. *Épée* is a doublet of *spathe*, *espade*.

ÉPELER, *va.* to spell; formerly *espeler* (meaning in the middle ages to explain, enunciate generally), a word of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *spellôn* (§ 20).—Der. *épellation*.

ÉPERDU, *adj.* distracted. See *perdu*.

ÉPERTAN, *sm.* a sprat, smelt; formerly *esperlant*, originally *esperlant*, from Germ. *spierling* (§ 20). For *sp=esp=ép* see § 147.

ÉPERON, *sm.* a spur; formerly *esperon*, *esparon*, from O. H. G. *sporoh* (§ 20). For *sp=esp=ép* see § 147.—Der. *éperonner*.

ÉPERVIER, *sm.* a sparrow-hawk; formerly *espervier*, Prov. *esparvier*, It. *sparviere*, from O. H. G. *sparuari* (§ 20). For *sp=esp=ép* see § 147.

Éphélide, *sf.* a freckle; from L. *ephelidem*.

Éphémère, *adj.* ephemeral; from Gr. *ἐφήμερος*.

†Éphémérides, *sf. pl.* ephemerides, a journal; the L. *ephemerides*.

ÉPI, *sm.* au car (of corn), spike; formerly *espi*, from L. *spicus** (a masc. form of

spica). For *sp=esp=ép* see § 147; for *-icus=-i* see § 212.

ÉPICE, *sf.* spice, pl. sweetmeats; formerly *espice*, from L. *species* (used for spice in the Digest, de Publicanis et vectigalibus: 'species pertinentes ad vectigal, cinnamomum, piper longum.' For *sp=esp=ép* see § 147; for *e=i* see § 59. *Épice* is a doublet of *espèce*, *q. v.*—Der. *épicier*, *epicerie*, *épicer*.

Épidémie, *sf.* an epidemic; from Gr. *ἐπιδήμιος*, sc. *νόσος*.—Der. *épidémique*.

Épidémique, *adj.* epidemic. See *épidémie*.

Épiderme, *sm.* the epidermis, cuticle; from L. *epidermis*.

ÉPIER, *va.* to spy; formerly *espier*, It. *spiare*, a word of Germ. origin, Engl. *to spy*, O. H. G. *spehen* (§ 20). For *sp=esp=ép* see § 147.

ÉPIEU, *sm.* a boar-spear; formerly *espieu*, originally *espíel*, from L. *spicūlum*. For regular contr. into *spic'ulum* see § 51. For *sp=esp=ép* see § 147; for *cl=il* see § 129; for *espíel=espíeu* see § 282.

Épigrammatique, *adj.* epigrammatic; see *épigramme*.

Épigramme, *sf.* an epigram; from L. *epigramma*.

Épigraphé, *sf.* an epigraph; from Gr. *ἐπιγραφή*.

Épilepsie, *sf.* epilepsy; from L. *epilepsia*.

Épileptique, *adj.* epileptic; from L. *epilepticus*.

Épiler, *va.* to depilate, strip off hair; from L. *epilare*, deriv. of *pilus*.—Der. *épilatoire*.

Épilogue, *sm.* an epilogue; from L. *epilogus*.—Der. *épiloguer*.

ÉPINARD, *sm.* spinach, a word of Semitic origin, Ar. *isfinādī*, *aspanākh* (§ 30); the word, once introduced into France, was doubtless soon connected, thanks to its sound and the prickles of the plant, with *épine*.

ÉPINE, *sf.* a thorn; formerly *espine*, from L. *spina*. For *sp=esp=ép* see § 147.—Der. *épineux*, *épinoche*, *épinière*, *épinevinette*.

†Épinette, *sf.* a spinet; in the 16th cent. *espinette*, from It. *spinetta* (§ 25).

ÉPINGLE, *sf.* a pin; formerly *espingle*, from L. *spínula*, properly a little thorn. For regular contr. into *spin'la* see § 51; for *n'l=ngl* see Hist. Gram. p. 73; for *sp=esp=ép* see § 147. *Épingle* is a doublet of *spinule*.—Der. *épinglette*, *épingler*.

ÉPINOCHÉ, *sm.* a stickleback. See *épine*.

Épique, *adj.* epic; from L. *epicus*.

Épiscopal, *adj.* episcopal; from L. *episcopalis*.

Épiscopat, *sm.* the episcopate; from L. *episcopatus*. Its doublet is *éveché*, q. v.

Épisode, *sm.* an episode; from Gr. *ἐπεισόδιον*.—Der. *épisodique*.

Épispastique, *adj.* (Med.) epispastic; from Gr. *ἐπισπαστικός*.

ÉPISSER, *va.* to splice; formerly *espisser*, word of English origin. Engl. *to splice* (§ 28).—Der. *épissaire*, *épissure*.

Épistolaire, *adj.* epistolary; from L. *epistolaris*. Its doublet is *épistolier*.

Épitaphe, *sf.* an epitaph; from L. *epitaphium*.

Épithalame, *sm.* a marriage-song; from L. *epithalamium*.

Épithète, *sf.* an epithet; from L. *epithetum*, used by Macrobius.

† **Épitome**, *sm.* an epitome; the L. *epitome*.

ÉPITRE, *sf.* an epistle, letter; formerly *epistre*; originally *epistle*, from L. *epistola*. For regular contr. into *epistla* see § 51; for *l=r* see § 157; for loss of *s* see § 148.

Épizootie, *sf.* distemper; from Gr. *ἐν* and *ζῴον*.—Der. *épizootique*.

ÉPLORE, *adj.* weeping. See *pleurer*.

ÉPLOYÉ, *adj.* spread (heraldic term, used of birds); from L. *explicatus*. For *ex=es* = *é* see § 147; for *-plicatus* = *-ployé* see *ployer*; for *-atus* = *-é* see § 201. *Éployé* is a doublet of *expliqué*.

ÉPLUCHER, *va.* to pick, examine closely; formerly *esplucher*, *esplucher*. See *peluche*.—Der. *épluchage*, *épluchement*, *éplucheur*, *épluchoir*, *épluchure*.

ÉPOINTER, *va.* to break the point off. See *pointe*.

ÉPOIS, *sm.* branches (of horns); formerly *espois*, from O. H. G. *spiz*, a pointed piece of wood, whence the pointed antlers of the stag (§ 20). For *sp=esp=ép* see § 147; for *i=oi* see § 68.

ÉPONGE, *sf.* a sponge; formerly *esponge*, from L. *spongia*. For *sp=esp=ép* see § 147.—Der. *éponger*.

Épopée, *sf.* an epopee; from Gr. *ἐποποιία*.

Époque, *sf.* an epoch; from Gr. *ἐποχή*.

EPOUSER, *va.* to espouse, marry; formerly *esposer*, originally *esposer*, lt. *sposare*, from L. *sponsare* (used in the Digest). For *ns=s* see § 163; for *sp=esp=ép* see § 147; for *o=ou* see § 86.

ÉPOUSSETE, *sf.* a brush, littlebroom; O. Fr. *espossete*; from the prefix *é=es*, and *pousse*, the primitive of *poussière*, q. v.—Der. *épousseter*.

ÉPOUVANTER, *va.* to scare, frighten; formerly *espouvanter*, originally *espaventer*, lt. *spaventare*, from L. *expaventare* (deriv. of *expaventem*, p. p. of *expavere*). For *x=s* see *ajouter*; for *ex=és=é* see § 147; *a=ou* and *e=a* are peculiar changes which have taken place since the word became French.—Der. *épouvante* (verbal subst.), *épouvantable*, *épouvantail*.

ÉPOUX, *sm.* a spouse, husband; from L. *sponsus*. For changes see *épouser*.—Der. *épousailles*, *épouseur*.

ÉPREINDRE, *va.* to press out, squeeze out; from L. *exprimere*. For *-primere* = *-preindre* see *empreindre*. *Épreindre* is a doublet of *exprimer*, q. v.—Der. *épreinte* (verbal subst.).

ÉPRENDRE (S'), *vpr.* to become attached to, enamoured of. See *prendre*.—Der. *épris*.

ÉPREUVE, *sf.* a trial, proof. See *éprouver*.

ÉPROUVER, *va.* to try. See *prouver*.—Der. *épreuve* (verbal subst.), *éprouvette*.

ÉPUISER, *va.* to exhaust. See *puiser*.—Der. *épuisement*, *épuisable*, *inépuisable*.

ÉPURER, *va.* to purify. See *pur*.—Der. *épure* (verbal subst.), *épuration*.

ÉQUARRIR, *va.* to quarry, cut into an *équerre*, q. v.—Der. *équarrissage*, *équarrisseur*.

Équateur, *sm.* the equator; from L. *aequatorem** (i. e. a circle dividing the earth into two equal parts).—Der. *équatorial*.

Équatorial, *adj.* equatorial. See *équateur*.

Équation, *sf.* an equation; from L. *aequationem*.

ÉQUERRE, *sf.* a square (instrument); formerly *esquerre*, originally *esquarre*, verbal subst. of a type *esquarrer**, answering to L. *exquadrare**, whence *équerre* signifies the instrument which enables us to draw right angles. *Équerre* is a doublet of *square*, *escadre*, q. v. *Exquadrare** produces *esquarrer** by *ex=es*, see § 150; by *es=é*, see § 147; by *dr=rr*, see § 168; and by *a=e* see § 54, 4.—Der. *équarrit* (formerly *esquarrir*, from *esquarre*, O. Fr. of *équarre*).

Équestre, *adj.* equestrian; from L. *equestris*.

Équidistant, *adj.* equidistant; from L. *aequidistantem*.

Équilatéral, *adj.* equilateral; from L. *aequilateralis*.

Équilibre, *sm.* equilibrium; from L. *aequilibrium*.—Der. *équilibrer*.

Équinoxe, *sm.* the equinox; from L. *aequinocetium*.—Der. *équinoxial*.

EQUIPER, *va.* to equip, fit out (a ship)

purvey (generally). *Equiper*, O. Fr. *esquiper*, to rig a ship, is from Goth. *skip* (§ 20). For *sq* = *esq* = *eq* see § 147.—Der. *équipe* (verbal subst.), *équipage*, *équipée*, *équipement*.

EQUIPOLLENT, *adj.* equivalent; *sm.* an equivalent; from L. *equipollentem*.—Der. *équivalence*.

ÉQUITATION, *sf.* horsemanship; from L. *equitationem*.

ÉQUITÉ, *sf.* equity; from L. *aequitate*.—Der. *équitable*.

ÉQUIVALENT, *adj.* equivalent; *sm.* an equivalent; from L. *aequivalentem*.—Der. *équivalence*.

ÉQUIVALOIR, *vn.* to be equivalent; from L. *aequivalere*. See *valoir*.

ÉQUIVOQUE, *adj.* equivocal; *sf.* an equivocation; from L. *aequivocus*.—Der. *équivoquer*.

ÉRABLE, *sm.* the maple; formerly *érabre*, *érabre*, from L. *acer* and *arbor*. For *acer* = *ac'r* see § 52; for *cr* = *r* see *bénir* and § 129; for *a* = *e* see § 54, 4. *Erabre* becomes *érabre* by changing *r* into *l*, see § 155.

ÉRAFLER, *vn.* to graze. See *rafle*.—Der. *érature*.

ÉRAILLER, *va.* to fray, fret; O. Fr. *eraciller*, *esrailler*. Origin uncertain: probably connected with *rallum**, a scraper, through a lost *exrallare** for *exradiculare**.—Der. *éraillage*, *éraillure*.

ÈRE, *sf.* an era; from L. *aera*.

ÉRECTION, *sf.* an erection, raising; from L. *erectionem*.

ÉRÉINTER, *va.* to break the back of, tire out. O. Fr. *esrener*. In several patois also the *t* is missing, as it should be; that letter has no etymological origin in this word. From *é* for *es* (§ 147), and *rein*, q. v.

ÉRÉSIPELE, *sm.* erysipelas. See *érysipèle*.

ERGOT, *sm.* spur (of a bird). Origin unknown.—Der. *ergoté*.

ERGOTER, *vn.* to quibble, weary with syllogisms; der. from L. *ergo*, sign of the conclusion in syllogism.—Der. *ergoteur*.

ÉRIGER, *va.* to erect; from L. *erigere*.

ERMITÉ, *sm.* a hermit; from L. *eremita*. For loss of *è* see § 52.—Der. *ermitage*.

ÉROSION, *sf.* erosion; from L. *erosionem*.

ÉROTIQUE, *adj.* erotic; from L. *eroticus*.

ERRATA, *sm. pl.* errata; a Lat. word.

ERRATIQUE, *adj.* erratic; from L. *erraticus*.

ERRE, *sf.* manner, way; O. Fr. *eire*, *oire*, from L. *iter*; for *tr* = *rr* see § 168. The word is only used in the phrases 'aller grand'erre', 'aller belle erre.'

ERREMENTS, *sm. pl.* track, way, manner; from O. Fr. *errer*, to travel, which remains in verbal subst. *erre*, and in the knightly word *errant*. *Errer*, Prov. *edrar*, is from L. *itērāre** (to travel, from *iter*), contrd. regularly into *it'rare*, see § 52. For *tr* = *rr* see § 168; for *i* = *e* see § 72.

ERREUR, *sf.* an error, wandering; from L. *errorem*. For *-orem* = *-eur* see § 227.

ERRONÉ, *adj.* erroneous; from L. *erroneus*.

ÉRUCTATION, *sf.* eructation, belching; from L. *eructationem*.

ÉRUDIT, *adj.* erudite; from L. *eruditus*.

ÉRUDITION, *sf.* erudition; from L. *eruditionem*.

ÉRUGINEUX, *adj.* (Med.) eruginous; from L. *aeruginosus*.

ÉRYSIPELE, *sm.* (Med.) erysipelas; from L. *erysipelas*.

ÈS, *prep.* in the, a contrd. of *en les* (*enls*, then *ens*, whence *es*, by regular reduction of *us* to *s*, see § 163). *Ès* (*en les*) has left some few traces in the language, as in the phrases *maître ès arts*, *docteur ès sciences*, *ès mains*, *Saint-Pierre ès liens*, etc.

ESCABEAU, *sm.* a stool; from L. *scabellum*. For *sc* = *esc* see Hist. Gram. p. 78; for *ellum* = *eau* see § 204. Its doublet is *escabelle*.

† **Escadre**, *sf.* a squadron; introd. from It. *squadra* (§ 25). Its doublet is *équerre*, q. v.

† **Escadron**, *sm.* a squadron (of cavalry); introd. in 16th cent. from It. *squadrone* (§ 25).

† **Escalade**, *sf.* escalade, scaling (of walls); introd. in 16th cent. from It. *scalata* (§ 25).—Der. *escalader*.

† **Escale**, *sf.* putting in (naval); from It. *scala* (§ 25). Its doublet is *échelle*, q. v.

† **Escalier**, *sm.* a staircase; from Prov. *escalier* (§ 24), which from L. *scalarium**, deriv. of *scala*. Its doublet is *échelier*.

† **Escamoter**, *va.* to juggle; from Sp. *escamotar* (§ 26).—Der. *escamotage*, *escamoteur*.

† **Escamper**, *vn.* to scamper off, decamp; from It. *scampare* (§ 25), whence the phrase *prendre la poudre d'escampette*.

† **Escapade**, *sf.* an escapade, frolic; from It. *scappata* (§ 25). Its doublet is *échappé*.

ESCARBOT, *sm.* a stag-horn beetle: dim. of a type *escarbe**, answering to L. *scarabæus*. *Scarabæus* is contrd. to *scar'baeus* (see § 52), whence *escarbot*. For *sc* = *esc* see Hist. Gram. p. 78; and for addition of *ot* see § 281.

ESCARBOUCLE, *sf.* a carbuncle; from L.

- carbunculus**, with prosthesis of *s*. **Carbúnculus** loses its *û*, see § 51. For *no = c* see § 163; for *u = ou* see § 97. For prosthesis of *es* see *espérer*. **Escarboucle** is a doublet of *carboucle*.
- ESCARCELLE**, *sf.* a great purse. See *écharpe*, of which word it is a dim., the full form being *escarpe-celle*, whence *escarcelle*.
- ESCARGOT**, *sm.* an edible snail; originally *escargol*, from the root *cargol*, answering to Sp. *caracol* and It. *caragollo*. Origin unknown.
- † **Escarmouche**, *sf.* a skirmish; from It. *scaramuccia* (§ 25).
- † **Escarpe**, *sf.* a scarp, escarpment; from It. *scarpa* (§ 25). It is a doublet of *écharpe*, *q. v.*—Der. *scarper*, *escarpment*, *contrescarpe*.
- ESCARPIN**, *sm.* a pump (shoe); O. Fr. *eschapin*. The derivation is uncertain, as the *r* seems to be a 16th-century interpolation; as is seen also in *escapignon*, a light shoe. This being so, the suggested Germ. *scharf*, and the Low Lat. *scarpus**, are excluded.
- † **Escarpolette**, *sf.* a swing; from It. *scarpoletta* (§ 25).
- ESCIENT**, *sm.* knowledge; from L. *scientem*. For *sc = es* see Hist. Gram. p. 78.
- ESCLANDRE**, *sm.* a scandal; from L. *scandalum*. **Scándalum**, regularly contrd. (see § 51), becomes *scand'lum*, whence O. Fr. *escandle*. For *sc = esc* see Hist. Gram. p. 78; then *esclandre* by intercalation of *l*, which is uncommon; and by *dl = dr*, see § 157. *Esclandre* is a doublet of *scandale*, *q. v.*
- ESCLAVE**, *sm.* a slave; in 10th cent. *sclavus*, in 9th cent. *slavus*, a word which rightly means a Slavonian, and was originally applied only to the Slavonian prisoners of Charles the Great, who were reduced to slavery. After the 10th cent. the word *sclavus* takes the general sense of slave, without distinction of nationality. For *sc = escl* see Hist. Gram. p. 78. *Esclave* is a doublet of *slave*.—Der. *esclavage*.
- Escobar**, *vn.* to shuffle; of hist. origin (§ 33), meaning to use Escobar's reticence. Escobar was a Spanish Jesuit casuist immortalised by Pascal in the Provincial Letters.—Der. *escobarerie*.
- ESCOGRIFFE**, *sm.* a sharper. Origin unknown.
- † **Escompter**, *va.* to discount; from It. *scontare* (§ 25).—Der. *escompte* (verbal subst.).
- † **Escopette**, *sf.* a carbine; from It. *schioppetto* (§ 25).
- † **Escorte**, *sf.* an escort; from It. *scorta* (§ 25).—Der. *escorter*.
- † **Escouade**, *sf.* a squad. 16th cent. *escouadre* and *scaouadre*, from It. *squadra* (§ 25). It is a doublet of *escadre* and *équarre*, *q. v.*
- ESCOURGÉE**, *sf.* a scourge; from L. *excorrigiata**. **Excorrigiáta**, contrd. regularly (see § 52), becomes *escourgiée*. For *x = es* see *ajouter*; for *o = ou* see § 86; for *-ata = -ée* see § 201.
- ESCOURGEON**, *sm.* winter barley. Origin unknown.
- ESCU USSE**, *sf.* a run (before leaping); from L. *excussa**. For *x = s* see *ajouter*; for *u = u* see § 97.—Der. *rescousse*.
- † **Eserimer**, *vn.* to fence; from It. *schermare* (§ 25). A word of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *skirm*.—Der. *escrime* (verbal subst.).
- † **Eséroce**, *sm.* a swindler; from It. *scrocco* (§ 25), which from Germ. *schurke*.—Der. *escroquer*, *escroqueur*, *escroquerie*.
- SPACE**, *sm.* a space; from L. *spatium*. For *sp = esp* see § 147; for *ti = c* see *agencer*.—Der. *espacer*, *espacement*.
- † **Espadon**, *sm.* a sword, sword-fish; from It. *spadone* (§ 25).
- † **Espagnolette**, *sf.* baize; introd. in 17th cent. from It. *spagnoletta* (§ 25).
- † **Espaliér**, *sm.* a fruit-wall; properly used of the fruit-trees trained on a wall; from It. *spalliere* (§ 25).
- ESPECE**, *sf.* a kind; from L. *species*. For *sp = esp* see § 147 and *espérer*. *Espèce* is a doublet of *épice*, *q. v.*
- ESPÉRER**, *vn.* to hope; from L. *sperare*. To the initial sounds *se* (*scribere*), *sm* (*smaragdus*), *sp* (*sperare*), *st* (*status*), which were hard to pronounce, the Roman people early prefixed the letter *i* to divide the two consonants in pronunciation. As early as the 4th cent. we find in Roman inscriptions *ispatium* for *spatium*, *istare* for *stare*, *istatua* for *statua*, *ispiritu* for *spiritu*, *istabilis* for *stabilis*, *ismaragdus* for *smaragdus*. This *i* soon became *e* (see § 71), and in the 5th cent. we find in Christian inscriptions the forms *estatua*, *espatrium*; in Merov. Diplomas *especiem*, *esperare*, *estudium*. This change of *sc* into *esc*, *sm* into *esm*, *sp* into *esp*, *st* into *est*, went on in Fr. in such words as *spatium*, *espace*. Since the 16th cent. many of these words have been again modified by loss of the *s*, see § 147, and the suppression is marked by the acute accent on the initial *e*, as in *statum*, *état*. Even

farther, a false assimilation led to the prefixing of *e* before words which had no Latin *s*; whence we find corticem, *écorce*; carbunculus, *escarboucle*, etc.—Der. *espérance*, *désespérer*.

Espiègle, *adj.* frolicsome; of hist. origin, see § 33. *Espiègle* is a word of the 16th cent., at which time a very popular German tale (*Eulenspiegel*) was translated and introduced into Fr. under the title of 'L'Histoire joyeuse de Till Ulespiègle.' In this story the hero performs a number of waggeries and tricks. This 'Histoire de Tiel Ulespiègle,' or, as it was written, 'Histoire de l'Espiègle,' soon became popular, and the word *espiègle* came to be used of a tricky, mischievous spirit. For such changes of sense see § 13.—Der. *espièglerie*.

† **Espion**, *sm.* a spy; from It. *spione* (§ 25).—Der. *espionner*, *espionnage*.

† **Esplanade**, *sf.* an esplanade. In Montaigne *esplanade*, from It. *splanata* (§ 25). **ESPOIR**, *sm.* hope; from L. *speres*, a word found in Ennius. For *sp*=*esp* see *espérer* and § 147; for *e*=*oi* see § 61.

† **Esponton**, *sm.* a spoutoon; from It. *spontone* (§ 25).

ESPRIT, *sm.* spirit; from L. *spiritus*, by displacing the Lat. accent (*spiritus* for *spiritus*) and by *sp*=*esp*, see § 147: for loss of atonic *i* see § 52. *Esprit* is a doublet of *spirite*.

ESQUIF, *sm.* a skiff; from O.H.G. *skif* (§ 20). For *sk*=*eq* see *espérer*.

ESQUILLE, *sf.* a splinter; from L. *schidulae**, dim. of *schidia*, splinters of wood, by the regular contr. (see § 51) into *schidulae*. For *dl*=*ll* see § 168; for *sch*=*sc*=*eq* see *espérer* and Hist. Gram. p. 63.

† **Esquinancie**, *sf.* the quinsy. 16th cent. *sqinancie*, from It. *schinanzia* (§ 25).

† **Esquisse**, *sf.* a sketch; from It. *schizzo* (§ 25).—Der. *esquisser*.

ESQUIVER, *va.* to evade (a blow), avoid; from O.H.G. *skinhan* (§ 20).

ESSAI, *sm.* a trial; from L. *exagium*, weighing, a trial of exact weight. For *x*=*ss* see § 150; for loss of *g* see § 132.—Der. *essayer*, *essayeur*.

ESSAIM, *sm.* a swarm; from L. *examen*. For *x*=*ss* see § 150; for *-amon*=*-aim* see § 226. *Essaim* is a doublet of *examen*.—Der. *essaimer*.

ESSARTER, *va.* to grub up; from L. *exsarritare**, a frequent., der. from *exsarritum*, p.p. of *ex-sarrire*. *Exsarritare* becomes *essarter* by regular fall of

i, see § 52; by *xs*=*ss*, see § 150.—Der. *essartement*.

ESSAYER, *va.* to essay. See *essai*.

ESSENCE, *sf.* essence; from L. *essentia*.

Essentiel, *adj.* essential; from L. *essentialis** (in Isidore of Seville).

ESSIEU, *sm.* an axle-tree; in Amyot *aissieu*, in Montaigne *aixieu*, from L. *axiculus*. For *a*=*ai*=*e* see § 54; for *x*=*ss* see § 150; for *-iculus*=*-ieu* see *épieu*.

ESSOR, *sm.* flight (of birds). See *essorer*.

ESSORER, *va.* to dry linen by hanging it out in the air; thence to dry a falcon after it had been wetted in hawking; from L. *exaurare**, deriv. of *aura*. For *x*=*ss* see § 150; for *au*=*o* see § 106. *Essorer* in O. Fr. meant to balance in air, *soar*, whence verbal subst. *essor*.

ESSORILLER, *va.* to crop ears (of dogs); from L. *exauriculare**, der. from *auricula*. For regular contr. of *exauriculare* into *exauriclare* see § 52; for *x*=*ss* see § 150; for *au*=*o* see § 106; for *cl*=*il* see § 129.

ESSOUFFLER, *va.* to put out of breath. See *souffler*.

ESSUYER, *va.* to wipe, wipe away. It. *asciugare*; from L. *exsuccare*. *Exsuccare*, reducing *cc* to *c* (see *bee*), becomes *exsu(c)are*, thence *essuyer*. For *xs*=*ss* see § 150; for loss of medial *c*, which drops to *i* or *y*, see § 129. *Essuyer* is a doublet of *essucquer*.—Der. *essui* (verbal subst.).

EST, *sm.* the east; of Germ. origin, Germ. *ost*, Engl. *east* (§ 20).

† **Estacade**, *sf.* a stockade; from It. *steccata* (§ 25).

† **Estafette**, *sf.* an express; from It. *staffetta* (§ 25).

† **Estafier**, *sm.* a tall footman; from It. *staffiere* (§ 25).

† **Estafilade**, *sf.* a gash; from It. *staffilata* (§ 25).

Estaminet, *sm.* a smoking-room. Origin unknown.

† **Estampe**, *sf.* a print, stamp; from It. *stampa* (§ 25).—Der. *estampille*.

† **Estamper**, *va.* to print, stamp; from It. *stampare* (§ 25).

† **Estampille**, *sf.* a stamp. A dim. of *estampe*, q. v.

ESTER, *vu.* (Legal) to appear (in court); from L. *stare*. For *st*=*est* see *espérer* and § 147.

Esthétique, *adj.* æsthetic; from Gr. *αἰσθητικός*.

Estimation, *sf.* esteem; from L. *aestimatio* nem.—Der. *estimeur*, *estimatif*.

- Estimer**, *va.* to esteem; from L. *aestimare*.—Der. *estime* (verbal subst.), *estimable*, *mésestimer*, *mésestime*.
- ESTOC**, *sm.* (1) a stick, (2) a sword. It. *stocco*, from Germ. *stock* (§ 20). For *st* = *est* see *espérer* and § 147.
- † **Estocade**, *sf.* a stockade; from It. *stockata* (§ 25).
- ESTOMAC**, *sm.* a stomach; from L. *stomachus*. For *st* = *est* see *espérer* and § 147.
- † **Estompe**, *sf.* a stump; from Germ. *stumpff* (§ 27).
- † **Estrade**, *sf.* a route; from It. *strada* (§ 25), whence the phrase *battre l'estrade*. Its doublet is *estrée*.
- † **Estrade**, *sf.* a platform; from It. *strata* (§ 25).
- ESTRAGON**, *sm.* (Bot.) tarragon; from Ar. *tarkhoûn* (§ 30), which may possibly have come from the Gr. *δράκων*.
- † **Estramaçon**, *sm.* a two-edged sword; from It. *stramazzone* (§ 25).
- † **Estrapade**, *sf.* a strappado; from It. *strappata* (§ 25).
- † **Estropier**, *va.* to cripple, maim; from It. *stroppiare* (§ 25).
- Estuaire**, *sm.* an estuary; from L. *aestuarium*. Its doublet is O. Fr. *étier*.
- ESTURGEON**, *sm.* a sturgeon. Sp. *esturion*, medieval Lat. *sturionem*. *Sturio* is derived from O. H. G. *stûrio* (§ 20). For *st* = *est* see § 147; for *io* = *jo* = *geo* see *abrûger*.
- ET**, *conj.* and; from L. *et*.
- ÉTABLE**, *sf.* a stable; formerly *estable*, from L. *stábŭlum*. For loss of *ŭ* see § 51; for *st* = *est* = *et* see *espérer* and § 147.
- ÉTABLIR**, *va.* to establish; formerly *establi*, from L. *stabilire*. *Stabilire*, contrd. regularly (see § 52) into *stab'lire*, becomes *établir*. For *st* = *est* = *et* see *espérer* and § 147. —Der. *établi* (verbal subst.), *établissement*.
- ÉTAGE**, *sm.* a story (of a house); formerly *estage*, Prov. *estage*, from L. *staticum** (properly a place where one establishes oneself), deriv. of *status*. *Staticum* indicates the state or order of the rooms of a house. For *-aticum* = *-age* see § 248; for *st* = *est* = *et* see *espérer* and § 147. *Éage* is a doublet of *stage*, q. v.—Der. *étager*, *étagère*.
- ÉTAI**, *sm.* a stay, support; formerly *estay*, word of Germ. origin, Flem. *staeye* (§ 20).—Der. *étayer*.
- ÉTAIM**, *sm.* fine carded wool; formerly *estaim*, from L. *stamen*. For *-amen* = *-aim* see § 226; for *st* = *est* = *et* see *espérer* and § 147.
- ÉTAİN**, *sm.* tin, pewter; formerly *estain*. It. *stagno*, from L. *stagnum* (a supposed form of *stannum**). For *st* = *est* = *et* see *espérer* and § 147; for *gn* = *in* see § 131.—Der. *étamer* (from *étain*, like *venimeux* from *venin*, see § 163).
- ÉTAL**, *sm.* a stall, butcher's shop; formerly *estal*. It. *stallo*, word of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *stal*, Engl. *stall* (§ 20). *Étal* is a doublet of *stalle*, q. v.—Der. *étaler*, *détaler* (to gather up one's goods and be gone).
- ÉTALER**, *va.* to expose for sale. See *étal*. —Der. *étalage*, *étalagiste*.
- ÉTALON**, *sm.* a stallion; formerly *estalon*, It. *stallone* (a horse kept in the stall, and not worked). It. *stallone* is derived from L. *stalla**; similarly the Fr. *estalon* is from medieval L. *stallum**. For *st* = *est* = *et* see *espérer* and § 147; for addition of suffix *on* see § 232. *Stallum* is O. H. G. *stall* (§ 20). The certainty of this etymology is proved by the Germanic Laws, in which we find 'equus ad *stallum*,' for a stallion. The Lex Wisigothorum, viii. 4, has 'qui alienum animal aut quemcumque quadrupedem qui ad *stallum* servatur, castraverit.'
- ÉTALON**, *sm.* a standard (measure); formerly *estalon*, in Low Lat. *stallonem** from O. H. G. *stihl*, a stick (measure) (§ 20). For *st* = *est* = *et* see *espérer* and § 147.
- ÉTAMER**, *va.* to tin. See *étain*.—Der. *étamage*, *étameur*.
- ÉTAMINE**, *sf.* stamin, bolting-cloth; formerly *estamine*, from *estame*, which from L. *stamen*. For *st* = *est* = *et* see *espérer* and § 147.
- ÉTAMINE**, *sf.* a stamen; from L. *stamina*. For *st* = *est* = *et* see *espérer* and § 147.
- ÉTANCHER**, *va.* to stanch. Origin unknown.
- ÉTANÇON**, *sm.* a stanchion; formerly *estançon*, from O. Fr. *estance*, which from L. *stantia** (that which stands upright). For *st* = *est* = *et* see *espérer* and § 147; for *-tia* = *-ce* see *agencer* and § 244.—Der. *étançonner*.
- ÉTANG**, *sm.* a pond, pool. O. Fr. *estang*, from L. *stagnum*. For *st* = *est* = *et* see *espérer* and § 147; for *gn* = *ng*, as in *pugnus*, *poing*, etc., see Hist. Gram. p. 77.
- ÉTAPE**, *sf.* rations, halting-place; formerly *estaple*, = a warehouse full of necessities of life (so used even by Montesquieu), then specially a dépôt of food for troops on march; and lastly the place where troops halt. *Étaple*, in medieval Lat. *stapula**, is

- of Germ. origin, Flem. *stapel*, Engl. *staple* (§ 20). **Stápŭla**, regularly contrd. (§ 51) **stap'la**, becomes *estaple*, then *estape*, *étape*. For **st=est=ét** see *espérer* and § 147; for loss of *l* see *able* and § 158.
- ÉTAT**, *sm.* state, condition; formerly *estat*, from L. *status*. For **st=est=ét** see *espérer* and § 147.
- ÉTAU**, *sm.* a vice; formerly *estau*, from Germ. *stock*, in the Germ. compd. *schraub-stock* (§ 20). For **st=est=ét** see *espérer* and § 147.
- ÉTAYER**, *va.* to stay, shore up. See *étai*.—Der. *étiement*.
- ÊTE**, *p.p. v. subst.* been. See *être*.
- ÊTE**, *sm.* summer; formerly *esté*, from L. *aestatem*. For **ae=e** see § 103; for **-atem=-é** see § 230; for loss of *s* see § 147.
- FTEINDRE**, *va.* to extinguish; formerly *esteindre*, from L. *exstinguere*. *Exstinguere* becomes *exstingère*, then *exsting're* (see § 51), whence *exstin're*; whence *esteindre* by intercalation of *d* (see Hist. Gram. p. 73), lastly *éteindre* by loss of *s* (see § 147).—Der. *éteignoir*.
- ÉTENDARD**, *sm.* a standard, flag; der. with suffix **-ard'** (§ 196) from Germanic *stand* (§ 20). For **st=est=ét** see § 147.
- ÉTENDRE**, *va.* to extend, stretch forth; formerly *estendre*, from L. *extendere*. For **ex=es** see § 150; for **es=é** see § 147; for **tendere=andre** see *tendre*.—Der. *étendue* (partic. subst.).
- Éternel**, *adj.* eternal; from L. *aeternalis*.
- Eternité**, *sf.* eternity; from L. *aeternitatem*.—Der. *éterniser*.
- ÉTERNUER**, *vn.* to sneeze; formerly *esternuer*, from L. *sternutare*. For loss of medial *t* see § 117; for **st=est=ét** see *espérer* and § 147.—Der. *éternuement*.
- ÊTEUF**, *sm.* a tennis-ball; from Low L. *stoffus**; a Germ. word, *stoff* (§ 20). For **st=est=ét** see *espérer* and § 147.
- ÊTEULE**, *sf.* stubble; formerly *esteule*, originally *estuble*, from L. *stipula*. *Stipula*, regularly contrd. (see § 51) into *stip'la*, becomes *estuble*. For **st=est=ét** see *espérer* and § 147; for **p=b** see § III. *Estuble*, by changing *bl* into *ul* (see *aurone* and *alonette*), becomes *estule*, whence *esteule* by changing *u* into *eu* (see *beugler*), then *éteule* by loss of *s* (see § 147). *Éteule* is a doublet of *stipule*, q. v.
- Êther**, *sm.* the æther; from L. *aether*.—Der. *éthéré*.
- Éthique**, *adj.* ethical; from L. *ethica*.
- Ethnique**, *adj.* ethnical; from L. *ethnicus*.
- Ethnographie**, *sf.* ethnography; from Gr. *ἔθνος* and *γραφειν*.—Der. *ethnographique*, *ethnographie*.
- ÉTIAGE**, *sm.* low water; from L. *aestivatum**, properly summer (i. e. low) level of waters. For **ae=e** see § 103; for loss of *s* see § 147; for loss of medial *v* see § 141; for **-aticum=-age** see § 248.
- ÉTINCELLE**, *sf.* a spark; formerly *estincelle*. It. *scintilla*, from L. *scintilla*, by transposition of *scintilla* into *stincilla** (see Hist. Gram. p. 77), whence *étincelle*. For **i=e** see § 72; for **st=est=ét** see *espérer* and § 147.—Der. *étinceler* (whose doublet is *scintiller*, q. v.).
- ÉTIOLER**, *va.* to emaciate; from L. *stipulare*; see *éteule*. Its doublet is *stipuler*, q. v.—Der. *étiolément*.
- Étiologie**, *sf.* (Med.) etiology; from Gr. *αιτιολογία*, that part of medicine which treats of causes of disease.
- Étique**, *adj.* consumptive, hectic. See *hectique* (of which it is a doublet).—Der. *étisie*.
- ÉTIQUETTE**, *sf.* a label, originally a ticket or label fastened to a little stick or skewer. A diminutive of Germanic origin, from Germ. *stechen* (§ 20), It. *steccato*.—Der. *étiqueter*.
- ÉTOFFE**, *sf.* stuff, cloth; formerly *estoffe*. It. *stoffa*, from Germ. *stoff* (§ 27). For loss of *s* see § 147.—Der. *étoffer*.
- ÉTOILE**, *sf.* a star; formerly *estoile*, from L. *stella*. For **e=oi** see § 65; for **st=est=ét** see *espérer* and § 147.
- ÉTOLÉ**, *sf.* a stole; formerly *estole*, from L. *stola*. For **st=est=ét** see *espérer* and § 147.
- ÉTONNER**, *va.* to astonish; formerly *estonner*, from L. *extonare**, compd. of *ex* and radical *tonare*, seen in *at-tonare*. For **ex=es** see § 150; for **es=é** see § 147.—Der. *étonnement*.
- ÉTOUFFER**, *va.* to stifle; formerly *estouffer*. Origin uncertain; probably a compd. of *ex* and a lost *touffer**, deriv. of Gr. *τῦφος*, a word which remains in Prov. *touffe*, and Sp. *tufio*. *Étouffer* is then rightly 'to stifle in vapour.'—Der. *étouffée* (partic. subst.), *étouffement*, *étouffoir*.
- ÉTOUPE**, *sf.* tow; formerly *estoupe*, from L. *stuppa*. For **st=est=ét** see *espérer* and § 147; for **u=ou** see § 90; for **pp=p** see *chape*. *Étoupe* is a doublet of *éteuf*.
- ÉTOURDIR**, *va.* to din, deafen; formerly *estourdir*. It. *stordire*, from L. *extorpidire*, to make torpid. *Extorpidire*,

regularly contrd. (see § 52) into extorp'dire, becomes extordire (for *pd=d* see § 168), whence *estourdîr* (for *o=ou* see § 86; for *x=s* see § 150), lastly *étourdîr* (for loss of *s* see § 147).—Der. *étourdi*, *étourdissement*, *étourderie*.

ÉTOURNEAU, *sm.* a starling; formerly *estournel*, from L. *sturnellus*, dim. of *sturnus*. For *st=est=ét* see *espérer* and § 147; for *u=ou* see § 97; for *-ellus=-el=-eau* see § 204.

ÉTRANGE, *adj.* strange; formerly *estrangle*, from L. *extraneus*. For *x=s* see § 150; for *es=é* see § 147; for *-eus=-ge* see § 242.—Der. *étrangeté*, *étrangement*.

ÉTRANGER, *adj.* strange, *sm.* a stranger; formerly *estranger*, It. *straniere*, from L. *extranearius**, der. from *extraneus*. For *extranearius=extraniarius* see *agencer*; for *ia=ge* see *abrégér*; for other changes see *étrange*.—Der. *étrangeté*.

ÉTRANGLER, *va.* to strangle, throttle; formerly *estrangler*, from L. *stranguläre*. For loss of *û* see § 52; for *st=est=ét* see *espérer* and § 147.—Der. *étrangement*.

ÊTRE, *v. subst.* to be. The Lat. *esse* being defective borrowed six tenses (*fui*, *fuera*, *fuer*, *fuerim*, *fuissem*, *forem*) from unused *fuere*. The Fr. *être* is composed of three verbs: (1) *fuo*, whence pret. *fus* (*fui*), and subj. *fusse* (*fuissem*); (2) *stare*, whence the p.p. *été*, O. Fr. *esté* (status); (3) *esse*, whence all other tenses, and specially the inf. pres. *être*, O. Fr. *estre*.

To such defective verbs as *velle*, *posse*, *offere*, *inferre*, *esse*, too short to provide the usual infinitives, the vulgar Lat. added a termination *re*, and thus assimilated them falsely to verbs of the second conjugation. Thus in the 6th cent. we may find in Merov. documents *volére* for *velle*, *potere* for *posse*, *offerere* for *offere*, *inferre* for *inferre*, *essere* for *esse*.

Essere was regularly contrd. (see § 51) into *ess're*; *sr* became *str* (see *accroître*); whence *estre*, now *être*; for loss of *s* see § 147. This etymology is farther confirmed by the form the verb takes in the other Romance languages, as It. *essere*, Sp. *ser*, Port. *ser*, Prov. *esser*. If any doubt whether *essere* ever existed we may reply by producing documentary proofs. In Gritter's Collection of Roman Inscriptions may be read the following epitaph found in Rome in a 7th-cent. church, 'Cod estis fui

et quod sum *essere* abetis,' i. e. 'quod estis, fui: et quod sum, *esse* habetis.' In a series of Carolingian Diplomas we have, A.D. 820, 'quod *essere* debuisse'; A.D. 821, 'essere de beneficio'; A.D. 836, 'quod de ista ecclesia Vulfaldo episcopus *essere* debuisse.' The same suffix *re* is to be seen in compds. of *esse*, such as *adesse*, etc., as e.g. in a chartulary of A.D. 818, 'quam ingenuus *adessere*.' Farther proof is unnecessary. No one now believes that *être* is from L. *stare*. How could *stäre* (accented on the *a*) have become *être*? And again, how could *stare* produce the other Romance forms, Prov. *esser*, It. *essere*, Sp. and Port. *ser*? Lastly, we know exactly that *stare* has given us the Fr. *ester*, which still remains in the phrase *ester en justice* ('stare in justitia'). *Ester* still remains in certain compds. as *rester*, *re-stare*; *arrêter*, *ad-re-stare* (O. Fr. *arrestare*).

ÉTRÉCIR, *va.* to narrow. See *étroit*.—Der. *rétrécir*, *rétrécissement*.

ÉTREINDRE, *va.* to bind, tie up; formerly *estreindre*, from L. *stringere*. For *st=est=ét* see *espérer* and § 147; for *-ingere=-cindre* see *astreindre*.—Der. *étrainte* (verbal subst.).

ÉTRENNE, *sf.* first sale, *pl.* a New Year's Gift; formerly *extrenne*, from L. *strena*. For *st=est=ét* see *espérer* and § 147.—Der. *étrenner*.

ÉTRIER, *sm.* a stirrup, properly a leathern strap; formerly *estrier*, contr. of *estri(v)ier*. This form with *v* remains in *étrivière*, formerly *estriivière*. *Estrivier** is a deriv. of O. Fr. *estrif*, which is of Germ. origin, from Germ. *strippe*, a leathern strap (§ 20). For *st=est=ét* see *espérer* and § 147; for loss of *v* see § 141.

ÉTRILLE, *sf.* a curry-comb; formerly *estrilie*, from L. *strigilis*. *Strigilis*, regularly contrd. into *strig'lis* (§ 51), becomes *étrille*. For *st=est=ét* see *espérer* and § 147; for *gl=il* see § 131.—Der. *étriller*.

ÉTRIQUE, *adj.* scanty, contracted. Origin unknown, though probably Germ. Flcm. *stryken*, Engl. to *strike*, of the rod which levels the top of a measure of grain (§ 20).

ÉTRIVIÈRE, *sf.* a leathern strap. See *étrier*. ÉTROIT, *adj.* narrow; formerly *estroit*, from L. *strictus*. For *st=est=ét* see *espérer* and § 147; for *iet=oit* see § 129. *Étroit* is a doublet of *strict*, q. v.—Der. *étroitesse*, *étrécir*.

ÉTUDE, *sf.* study; formerly *estude*, from L. *studium*. For *st* = *est* = *ét* see *espérer* and § 147.—Der. *étudier*, *étudiant*.

ÉTUI, *sm.* a case, sheath; formerly *estui*. Prov. *estug*, Sp. *estuche*, a word of Germ. origin, M. H. G. *stüche* (§ 20). For *st* = *est* = *ét* see *espérer* and § 147.

ÉTUVE, *sf.* a stove; formerly *estuve*. Prov. *estuba*, from medieval Lat. *stuba**, which from O. H. G. *stupa* (§ 20). For *st* = *est* = *ét* see *espérer* and § 147; for *b* = *v* see § 113.—Der. *étuver*, *étuvé* (partic. subst.), *étuviste*.

ÉTYMOLOGIE, *sf.* etymology; from L. *etymologia*.—Der. *étymologique*, *étymologiste*.

EU, *p. p.* of *va. avoir*, had; formerly *eñ*, originally *ai*, *avud*, from a form *habutus** of the L. *habitus*, see § 201. For loss of medial *b* see § 113; for *a* = *e* see § 54; for *ut* = *u* see § 201; for loss of initial *h* see *atelier*.

EUCARISTIE, *sf.* the eucharist; from L. *eucharistia* (so used in Cyprian).—Der. *eucharistique*.

EUCOLOGE, *sm.* euchology; from Gr. *εὐλογία*.

EUDIOMÈTRE, *sm.* an eudiometer; from Gr. *εὔδιος* and *μέτρον*.

EUNUQUE, *sm.* an eunuch; from L. *eunuchus*.

EUPHÉMISME, *sm.* an euphemism; from Gr. *εὐφημισμός*.

EUPHONIE, *sf.* euphony; from Gr. *εὐφωνία*.—Der. *euphonique*.

EUPHORBE, *sm.* (Bot.) the euphorbia; from L. *euphorbia*.

EUX, *pr. pers. m. pl.* they, them; formerly *eus*, originally *els*, from L. *illos*. For regular contr. of *illos* into *ill*'s see Hist. Gram. p. 70; for *i* = *e* see § 72; for *ils* = *els* = *eus* see *agneau*; for *eus* = *eux* see *deux*.

ÉVACUATION, *sf.* evacuation; from L. *evacuatio* nem.

ÉVACUER, *va.* to evacuate; from L. *evacuare*.

ÉVADER(S'), *vpr.* to escape; from L. *evadere*.

ÉVALUER, *va.* to value. See *valoir*.—Der. *évaluation*.

ÉVANGÉLIQUE, *adj.* evangelical; from L. *evangelicus*.

ÉVANGÉLISER, *va.* to evangelise; from L. *evangelizare*.

ÉVANGÉLISTE, *sm.* an evangelist; from L. *evangelista*.

EVANGILE, *sm.* the Gospel; from L. *evangelium*. For *e* = *i* see § 60.

ÉVANOUIR (S'), *vpr.* to vanish; formerly

esvanouir, It. *svanire*, compd. of L. *ex* and *vanescere*, from *vanus*, unreal, as in the phrases '*vana simulacra*,' '*vana imago*.' The intercalated *ou* is hard to explain. See *épanouir*.—Der. *évanouissement*.

ÉVAPORATION, *sf.* evaporation; from L. *evaporationem*.

ÉVAPORER, *va.* to evaporate; from L. *evaporare*.

ÉVASER, *va.* to widen. See *vase*.—Der. *évasement*.

ÉVASIF, *adj.* evasive; from L. *evasivus**, der. from *evasus*. See *évider*.

ÉVASION, *sf.* an evasion; from L. *evasionem* (= deliverance, in S. Jerome).

ÉVÊCHÉ, *sm.* a bishopric, bishop's palace; from L. *episcopatus*. For *p* = *v* see § 111; for *i* = *e* see § 72; for loss of *s* see § 147; for *o* = *ch* see Hist. Gram. p. 64; for loss of atonic *o* see § 52; for loss of *p*, when grouped with *sc*, see *archevêque*; for *-atus* = *-é* see § 200. Its doublet is *épiscopat*, q. v.

ÉVEILLER, *va.* to waken; formerly *esveiller*, from L. *exvigilare**. For *ex* = *es* = *é* see *espérer* and § 147; for changes see *veiller*.—Der. *éveil* (verbal subst.), *réveiller*.

† ÉVÉNEMENT, *sm.* an occurrence, event; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *evenimento* (§ 25).

ÉVENTAIL, *sm.* a fan. See *éventer*.—Der. *éventailiste*.

ÉVENTER, *va.* to fan. See *vent*.—Der. *éventail*, *éventaire*, *évent* (verbal subst.).

ÉVENTRER, *va.* to disembowel. See *ventre*.

ÉVENTUEL, *adj.* eventual; from a supposed L. *eventualis** (from *eventus*).—Der. *éventualité*.

ÉVÊQUE, *sm.* a bishop; from L. *episcopopus*. For changes see *archevêque* and *évêché*.—Der. *évêché*.

ÉVERSION, *sf.* overthrow; from L. *eversio* nem.

ÉVERTUER (S'), *vpr.* to strive, exert (oneself). See *vertu*.

ÉVICTION, *sf.* an eviction, ejection; from L. *evictionem*.

ÉVIDENCE, *sf.* evidence; from L. *evidentia*.

ÉVIDENT, *adj.* evident; from L. *evidentem*.

ÉVIDER, *va.* to hollow out. See *vide*.—Der. *évidoir*.

ÉVIER, *sm.* a sink; der. from O. Fr. *ève*, *eau*. For etymology see *eau*. *Évier* is a doublet of *aquarium*, and of O. Fr. *aiguière*.

ÉVINCER, *va.* to evict, oust; from L. *evin* cere.

Éviter, *va.* to avoid; from L. *evitare*.—
Der. *évitable*.

Évocation, *sf.* evocation, raising (of spirits); from L. *evocationem*.

Évolution, *sf.* evolution; from L. *evolutionem*.

Évoquer, *va.* to evoke; from L. *evocare*.—
Der. *évocable*.

Exacerbation, *sf.* exacerbation, embittering; from L. *exacerbationem*.

Exact, *adj.* exact; from L. *exactus*.—Der. *exactement*.

Exacteur, *sm.* an exactor; from L. *exactorem*.

Exaction, *sf.* an exaction; from L. *exactionem*.

Exactitude, *sf.* exactness; as if from a supposed L. *exactitudo**, from *exactus*.

Exagération, *sf.* exaggeration; from L. *exaggerationem*.—Der. *exagérateur*.

Exagérer, *va.* to exaggerate; from L. *exaggerare*. In 16th cent. *exaggérer*. The loss of the *g* is not accounted for.

Exaltation, *sf.* exaltation; from L. *exaltationem*, used for 'pride' in Tertullian.

Exalter, *va.* to exalt; from L. *exaltare*.

Examen, *sm.* a survey, examination; from L. *examen*.

Examineur, *sm.* an examiner; from L. *examinatorem*.

Examiner, *va.* to examine; from L. *examinare*.

Exanthème, *sm.* (Med.) exanthema; from L. *exanthema*.

Exaspération, *sf.* exasperation; from L. *exasperationem*.

Exaspérer, *va.* to exasperate, enrage; from L. *exasperare*.

EXAUCER, *va.* to grant, hear favourably (prayers, etc.); lit. to exalt, lift up, the petitioner, by granting his prayer, from L. *exaltiare**, deriv. of *altus*. For *al* = *au* see § 157; for *-tiare* = *-cer* see § 246. *Exaucer* is a doublet of *exhausser*.—Der. *exaucement*.

Excavation, *sf.* excavation; from L. *excavationem*.

Excédant, *sm.* excess, surplus; from L. *excedentem*.

Excéder, *va.* to exceed; from L. *excedere*.

Excellentment, *adv.* excellently. See *exceller*.

Excellence, *sf.* excellence; from L. *excellentia*.

Excellent, *adj.* excellent; from L. *excellentem*.

Excellentissime, *adj.* most excellent; from L. *excellētissimus*.

Exceller, *va.* to excel; from L. *excellere*.
† **Excentricité**, *sf.* eccentricity; introd. in 18th cent. from Engl. *eccentricity* (§ 28).

† **Excentrique**, *adj.* eccentric; introd. in 18th cent. from Engl. *eccentric* (§ 28).

Excepter, *va.* to except; from L. *exceptare*.

Exception, *sf.* exception; from L. *exceptionem*.—Der. *exceptionnel*.

Excès, *sm.* an excess; from L. *excessus*.—Der. *excessif*.

Exciper, *va.* to plead an exception (legal); from L. *excipere*.

Excision, *sf.* excision; from L. *excisionem*.

Excitable, *adj.* excitable; from L. *excitabilis*.—Der. *excitabilité*.

Excitation, *sf.* excitement; from L. *excitatio nem*.—Der. *excitateur*, *excitatif*.

Exciter, *va.* to excite; from L. *excitare*.—Der. *excitant*.

Exclamation, *sf.* an exclamation; from L. *exclamationem*.—Der. *exclamatif*.

EXCLURE, *va.* to exclude; from L. *excludere*. For loss of atonic *e* see § 51; for *d'r* = *r* see § 168.

Exclusion, *sf.* exclusion; from L. *exclusionem*.—Der. *exclusif*.

Excommunication, *sf.* excommunication; from L. *excommunicationem*.

Excommunier, *va.* to excommunicate; from L. *excommunicare*.

Excorier, *va.* to excoriate; from L. *excoriare*.—Der. *excoriation*.

Excrément, *sm.* excrement; from L. *excrementum*.

Excrétion, *sf.* excretion; from L. *excretionem*.

EXCROISSANCE, *sf.* an excrescence; as if from a L. *excrescentia**, deriv. of *excrescentem*, from *excrescere*. For *e* = *oi* see § 65; for *sc* = *ss* see *cresson*.

Excursion, *sf.* an excursion; from L. *excursionem*.

Excuse, *sf.* an excuse. See *excuser*.—Der. *excusable*.

Excuser, *va.* to excuse; from L. *excusare*.—Der. *excuse* (verbal subst.).

Exécration, *sf.* execration; from L. *execrationem*.

Exécuter, *va.* to execute; as if from a L. *executare**, from *executum*.—Der. *exécuteur*, *exécutable*.

Exécuteur, *sm.* an executor; from L. *executorem*.

Exécution, *sf.* an execution; from L. *exsecutionem*.—Der. *exécuf*.

Exécutoire, *adj.* executory; as if from a L. *exsecutorius* *, der. of *exsecutare*. For Fr. derivations in *-oire* see § 233.

Exégèse, *sf.* exegesis; from Gr. *ἐξήγησις*.—Der. *exégétique*.

Exemplaire, *adj.* exemplary; from L. *exemplaris* * (used in theological Lat.).

Exemplaire, *sm.* a copy; from L. *exemplarium* * (in Arnobius).

Exemple, *sm.* an example; from L. *exemplum*.

Exempt, *adj.* exempt; from L. *exemptus*. The sense of 'an officer of police' comes from the fact that under the ancien régime officers of cavalry were *exempted* from gular service, and detached to command squadrons of horse-police.

Exempter, *va.* to exempt; as if from a L. *exemptare* *, deriv. of *exemptus*.

Exemption, *sf.* exemption; from L. *exemptionem*.

† **Exequatur**, *sm.* an exequatur; a Lat. word = 'let him execute' (a sentence).

Exercer, *va.* to exercise; from L. *exercere*.

Exercice, *sm.* an exercise; from L. *exercitium*.

Exergue, *sm.* an exergue (of a medal); from Gr. *ἐξ* and *ἐργον*.

Exfoliation, *sf.* exfoliation; from L. *exfoliationem*.

Exfolier, *va.* to exfoliate; from L. *exfoliare*. Its doublet is *effeuiller*, q. v.

EXHALAISON, *sf.* an exhalation, expiration; from *exhalationem*. For *-ationem* = *-aison* see § 232. Its doublet is *exhalation*, q. v.

Exhalation, *sf.* exhalation; from L. *exhalationem*. Its doublet is *exhalaison*, q. v.

Exhaler, *va.* to exhale; from L. *exhalare*.

EXHAUSSER, *va.* to raise, run up; from L. *exaltiare* *, der. from *altus*. For *al* = *au* see § 157; for *-tiare* = *-sser* see § 264; for addition of *h* see *haut*. *Exhausser* is a doublet of *exaucer*, q. v.

Exhéreder, *va.* to disinherit; from L. *exheredare*.—Der. *exhéredation*.

Exhiber, *va.* to exhibit; from L. *exhibere*.

Exhibition, *sf.* an exhibition; from L. *exhibitionem*.

Exhortation, *sf.* an exhortation; from L. *exhortationem*.

Exhorter, *va.* to exhort; from L. *exhortari*.

Exhumér, *va.* to exhume; from L. *exhumare*.—Der. *exhumation*.

Exigence, *sf.* exigency; from L. *exigentia*.
Exiger, *va.* to exact; from L. *exigere*.—Der. *exigible*.

Exigu, *adj.* scanty; from L. *exiguus*.

Exiguïté, *sf.* scantiness; from L. *exiguitatem*.

EXIL, *sm.* exile. O. Fr. *essil*, *exill* (the more classical * having after the 14th cent. displaced the *ss*); from L. *exilium*. For loss of atonic *-ium* see § 50, 51.—Der. *exilé*, *exiler*.

Exister, *va.* to exist; from L. *existere*.—Der. *existence*.

Exonérer, *va.* to exonerate, relieve from a burden; from L. *exonerare*.

Exorable, *adj.* exorable; from L. *exorabilis*.—Der. *inexorable*.

Exorbitant, *adj.* exorbitant; from L. *exorbitantem*.

Exorciser, *va.* to exorcise; from L. *exorcizare*.

Exorcisme, *sm.* an exorcism; from L. *exorcismus*.

Exorde, *sm.* an exordium; from L. *exordium*.

Exotérique, *adj.* exoteric; from L. *exotericus*.

Exotique, *adj.* exotic; from L. *exoticus*.

Expansif, *adj.* expansive; as if from a L. *expansivus* *, der. of *expansus*.

Expansion, *sf.* expansion; from L. *expansionem*.

Expatrier, *va.* to expatriate; from L. *expatriare* *, a mediæval word, used in the 14th cent. in France.

Expectant, *adj.* expectant; from L. *expectantem*.

Expectatif, *adj.* expectant; as if from a L. *expectativus* *, from L. *expectatus*.

Expectative, *sf.* an expectation, hope founded on promises, etc. See *expectatif*.

Expectorer, *va.* to spit; from L. *expectorare*.—Der. *expectoration*.

Expedient, *adj.* expedient; from L. *expedientem*.

EXPÉDIER, *va.* to despatch, expedite; as if from a L. *expeditare* *, frequent. of *expédire*. For loss of mediæval *t* see § 117.

Expéditeur, *sm.* a shipper, sender; as if from a L. *expeditorem* *.

Expéditif, *adj.* expeditious; as if from a L. *expeditivus* *, der. from *expédire*.

Expédition, *sf.* expedition; from L. *expeditionem*.—Der. *expéditionnaire*.

Expérience, *sf.* experience; from L. *experientia*.

Expérimental, *adj.* experimental; from O. Fr. *experiment*, which signified specially sorcery. For Fr. derivatives in *-al* see § 191.

- Expérimenter**, *va.* to experience; from L. *experimentare* *.
- Expert**, *adj.* expert; from L. *expertus*.—Der. *expertise*.
- Expiation**, *sf.* expiation; from L. *expiationem*.
- Expiatoire**, *adj.* expiatory; from L. *expiatorius*.
- Expier**, *va.* to expiate; from L. *expiare*.
- Expirer**, *va.* to expire; from L. *expirare*.
- Expletif**, *adj.* expletive; from L. *expletivus*.
- Explicatif**, *adj.* explanatory; from L. *explicativus*.
- Explication**, *sf.* an explanation; from L. *explicationem*.
- Explicite**, *adj.* explicit; from L. *explicitus*. Its doublet is *exploit*, q. v.
- Expliquer**, *va.* to explain; from L. *explicare*.
- EXPLOIT**, *sm.* an exploit; verbal subst. of *exploiter*. Its doublet is *explicite*, q. v.
- EXPLOITER**, *va.* to work, cultivate, employ, make the most of (properly of agriculture). Prov. *explictar*, from a supposed L. *explicitare* *, frequent. of *explicare*. For change of sense see § 13. *Explicitare*, contrd. (see § 52) into *explic'tare*, becomes first (by *i=e*, see § 71) *explic'tare*, then (by *ot=t*, see § 168) *exp'etare*, lastly (by *e=oi*, see § 65) *exploiter*.—Der. *exploit* (verbal subst., signifying an act, just as *explicare* came to mean 'to act'), *exploitation*.
- Explorateur**, *sm.* an explorer; from L. *exploratore*m.
- Exploration**, *sf.* an exploration; from L. *explorationem*.
- Explorer**, *va.* to explore; from L. *explorare*.
- Explosion**, *sf.* an explosion; from L. *explosionem*.
- Exporter**, *va.* to export; from L. *exportare*.—Der. *exportation*, *exportateur*.
- EXPOSER**, *va.* to expose; from L. *ex* and *pausare* *, see *poser*. Littré notices that while *exposer* in form comes from *poser*, in sense it answers to L. *exponere*, *expositus*.—Der. *exposant*.
- Exposition**, *sf.* exposure; from L. *expositionem*.
- EXPRES**, *adj.* express; from L. *expressus*.—Der. *expres* (adv.).
- † **Express**, *sm.* an express; recently introd. from Engl. *express* (§ 27). Its doublet is *expres*, q. v.
- Expressif**, *adj.* expressive; as if from a L. *expressivus* *, deriv. of *expressus*.
- Expression**, *sf.* an expression; from L. *expressionem*.
- Exprimer**, *va.* to express; from L. *exprimere*. Its doublet is *épreindre*, q. v.
- Expropriation**, *sf.* expropriation, a taking possession of a debtor's landed property. See *exproprié*.
- Exproprié**, *va.* to expropriate; from L. *expropriare* *.—Der. *expropriation*.
- Expulser**, *va.* to expel; from L. *expulsare*.
- Expulsion**, *sf.* expulsion; from L. *expulsionem*.
- Expurger**, *va.* to purge out; from L. *expurgare*.
- EXQUIS**, *adj.* exquisite; from L. *exquisitus*. Th. accent became misplaced (*exquisitus* for *exquisitus*); then the last two syllables, being atonic (§§ 50, 51), were dropped.
- Exsuder**, *va.* to exude; from L. *exsudare*.—Der. *exsudation*.
- Extase**, *sf.* a trance, ecstasy; from Gr. *ἐκστασις*.—Der. *extasier*.
- Extatique**, *adj.* ecstatic; from Gr. *ἐκστατικός*.
- Extensif**, *adj.* expanding, capable of extension; from L. *extensivus*.
- Extension**, *sf.* extension; from L. *extensionem*.—Der. *extenseur*, *extensible*.
- Exténuation**, *sf.* extenuation; from L. *extenuationem*.
- Exténuer**, *va.* to extenuate; from L. *extenuare*.—Der. *exténuation*.
- Extérieur**, *sm.* the exterior; from L. *exterior*.
- Exterminateur**, *sm.* an exterminator; from L. *exterminatore*m.
- Extermination**, *sf.* extermination; from L. *exterminationem*.
- Exterminer**, *va.* to exterminate; from L. *exterminare*.
- Externe**, *adj.* external; *sm.* a day-scholar; from L. *externus*.—Der. *externat*.
- Extinction**, *sf.* extinction; from L. *extinctionem*.
- Extirpation**, *sf.* extirpation; from L. *extirpationem*.
- Extirper**, *va.* to extirpate; from L. *extirpare*.
- Extorquer**, *va.* to extort; from L. *extorquere*.
- Extorsion**, *sf.* extortion; from L. *extortionem* *, der. from *extortus*.
- Extraction**, *sf.* extraction; from L. *extractionem* *, der. from *extractus*.
- Extradition**, *sf.* extradition; from L. *ex* and *traditionem*.

EXTRAIRE, *va.* to extract; from L. *extra-herere*. For *trahere*=*tragere*=*trag're*=*traire* see § 135.—Der. *extrait* (verbal subst.).

Extraordinaire, *adj.* extraordinary; from L. *extraordinarius*.

Extravaguer, *vn.* to rave; from L. *extravagari* *.—Der. *extravagance*, *extravagant*.

Extrême, *adj.* extreme; from L. *extremus*.—Der. *extrême-onction* (see *onction*), *extrêmement*.

Extrémité, *sf.* extremity; from L. *extremitas*.

Extrinsèque, *adj.* extrinsic; from L. *extrinsecus*.

Exubérance, *sf.* exuberance; from L. *exuberantia*.

Exubérant, *adj.* exuberant; from L. *exuberantem*.

Exulcerer, *va.* to exulcerate; from L. *exulcerare*.

Exultation, *sf.* exultation; from L. *exultationem*.

Exulter, *va.* to exult; from L. *exultare*.

Exutoire, *sm.* (Med.) an issue; from L. *exutorium* *, der. from *exutus*, p.p. of *exuere*.

† **Ex-voto**, *sm.* a votive offering; being the two L. words *ex* and *voto*.

F.

FABLE, *sf.* a fable; from L. *fābŭla*. For regular loss of ū see § 51.

FABLIAU, *sm.* a fableau, metrical tale; formerly also *fableau*, originally *fabel*; from L. *fābŭlĕllus* *, dim. of *fābŭla*. For loss of atonic ū see § 52; for *ellus*=*el*=*eau* see § 204. *Fableau* has become *fabliau* just as *beau* becomes *biau* or *épeautre* becomes *épiautre* in certain patois.

Fabrique, *sf.* a fabric, factory; from L. *fabrica*. Its doublet is *forge*, q. v.—Der. *fabriquer*, *fabricant*, *fabrication*, *fabricateur*, *fabricien*.

Fabuleux, *adj.* fabulous; from L. *fabulosus*.

Fabuliste, *sm.* a fabulist; a word framed from L. *fabula* and the suffix *-iste* (§ 217).

† **Façade**, *sf.* a facade, front; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *facciata* (§ 25).

FACE, *sf.* a face; from L. *facies*. For *ci*=*c* see *agencer*.—Der. *facette*, *facer*, *efacer*, *surface*.

Facétie, *sf.* facetiousness, joke, jest; from L. *facetia*.—Der. *facétieux*.

FACETTE, *sf.* a facet, face. A dim. of *face*, q. v.

FACHER, *va.* to offend, afflict; formerly *fascher*, from Prov. *fastigar* (§ 24) by loss of *i* (see § 52), whence *fast'gar*, *fus'gar*, then *fasher*. The Prov. *fastigar* comes from *fastig*, which = *ennui*, and represents L. *fastidium*.—Der. *fûcherie*, (se) *défûcher*, *fûcheux*.

Facile, *adj.* easy, facile; from L. *facilis*.

Facilité, *sf.* facility; from L. *facilitatem*.

† **Faciliter**, *va.* to facilitate; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *facilitare* (§ 25).

FAÇON, *sf.* make, fashion, way, manner; from L. *factionem*. For *-ctionem*=*çon* see § 232. *Façon* is a doublet of *faction*, *fashion*.—Der. *façonner*.

Faconde, *adj.* eloquent; from L. *facundus*. For *u*=*o* see § 98.

† **Fac-simile**, *sm.* a facsimile; composed of the two L. words *fac* and *simile*.

Facteur, *sm.* a maker, postman, factor; from L. *factorem*.—Der. *factorerie*.

Factice, *adj.* factitious; from L. *factitius*. Its doublet is *fitiche*, q. v.

Factieux, *adj.* factious; from L. *factiosus*.

Faction, *sf.* a faction; from L. *factionem*. Its doublets are *façon*, *fashion*.

Factionnaire, *sm.* a sentinel, der. from *faction* in its sense of military service, which from L. *factionem*. For Fr. derivatives in *-aire* see § 198.

† **Factotum**, *sm.* a factotum; composed of the two L. words *fac* and *totum*.

† **Factum**, *sm.* a statement of a case; the L. *factum* (properly a fact, thing done: then a statement of the facts of a case in law). Its doublet is *fait*, q. v.

Facture, *sf.* composition, bill; from L. *factura*.—Der. *manufacture*, *manufacturer*.

Faculté, *sf.* faculty; from L. *facultatem*.—Der. *facultatif*.

FADE, *adj.* insipid, dull; from L. *vāpidus*

- (properly flat, savourless, without scent). For regular loss of *i* see § 51, hence *vap'dus*, whence *fade*; for *pd*=*d* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for *v*=*f* see § 140.—Der. *fadeur*, *fadaise*, *fadasse*.
- FAGOT**, *sm.* a figot. Origin unknown.—Der. *figotage*, *fagoter*, *fagotin*, *fagoteur*.
- FAIBLE**, *adj.* weak; formerly *foible*, from L. *debilis*. For regular loss of *i* see § 51; for *e*=*oi*=*ai* see § 61; for loss of the first *l*, a result of dissimilation, see § 169. *Faible* is a doublet of *stéble*, q. v.—Der. *faiblesse*, *faiblir*, *affaiblir*.
- + **FAIENCE**, *sf.* faience. pottery of glazed earth, first made at *Faenza*, whence the name (§ 33).—Der. *faïencier*, *faïencerie*.
- FAILLIR**, *vn.* to err, mistake, fail, be near to; from L. *fallere*. For *ll*=*ill* see *aill* and § 54, 3; for *e*=*i* see § 59. For the change of *fallère* into *fallé* see *courir*. *Faillir* is a doublet of *falloir*, q. v.—Der. *failli* (partic. subst.), *faillite*, *défaillir*, *faillible*, *faillibilité*, *infaillible*.
- FAIM**, *sf.* hunger; from L. *fames*. For *a*=*ai* see § 54.—Der. *afamer*, *faimvalle* (the origin of *valle* is unknown).
- FAÏNE**, *sf.* a beech-nut; from L. *fagina** (sc. *glans*). *Fágina* regularly loses its *i* (see § 51), hence *fag'na*, whence *faj'na*, whence *faina* (see § 131), whence *faïne*.
- FAÏNÉANT**, *adj.* idle, do-nothing; formerly *fait néant*, from *fuit* and *néant*, q. v.—Der. *fainéanter*, *fainéantise*.
- FAIRE**, *va.* to do, act, effect; from L. *fācere*. For regular loss of *ē* see § 51; for *cr*=*ir* see *bénir*.—Der. *faisant*, *faiseur*, *faisable*, *affaire*, *bienfaire*, *contrefaire*, *défaire*, *forfaire*, *malfaire*, *méfaire*, *refaire*, *surfaire*.
- FAISAN**, *sm.* a pheasant; from L. *phasianus*. For *ph*=*f* see § 146; for *a*=*ai* see § 54, 3.—From the old spelling *faisant*, come *faisande*, *faisander* (i. e. to give a flavour of high game to), *faisanderie*, *faisandeau*.
- FAISCEAU**, *sm.* a bundle; from L. *fascellus**, dim. of *fascis*. For *a*=*ai* see § 54; for *-ellus*=*-eau* see § 204.
- FAISEUR**, *sm.* a maker, doer. See *faire*.
- FAIT**, *sm.* a fact, deed; from L. *factum*. For *ct*=*it* see § 129. Its doublet is *factum*, q. v.
- FAÏTE**, *sm.* the top, pinnacle; O. Fr. *faiste*, from L. *fastigium*, by an irregular displacement of the tonic accent into *fástigium*, whence *faiste*, by loss of last two atonic syllables; by *a*=*ai*, see § 54, and
- lastly *faite* by loss of *s*, see § 148.—Der. *faitage*, *faîtière*.
- FAIX**, *sm.* a burden; from L. *fascis*. For *a*=*ai* see § 54; for *n*=*x* see § 149.—Der. *s'affaïser* (i. e. to bend under a burden), *portefaix*.
- FALAISE**, *sf.* a cliff; formerly *faloize* and *falize*, from O. H. G. *felisa*, a rock (§ 20). For *i*=*oi*=*ai* see §§ 68, 61.
- FALBALA**, *sm.* a furbelow, a word traced back to the 17th cent. Origin unknown.
- FALLACE**, *sf.* deception; from L. *fallacia*.
- FALLACIEUX**, *adj.* fallacious; from L. *fallaciosus*. For *-osus*=*-eux*, see § 239.
- FALLOIR**, *vn.* (impers. irregular), to be necessary, to require, need, ask; properly to fail of, as in the phrase *il s'en faut de*, etc.; from L. *fallere*. For *fallere* becoming *fallere* see *accourir*; for *-ère*=*-oir* see § 62.
- FALOT**, *sm.* a lantern; formerly *fanot*, compd. of radical *fan** and dim. of *ot* (§ 281). *Fan* is Gr. *φανός* (a lantern). For *n*=*l* see § 163. Littré, however, prefers to connect *filot* with O. Fr. *faïlle*, a torch, which is from L. *facula*, dim. of *fax*.
- FALOT**, *adj.* merry, droll, grotesque. Origin unknown.
- FALOURIDE**, *sf.* a bundle of firewood. Origin unknown.
- FALSIFICATION**, *sf.* falsification; as if from a L. *falsificatiōnem**, der. from *falsificatus*.—Der. *falsificateur*.
- FALSIFIER**, *va.* to falsify; from L. *falsificare*.
- FALUN**, *sm.* shell-marl. Origin unknown.—Der. *faluner*, *falunière*.
- FÂME**, *sf.* renown, fame; from L. *fama*. The word has passed out of use.
- FAMÉ**, *adj.* famed; from L. *famatus*. For *-atus*=*-é* see § 201.
- Famélique**, *sm.* a starveling; from L. *famelicus*.
- FAMEUX**, *adj.* famous, notorious; from L. *famosus*. For *-osus*=*-eux* see § 229.
- Familiariser**, *va.* to familiarise. See *familiar*.
- Familiarité**, *sf.* familiarity; from L. *familiaritatem*.
- Familier**, *adj.* familiar; from L. *familiaris*.—Der. *familiariser*.
- Famille**, *sf.* a family; from L. *familia*.
- FAMINE**, *sf.* famine; from a barbarous L. *famina**, deriv. of *fames*.
- + **Fanal**, *sm.* a ship's lantern, beacon; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *fanale* (§ 25).
- Fanatique**, *sm.* a fanatic; from L. *fanaticus*.—Der. *fanatisme*, *fanatiser*.

FANER, *va.* to make hay by turning the mown grass, thence, to dry, wither up; from L. *foenare**, deriv. of *foenum*. For *oe* = *e* see § 105; for *e* = *a* see *amender*.—Der. *fanage*, *fane* (verbal subst.), *faneur*.

FANFARE, *sf.* a flourish of trumpets. Origin unknown.

† **Fanfaron**, *adj.* blustering; *sm.* a blustering fellow, swaggerer; from Sp. *fanfarron* (§ 26).—Der. *fanfaronnade*, *fanfaronnerie*.

† **Fanfreluche**, *sf.* a trifle as light as a bubble; from It. *fanfaluca* (§ 25), which is from Gr. *πομφόλυξ*, a water-bubble.

FANGE, *sf.* mud, dirt. Origin uncertain: from L. *famicem**, of which a deriv. *famicosus** is in Festus. *Famicem*, contrd. to *fam'com*, becomes *fange* by *c* = *g*, see § 129; and by *m* = *n*, see § 160. Littré suggests a Germ. origin. The word in Belgium is also written *fagne*, which comes from Low Lat. *fania**, a latinised German word, *vehn* (§ 20).

FANGEUX, *adj.* muddy, miry; from L. *famicosus**. *Famicosus* becomes *fam'cosus* (see § 52), then *fangeux*. For *c* = *g* see § 129; for *m* = *n* see § 160; for *-osus* = *-eux* see § 229.

FANON, *sm.* properly a piece of stuff which acts as a kind of flag, thence (by extension) the dewlap of an ox, which hangs down under his throat; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *fano* (§ 20).

Fantaisie, *sf.* imagination, fancy, whim; from Gr. *φαντασία*.

Fantasmagorie, *sf.* a phantasmagoria, dissolving-view; from Gr. *φάντασμα* and *ἀγορεύω* (I speak).—Der. *fantasmagorique*.

FANTASQUE, *adj.* fantastic; from *fantasche*; from L. *fantasticus*, capricious, disorderly, in medieval Lat. texts. **Fantásticus**, contrd. regularly into *fantast'ous* (see § 51), becomes *fantas'ous*; thence *fantasque*. For *to* = *c* see § 168. *Fantasque* is a doublet of *fantastique*, q. v.

† **Fantassin**, *sm.* a foot-soldier; from It. *fantaccino* (§ 25).

Fantastique, *adj.* fantastic; from Gr. *φανταστικός*.

FANTÔME, *sm.* a phantom; formerly *fantosme*, from L. *phantasma*, by *ph* = *f*, see § 146; by accented *a* = *o* (a change which is an exception to all rules); and by loss of *s*, see § 148.

FAON, *sm.* a doe, fawn. Origin uncertain. Diez suggests L. *foetonus**, deriv. of *foetus*, properly = a little offspring. The

sense of *faon* was not restricted to the young of deer till very late; in medieval Fr. it meant the young of any beast, and was used of those of the tigress, sheep, etc. *Fœ(t)-onus* becomes *faon* by loss of medial *t*, see § 117; by *oe* = *e*, see § 105; and by *e* = *a*, see *amender*.—Der. *faonner*.

† **Faquin**, *sm.* a mean rascal, puppy; from It. *facchino* (§ 25).—Der. *faquinerie*.

† **Farandole**, *sf.* a Provençal dance; from Prov. *farandolo* (§ 24). Origin unknown.

FARCE, *sf.* a farce. See *farcir*.—Der. *farceur*.

FARCIN, *sm.* farcy, glanders (pl.); from L. *farcinimum*. For loss of the two last syllables see §§ 50, 51; for *m* = *n* see § 160.—Der. *farcineux*.

FARCIR, *va.* to stuff; from L. *farcire*.—Der. *farce* (verbal subst., meaning forcemeat, stuffing). *Farce*, meaning a broad comedy, is verbal subst. of *farcir* (in such phrases as *épîtres farcies*, *pièces farcies*, i. e. Latin letters etc. stuffed with expressions or words belonging to the vulgar tongue).

FARD, *sm.* paint (for the face), varnish; formerly *fart*: of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *farjon*, to tint with colour, to rouge the face (§ 20).—Der. *farder*.

FARDE, *sf.* formerly in general sense of 'a burden,' now restricted to the commercial sense of a bale of coffee; from Ar. *farda*, one of the two bales of goods on a camel's humps (§ 30).—Der. *fardieu*, *farder*.

FARDEAU, *sm.* a burden. See *farde*.

FARFADET, *sm.* a familiar spirit. Origin unknown.

FARFOUILLER, *vn.* to rummage; compd. of *fouiller* and a prefix *far*, the origin of which is unknown.

FARIBOLE, *sf.* an idle tale. Origin unknown.

FARINE, *sf.* flour; from L. *farina*.—Der. *farineux*, *farinier*, *enfarrower*.

FAROUCHE, *adj.* fierce; from L. *ferocem*. For *e* = *a* see *amender*; for *c* = *ch* see § 126. *Farouche* is a doublet of *firoce*, q. v.—Der. *effaroucher*.

Fasce, *sf.* a fesse (heraldry); from L. *fascia*.

Fascicule, *sm.* a bundle, fasciculus; from L. *fasciculus*.

Fascine, *sf.* a hurdle, fascine; from L. *fascina*.—Der. *fascinage*.

Fascination, *sf.* fascination; from L. *fascinationem*.

Fasciner, *va.* to fascinate; from L. *fascinare*.

Faséole, *sf.* a bean; from L. *phaseolus*. For *ph*=*f* see § 146.

† **Fashion**, *sf.* fashion; an Engl. word. Its doublet is *façon*, *faction*, *q. v.* (§ 28).—Der. *fashionable*.

Faste, *sm. pl.* pomp; from L. *fastus*.—Der. *fastueux*.

Fastes, *sm. pl.* the Fasti, the consular records; thence, annals, histories; from L. *fasti*.

Fastidieux, *adj.* fastidious; from L. *fastidiosus*. For *-osus*=*-eux* see § 229.

Fastueux, *adj.* pompous, magnificent; from L. *fastuosus*. For *-osus*=*-eux* see § 229.

† **Fat**, *sm.* a fop; from Prov. *fat* (§ 24), which from L. *fatuus*. *Fat* is a doublet of *fate*, *q. v.*—Der. *fatuité*.

Fatal, *adj.* fatal; from L. *fatalis*.—Der. *fatalisme fataliste*.

Fatalité, *sf.* a fatality; from L. *fatalitatem*.

Fatidique, *adj.* fatidical; from L. *fatidicus*.

Fatiguer, *va.* to fatigue; from L. *fatigare*.—Der. *fatigue* (verbal subst.), *défatiguer*.

FATRAS, *sm.* a litter, medley. Origin uncertain. Diez accepts a L. *farmaceus**, deriv. of the pp. *farmus*. *Farmaceus* becomes *fatras* by transposing the *r*. see *âpreté*. As, however, no form *farmas* is recorded, a certain amount of doubt must attach to this derivation.

Fatuité, *sf.* fatuity, foppishness; from L. *fatuitatem*.

FAUBOURG, *sm.* a suburb, faubourg. quarter outside the gates of a city; more properly written in O. Fr. *forbourg*, *forsbourg*; from medieval Lat. *forisburgus**, compd. of *foris* and *burgus*. For *forisburgus*=*forsburg* see § 52; for loss of *s* see § 147. For the unusual change from *fors* to *faux* or *fau*, no parallel can be adduced: Littré suggests that having dropped quite regularly from *forsburg* to *fiburg*, the orthography *faux* may have come in through similarity of sound, and the natural wish to produce an intelligible word. For loss of *r* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for *u*=*ou* see § 97. See also *bourg*.

FAUCHER, *va.* to mow, cut down, reap; from L. *falcare**, a middle Lat. word. For *al*=*au* see § 15; for *ca*=*che* see §§ 126 and 54. *Faucher* is a doublet of *falquer*.—Der. *fauche* (verbal subst.), *fauchage*, *fauchaison*, *fauchée* (partic. subst.), *faucheur* (whose doublet is *fauchaux*).

FAUCILLE, *sf.* a sickle, reaping-hook; from

L. *falcilla**, used for *falcula* in Carolingian documents. For *al*=*au* see § 157.

FAUCON, *sm.* a falcon; from L. *falconem*. For *al*=*au* see 157.—Der. *fauconneau*, *fauconnerie*, *fauconnier*.

FAUFILER, *va.* to tack, baste (in sewing). Tacking was done with a *fauxfil*, i. e. a thread which is not meant to remain. For origin see *faux* and *fil*.

Faune, *sm.* a faun; from L. *faunus*.

FAUSSAIRE, *sm.* a forger; from L. *falsarius*.

For *al*=*au* see § 157.

FAUSSER, *va.* to forge; from L. *falsare*.

For *al*=*au* see § 157.

FAUSSET, *sm.* a spigot. See *faux*.

FAUTE, *sf.* a fault. It. *falla*, from L. *fallita**, act of failing, der. from *fallere*. For subst. of this kind see *absoute*. *Fállita*, contrd. regularly into *fall'ta* (see § 51) becomes *faute*. For *al*=*au* see § 157. Just as *fallita** becomes *faute*, so *fallitum* becomes *faut*, which remains in the compd. *défaut*, formed of *dé-* (*q. v.*) and *faut*: this word is connected with *défailler*, just as *faute* is with *failler*.—Der. *fautil*.

FAUTEUIL, *sm.* an arm-chair; formerly *faudesteuil*, originally *faldesteul*, It. *faldistorio*, from L. *faldestolium**, found in a 9th-cent. document. This word is of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *faltstuel*, a folding-stool (§ 20). For *-olium*=*-uil* see § 253; for *al*=*au* see § 157; for loss of *d* see § 120; for loss of *s* see § 147.

Fauteur, *sm.* an abettor; from L. *fauto rem*.

FAUTIF, *adj.* faulty; deriv. of *faute*, *q. v.*

FAUVE, *adj.* tawny; formerly *fulve*. Prov. *falb*, It. *falbo*; of Germ. origin, Germ. *fulb* (§ 20). For *b*=*v* see § 113; for *al*=*au* see § 157.—Der. *fauvette*.

FAUX, *adj.* false; from L. *falsus*. For *al*=*au* see § 157; for *s*=*x* see § 149.—Der. *fausset* (a word formed from *faux*, imitating It. *falsetto*).

FAUX, *sf.* a scythe; from L. *falcem*. For *al*=*au* see § 157; for *o*=*s* see § 129; for *s*=*x* see § 149.

Faveur, *sm.* favour; from L. *favorem*.—Der. *défaveur*.

Favorable, *adj.* favourable; from L. *favorabilis*.—Der. *défavorable*.

† **Favori**, *adj.* favourite; *sm.* a favourite, a whisker; from It. *favorito* (§ 25).—Der. *favoriser*, *favoritisme*.

Favoriser, *va.* to favour, help; formed from *faveur*, *q. v.*

FEAL, *adj.* trusty, faithful; from L. *fidelis*. For loss of medial *d* see § 120; for *i*=*e*

- see § 68; for *e* = *a* see *amender*. *Féal* is a doublet of *fidèle*, q. v.
- Fébrifuge**, *adj.* that which cures or wards off fever; *sm.* a febrifuge; from L. *febris* and *fugare*.
- Fébrile**, *adj.* febrile; from L. *febrilis*.
- Fécal**, *adj.* fecal; from L. *faecalis*.
- Fèces**, *sm. pl.* (Méd.) feces, dregs; from L. *faecem*. For *ae* = *e* see § 103.
- Fécond**, *adj.* fertile, fruitful, prolific; from L. *fecundus*. For *-undus* = *-ond* see § 238.
- Féconder**, *va.* to fertilise; from L. *fecundare*.—Der. *fécondant*, *fécondation*.
- Fécondité**, *sf.* fertility; from L. *fecunditatem*.
- Fécule**, *sf.* (Méd.) fecula; from L. *faecula*.—Der. *féculent*.
- Fédéral**, *adj.* federal; as if from a L. *foederalis**, deriv. of *foedus*.
- Fédération**, *sf.* a federation; from L. *foederationem*.—Der. *féderatif*.
- Fédérer**, *va.* to make a federation, confederate; from L. *foederare*.—Der. *fédéré* (verbal subst.).
- FÉE**, *sf.* a fay, elf; properly a supernatural being, which (according to medieval mythology) presides over our destinies, like the ancient Parcae. *Fée*, Port. *fada*, It. *fata*, is from L. *fata* (= a fairy, in an inscription of Diocletian's time). The *sf.* *fata* is the being who presides over our *fatum* or destiny. The inscription uses *fata* for Parcae, so leaving no doubt as to the exact meaning of this late word. For *-ata* = *-é* see § 201.—Der. *féerie*, *féerique*.
- FEINDRE**, *va.* to feign; from L. *fingere*. For *-ingere* = *-indre* see *ceindre*.—Der. *feinte* (partic. subst., see *absoute*), *feintise*.
- FELER**, *va.* to crack, split (glass). Origin uncertain. Diez adopts a L. *fissuläre**, deriv. of *fissus*. For regular loss of *ü* see § 52; hence *fiss'lare*, whence *feeler*, then *fêler*. For *i* = *e* see § 72; for loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *flure*.
- Félicité**, *sf.* felicity; from L. *felicitatem*.
- Féliciter**, *va.* to congratulate; from L. *felicitare* (to make happy, in Donatus).—Der. *félicitation*.
- Félin**, *adj.* feline; from L. *felinus*.
- FELON**, *sm.* a felon; from L. *fellonem**, a word found in the Capitularies of Charles the Bald. Origin unknown.—Der. *fêlonie*.
- † **Félouque**, *sf.* a felucca; from It. *feluca* (§ 25), a word originally of Arabic origin.
- Femelle**, *adj.* female; from L. *femella**, dim. of *femina*.
- Féminin**, *adj.* feminine; from L. *femininus*.
- FEMME**, *sf.* a woman; from L. *fémīna*. For regular loss of *i* see § 51; for *fem'ina* = *femme*, by assimilation of *mn* to *mm*, see § 168.—Der. *femmelette*.
- † **Fémur**, *sm.* the thigh-bone; the L. *fémur*.—Der. *fémoral*.
- FENAIISON**, *sf.* hay-making; from L. *foenationem**, deriv. of *foenare**. For *oe* = *e* see § 105; for *-ationem* = *-aison*, by attraction of *i* and softening of *t*, see § 232.
- FENDRE**, *va.* to cleave; from L. *findere*. For regular contraction of *findère* into *find're* see § 51; for *i* = *e* see § 72.—Der. *fente* (partic. subst. see *absoute*), *fendiller*.
- FENÊTRE**, *sf.* a window; formerly *fenestre*, from L. *fenestra*. For loss of *s* see § 148.
- FENIL**, *sm.* a hay-loft; from L. *foenile*. For *oe* = *e* see § 105.
- FENOUIL**, *sm.* fennel; from L. *foeniculum*, secondary form of *foeniculum*. For *oe* = *e* see § 105; for *-uculum* = *-ouil* see § 258.—Der. *fenouillette*.
- FENTE**, *sf.* a slit. See *fendre*.
- FÉODAL**, *adj.* feudal; from medieval L. *feodalis** (that which relates to a *fiéf*, q. v.).—Der. *féodalité*.
- FER**, *sm.* iron; from L. *ferrum*.—Der. *ferrer*, *ferrage*, *ferrement*, *ferant*, *ferrure*, *ferraille*, *ferret*, *ferrière*, *feronnier*, *ferronnerie*, *cusferer*, *déferer*.
- FER-BLANC**, *sm.* tin-plate, tinned iron. See *fer* and *blanc*.—Der. *ferblantier*.
- FÉRIÉ**, *sf.* holidays; from L. *feriae*. Its doublet is *faire*, q. v.—Der. *férié*, *férial*.
- FÉRIÉ**, *adj.* relating to holidays. See *férie*.
- FERIR**, *va.* to strike; from L. *ferire*, now used only in the phrase *sans coup férir* = without striking a blow.
- † **Ferler**, *va.* to furl; from Engl. *furl* (§ 28).—Der. *déferler*.
- FERMAIL**, *sm.* a clasp, locket; from L. *firmaculum** (a clasp, in medieval Lat.). For *i* = *e* see § 72; for *-aculum* = *-ail* see § 255.
- FERME**, *adj.* firm; from L. *firmus*. For *i* = *e* see § 72.—Der. *affermer*, *fermeié* (from L. *firmitatem*. For *-atem* = *-é* see § 230).
- FERME**, *sf.* a farm; properly a compact, agreement for letting (specially of rural properties), then by extension used of lands let out to farm, thence of the house of the farmer. *Ferme* in sense of an agreement is from L. *firmus*. For *i* = *e* see § 72.—Der. *fermage*, *fermier*, *affermer*.
- Ferment**, *sm.* leaven; from L. *fermentum*.—Der. *fermentatif*.
- Fermentation**, *sf.* fermentation; from L.

- fermentationem*, der. from fermentatus.
- Fermenter**, *vn.* to ferment; from L. fermentare.
- FERMER**, *va.* to shut, close; from L. *firmare*, which is used for claudere in Isaiah xxxiii. 15: 'et firmans oculos suos, ut ne videat.' For *i=e* see § 72.—Der. *fermoir*, *enfermer*, *fermeture*.
- FERMETÉ**, *sf.* firmness. See *ferme*.
- FERMIER**, *sm.* a farmer. See *ferme*.
- Féroce**, *adj.* ferocious, fierce; from L. *ferocem*. Its doublet is *farouche*, *q. v.*
- Férocité**, *sf.* ferocity; from L. *ferocitatem*.
- FERRAILLE**, *sf.* old iron. From *fer*, *q. v.*, with the dim. termination *-aille*, as if from a L. *ferraculum**.—Der. *ferraillet*, *ferrailleux*.
- Ferrugineux**, *adj.* ferrugineous; as if from a L. *ferruginosus**, deriv. of *ferruginem*.
- Fertile**, *adj.* fertile; from L. *fertilem*.—Der. *fertiliser*, *fertilisation*.
- Fertilité**, *sf.* fertility; from L. *fertilitatem*.
- Férule**, *sf.* a ferule, rod; from L. *ferula*.
- Fervent**, *adj.* fervent; from L. *ferventem*.
- Ferveur**, *sf.* fervour; from L. *fervorem*.
- FESSE**, *sf.* a buttock; from L. *fissa*, from *fissus*, partic. of *findere*. For *i=e* see § 2.
- † **Festin**, *sm.* a feast; from It. *festino* (§ 25).—Der. *festiner*.
- Festival**, *sm.* a festival; from L. *festivus**, deriv. of *festivus*.
- † **Feston**, *sm.* a festoon; from It. *festone* (§ 25).—Der. *festonner*.
- FESTOYER**, *va.* to entertain, feast; as if from a L. *festicare**, der. from *festum*. For loss of medial *c* see § 129; for *i=oi* see § 68.
- FÊTE**, *sf.* a festival, feast, holiday; formerly *feste*, from L. *festā*, pl. of *festum*. For loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *fêter*.
- † **Fétiche**, *sm.* a Fetiche; a name given by the Portuguese to the rough idols worshipped by the inhabitants of the West African coast. It comes from Port. *feitico* (§ 26). *Fétiche* is a doublet of *factice*, *q. v.*—Der. *fétichisme*.
- Fétide**, *adj.* fetid; from L. *fetidus*.—Der. *fétidité*.
- FÊTU**, *sm.* a bit of straw; formerly *festu*, Prov. *fe-tuc*, from L. *festucus*, masc. form of *festuca*. For *-ucus=-u* see § 237; for loss of *s* see § 148.
- FEU**, *sm.* fire; from L. *focus*. For loss of *c* see § 129; for *o=eu* see § 76.
- FEU**, *adj.* late, lately dead; formerly *feü* (in fem. *feüde*, in St. Alexis), from L. *fatutus**, deriv. of *fatum*. *Feu* means properly one who has fulfilled his fate. *Fa(t)utus* loses its medial *t* (see § 117), and changes *-utus* into *-u* (see § 201), whence *faü*, whence *feü*, by softening *a* into *e* (see § 54).
- Feudataire**, *sm. f.* feudatory; from L. *feudatarius**, a term of feudal law, der. from *feudum*, a fief. For etymology of *feudum* see *fief*.
- Feudiste**, *sm.* a feudist; from L. *feudista**, der. from *feudum*: see *fief*.
- FEUILLE**, *sf.* a leaf; from L. *folia*, pl. of *folium*. For *li=il* see *aïl*; for *o=eu* see § 76.—Der. *feuillage*, *feuille*, *feuillu*, *feuillaison*, *feuillect*, *feuillecter*, *feuillecton*.
- FEUILLETTE**, *sf.* a measure of wine (30·8 gallons). Origin unknown.
- FEURRE**, *sm.* straw. Sp. *forro*, It. *fodero*, word of Germ. origin, O. Scand. *fodr* (§ 20). For *dr=rr* see § 168; for *e=eu* see § 76.
- FÊUTRE**, *sm.* felt; formerly *feltre*, It. *feltro*, from L. *filtrum**, a medieval word. *Filtrum* is of Germ. origin, Neth. *vilz*, Germ. *filz* (§ 20). *Feutre* is a doublet of the alchemist's word *filtre*. *Filtrum* becomes *feltre*, then *feutre*. For *i=e* see § 72; for *el=eu* see § 157.—Der. *feutrer*, *feutrage*.
- FÈVE**, *sf.* a bean; from L. *faba*. For *a=e* see § 54; for *b=v* see § 113.—Der. *fève*role.
- FEVRIER**, *sm.* February; from L. *februaris*, *febrarius**. For *b=v* see § 113; for *-arius=-ier* see § 198.
- FI**, *interj.* fie! (onomatopoeitic). See § 34.
- Fiacre**, *sm.* a hackney-coach, cab; a word of hist. origin (see § 33); it dates from A.D. 1640, when the first carriages for hire were stationed in Paris, at the Hotel de Saint Fiacre. Ménage wrote in 1650: *FIACRE. On appelle ainsi à Paris depuis quelques années un carrosse de louage, à cause de l'image Saint Fiacre qui pendoit pour enseigne à un logis de la rue Saint-Antoine, où on louoit ces sortes de carrosses. C'est dont je suis témoin oculaire.*
- FIANCER**, *va.* to affiance, betroth. It. *fidansare*, from L. *fidantiare**, found in some medieval Lat. documents. *Fidantiare* is der. through *fidantia* from *fidantem*, partic. of *fidare** (see *fier*). *Fi(d)antiare* becomes *fiancier* by loss of medial *d*, see § 120; and by *-tiare=-cier*, see § 164.—Der. *fiancée*, *fiançailles*.

- Fibre**, *sf.* a fibre; from L. *fibra*.—Der. *fibreux*, *fibrille*, *fibrine*.
- FICELLE**, *sf.* string, twine; from L. *filicellum**, dim. of *filum*. *Filicellum* is contrd. regularly into *fil'cellum* (see § 52), whence *ficelle**, whence *ficelle* by loss of *l*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *ficeler*.
- FICHER**, *va.* to drive in (as a nail), fix (eyes on); as if from a L. *figicare**, der. from *figere*. *Figicare* is contrd. regularly into *fig'care*, *ficare* (see § 52 and Hist. Gram. p. 81), whence *ficher*. For *ca* = *che* see § 126 and § 54.—Der. *fiche* (verbal subst.), *fichu*.
- FICTIF**, *adj.* fictitious; from L. *fictivus**, deriv. of *fictus*.
- Fiction**, *sf.* a fiction; from L. *fictionem*.
- FIDÉICOMMISS**, *sm.* a trust (in law); from L. *fideicommissum*.
- FIDÉJUSSEUR**, *sm.* a 'fidejussor,' guarantor; from L. *fidejussorem*.
- FIDÈLE**, *adj.* faithful; from L. *fidelis*. Its doublet is *fi'al*, q. v.
- FIDÉLITÉ**, *sf.* fidelity; from L. *fidelitatem*. Its doublet is *feauté*.
- FIDUCIAIRE**, *adj.* fiduciary (in Roman law); from L. *fiduciarius*.
- FIEF**, *sm.* a fief; in 11th cent. *fied*, Low L. *feodum*, *feodum*, from O.H.G. *feod*, possessions, goods, properly cattle. For *eo* = *ieu* see in detail under *dieu*; *ieu* (which is found in the form *jeu* in several medieval texts) is reduced to *ie* in a very unusual way. Next, for final *d* = *f* see § 121; this resolution of a dental into a labial is found in *sitis*, *soif*; *judaeus*, *juif*; *viduus*, *veuf*; *modus*, *mouv*, and in all Norman names of places ending in *-beuf*, derived from a Lat. type *bodus*, as *Marbodus*, *Marbeuf*; *Pamodus*, *Paimbeuf*, etc.—Der. *fiefié* (which formerly was a subst. signifying one who possesses a fief; in the 18th cent. the phrase *un huisier fiefié* was still used. Later the word became an adj. used to strengthen an insulting epithet, as *un coquin fiefié*, *un ignorant fiefié*, etc.).
- FIEL**, *sm.* gall, bile; from L. *fel*. For *e* = *ie* see § 56.—Der. *cuyfieller*.
- FIENTE**, *sf.* dung. Prov. *fenta*, Cat. *fempta*, from L. *finitus** der. from *finum*.
- FIMITUS**, contrd. regularly into *fin'tus* (see § 51), becomes *fiente*. For *i* = *e* see § 72; for *e* = *ie* see § 56; for *m* = *n* see § 160. The O. Fr. form was *fien*, which came straight from L. *finum*.—Der. *fienter*.
- FIER**, *va.* to trust. Sp. *fiar*, It. *fidare*, from L. *fidare** (found in this sense in a 13th-cent. document 'habeant perfectam fidem, ita ut omnes . . possint se in illis fidare'). For loss of medial *d* see § 120.—Der. *désier*, *confier*, *mésier*.
- FIER**, *adj.* proud, haughty; from L. *ferus*. For *e* = *ie* see § 56.
- FIERTE**, *sf.* pride; from L. *feritatem*. *Feritatem* is contrd. regularly (see § 52) into *fer'tatem*, whence *fierté*. For *e* = *ie* see § 56; for *-atem* = *-é* see § 230.
- FIEVRE**, *sf.* a fever; from L. *febris*. For *e* = *ie* see § 56; for *b* = *v* see § 113.—Der. *fièvreux*.
- FIFRE**, *sm.* a fife. Of Germ. origin, O.H.G. *pfifa* (§ 20), (*pfiffer* in the Germ. patois of Switzerland).
- Figer**, *va.* to congeal, curdle; from L. *figere*.
- † **Figure**, *sf.* a fig; a word introd. in this form from Prov. *figa* (§ 24), which from L. *fica*, fem. of *ficus*. The more correct O. Fr. rendering of *fica* was *fie*, see § 129.—Der. *fignier*.
- Figure**, *sf.* a face; from L. *figura*.—Der. *figurine*, *figuratif*.
- Figurer**, *va.* to figure, form; from L. *figurare*.—Der. *figurant*, *configuration*, *défigurer*, *transfigurer*, *figuré* (partic. subst.).
- FIL**, *sm.* thread; from L. *filum* (used also for a sword's edge by Ennius).—Der. *filer*, *fileur*, *fileuse*, *filandière*, *enfiler*, *faufiler*, *effiler*, *affiler*; *file* (properly ranged along a thread, whence *filer*, *défiler*), *filét*, *filière*, *filoché*, *filon*, *fil'se*, *filandreux* (from *filandres*, deriv. of *filer*), *filage*.
- Filament**, *sm.* a filament; from L. *filamentum**, from *filare*, from which verb come also the non-classical forms *filator**, *filatura**, whence *filateur* and *filature*.—Der. *filamenteux*.
- Filateur**, *sm.* a spinner. See *filament*. Its doublet is *fileur*.
- Filature**, *sf.* spinning. See *filament*.
- Filial**, *adj.* filial; from L. *filialis*.
- Filiation**, *sf.* filiation, affiliation; from L. *filiationem*.
- FILIERE**, *sf.* a draw-plate. See *fil*.
- † **Filigrane**, *sm.* filigree-work; introd. for It. *filigrana* (§ 25).
- FILLE**, *sf.* a girl, female, maid, daughter; from L. *filia*. For *-ilia* = *-ille* cp. § 278.—Der. *fillette*.
- FILLEUL**, *sm.* a god-son; from L. *filiolus* (dim. of *filius*). We may see under the words *commère*, *compère*, *marraine*, *parrain* how the Church gave the name of father (*père*) and mother (*mère*) to those

- who held the child at the baptismal font as sponsors; she has also given the name of *filiohus*, = darling little son, to the baptised infant. For *olus*—*enl* see *aieul*; for *li*—*ll* see § 157.
- FILOCHE**, *sf.* a network. See *fil*.—Der. *ef-flocher*.
- FILON**, *sm.* a vein, course, lode. See *fil*.
- † **Filosselle**, *sf.* floss-silk; from *lt. filugello* (§ 25).
- FILOU**, *sm.* a pickpocket, sharper. Its doublet is *fleur*, *q. v.*—Der. *filouter*, *filouterie*.
- FILS**, *sm.* a son; from *L. filius*. For the continuance of *s* see § 149.
- Filtre**, *sm.* a philtre, love-potion; from the pharmacy of the middle ages, which used *filtrum*, originally a bit of felt, then of stuff or linen, through which to strain liquids. For etymology see *seutre* (of which it is the doublet).—Der. *filtrer*, *filtration*, *infiltre*.
- FIN**, *sf.* an end; from *L. finis*.—Der. *afin*, *eufin*. (From *O. Fr.* verb *finer*, to bring to an end, finish, then to pay, comes, through the partic. *finant*, the deriv. *finance*.)
- FIN**, *adj.* fine, slender; from *L. finitus*, finished, perfected, hence by extension refined, then keen, sly. This word, while still *Lat.*, displaced its accent from *finitus* to *finitus*; it then dropped the two final short syllables, see §§ 50, 51.—Der. *finesse*, *finaud*, *finasser*, *finasserie*, *afinier*, *afinage*, *afineur*, *raffiner*, *raffineur*, *raffinurie*.
- Final**, *adj.* final; from *L. finalis*.—Der. *finalité*.
- FINANCE**, *sf.* cash, fine, finance. See *fin*.—Der. *financier*, *financier*.
- FINASSER**, *vn.* to finesse. See *fin*.
- FINAUD**, *adj.* cunning, sly. See *fin*.
- FINESSE**, *sf.* fineness, delicacy, subtlety. See *fin*.
- FINI**, *sm.* finish (in art). See *finir*.
- FINIR**, *va.* to finish; from *L. finire*.—Der. *fini* (partic. subst.), *définir*.
- FIOLE**, *sf.* a phial, bottle; from *L. phiala*. For *ph*=*f* see § 146; for *a*=*o*, in an unusual way, see *taon* and § 54, note 2.
- † **Fioritures**, *sf.* graces (in music); from *lt. fioriture* (§ 25).
- Firmament**, *sm.* firmament; from *L. firmamentum*.
- † **Firman**, *sm.* a firman; of Oriental origin, Pers. *firmān*, an order signed by the Grand Vizier (§ 31).
- Fisc**, *sm.* the treasury; from *L. fiscus*.
- Fiscal**, *adj.* fiscal; from *L. fiscalis*.—Der. *fiscalité*.
- Fissure**, *sf.* a fissure; from *L. fissura*.
- Fistule**, *sf.* a fistula; from *L. fistula*.—Der. *fistuleux*.
- Fixe**, *adj.* fixed; from *L. fixus*.—Der. *fixer* (whose doublet is *ficher*, *q. v.*).—*fixation*, *fixité*.
- Flaccidité**, *sf.* flaccidity, flabbiness; from *L. flacciditatem**, from *flaccidus*.
- FLACON**, *sm.* a bottle, flagon; from *L. flaconem**, a word found in Merov. and Carol. documents. We may quote from Flodoard: 'Vas, quod vulgo flaconem vocant, vini a se benedicti plenum dedit.' *Flaconem* is a dim. of *flasca*, used for a phial in Isidore of Seville. *Flaconem* becomes *flacon* by dropping the *s* (see § 148).
- Flagellation**, *sf.* whipping, scourging; from *L. flagellationem*.
- Flageller**, *va.* to scourge; from *L. flagellare*.—Der. *flagellant*.
- FLAGEOLET**, *sm.* a flageolet. A dim. of *O. Fr. flajol*. See *flûte*.—Der. *flageoler*.
- FLAGORNER**, *va.* to fawn on. Origin unknown.—Der. *flagornerie*, *flagorneur*.
- Flagrant**, *adj.* flagrant; from *L. flagrantem*.
- FLAIR**, *sm.* scent (of dogs). See *flairer*.
- FLAIRER**, *va.* to scent, smell; in *O. Fr.* in neut. sense of exhaling an odour; from *L. flagrare* (a secondary form of *fragrare*, by *r*=*l*. see § 154). For *gr*=*r* see § 168, whence *flarare*, whence *flairer*. For *a*=*ai* see § 54. *Flairer* is a doublet of *fleurir*, *q. v.*—Der. *flair* (verbal subst.), *flaircur*.
- FLAMANT**, *sm.* a flamingo; formerly *flamant*, a name given from the flaming colour of the bird's plumage. Its doublet is *flambant*. See *flambe*.
- FLAMBE**, *sf.* the German iris (for *flamble*); from *L. flammula*, dim. of *flamma*. For regular contr. of *flammula* to *flam'la*, see § 51. For change of *ml* into *mb* see Hist. Gram. p. 73; for loss of *l* see *able* and § 158.—Der. *flamber*, *flambeau*.
- FLAMBEAU**, *sm.* a torch. See *flambe*.
- FLAMBER**, *vn.* to flame. See *flambe*.—Der. *flamboyer*.
- Flamberge**, *sf.* a sword, a word of hist. origin (§ 33), being the name of the sword of Renard de Montauban, in medieval romance; hence by extension applied to any sword.
- FLAMME**, *sf.* a flame; from *L. flamma*.—Der. *flammèche*, *enflammer*.
- FLAN**, *sm.* a custard, tart. *O. Fr. flaon*, *lt. fadone*, from *L. flatonem** (a soufflet in

- Fortimatus), der. from *flatus*. For loss of medial *t* see § 117; for *no = o* see § 102.
- FLANC**, *sm.* flank, side. Origin uncertain; probably from *L. flaccus*, signifying the soft side of the body. A similar metaphor exists in Germ. *weiche* (the flank), *weich*, soft. On such analogies see § 13. For addition of *n* see *concombre*.—Der. *flanquer*, *estranqué*.
- Flandrin**, *sm.* a lanky lad, a word of hist. origin (see § 33), being a nickname given to the Flemings, then used of any tall and meagre man, like them.
- FLANELLE**, *sf.* flannel. Of hist. origin (§ 33); from the Welsh town *Llanidloes*, where there were formerly large flannel-works.
- FLÂNER**, *vn.* to stroll. Origin unknown.—Der. *flâneur*.
- FLAQUE**, *sf.* a puddle, pool; of Germ. origin, Flem. *vlacke* (§ 27).
- FLASQUE**, *adj.* lanky, soft, flabby; from *L. flaxidus**, a transformation of *flaccidus*. *Flaxidus*, = *flaccidus*, is transposed to *flascidus* (see *liche* and § 170), *flasquidus*; whence *flasque* by dropping the atonic syllables (see §§ 50. 51).
- FLATTER**, *va.* to flatter. O. Fr. *flater*. Origin uncertain. Diez gives the Germ. O. H. G. *flaz* (§ 20), Engl. *flat*. If so, *flatter* will be to smooth the down (as we do a cat), to caress.—Der. *flatterie*, *flatteur*.
- FLEAU**, *sm.* a flail, scourge. O. Fr. *flael*, Prov. *flagel*, It. *flagello*, from *L. flagellum*. For loss of medial *g* see § 131; for *a = e* see § 54; for *el = au* see § 157. *Fleau* is a doublet of *flagelle*.
- † **Flébile**, *adj.* lamentable, weak; It. *flebile* (§ 25). Its doublet is *fribile*, q. v.
- FLECHE**, *sf.* an arrow, point, pinnacle; formerly *flesche*; of Germ. origin, M. H. G. *flîsch* = *flêche* (§ 20).
- FLECHIE**, *sf.* a flitch of bacon; formerly *flesche*; of Germ. origin, Dan. *flesk* (§ 20).
- FLECHIR**, *va.* to bend; from *L. flectere*. For *e = i* see § 58; for *ct = ch* see *allécher*.—Der. *fléchissement*, *fléchisseur*.
- Flegme**, *sm.* phlegm; from *L. flegma*.—Der. *flégnatique*.
- FLÊTRIR**, *va.* to blast, wither; formerly *flestrir*, from O. Fr. *flestre*, *flaistre*. *Flaistre* corresponds to a *L. flaccaster**, deriv. of *flaccere* (i. e. to be flaccid, faded, withered). *Flaccaster* becomes *flacaster*, then loses its medial *c* (see § 129), whence *flaistre*. For *a = ai* see § 54; for *ais = é* see §§ 103, 148.—Der. *flétrissure*.
- FLÊTRIR**, *va.* to dishonour, brand, properly with a hot iron; to burn, dry up. There is an O. Fr. *flastrir* in this sense, which serves to distinguish this word from *flétrir* above.
- FLEUR**, *sf.* a flower; from *L. florem*. For *o = eu* see § 79.—Der. *fleurou*, *fleurlette*, *fleuriste*, *fleurêt*, *fleuraison*.
- FLEUR**, *sf.* level with, in the phrase *à fleur de*. Of Germ. origin, Germ. *flur* (§ 20).—Der. *affleurer*, *effleur*. (Littré does not allow this to be another word, and quotes the It. *a fior d'acqua* in the same sense.)
- FLEURDELISER**, *va.* to brand with a fleur-de-lis; der. from *fleur de lis*, q. v.
- FLEURER**, *va.* to exhale an odour; another form (although the change from *ai* to *eu* is difficult) of *flairer*, q. v. It is possible that the word may have been deflected by the resemblance of *fleur*.
- † **Fleuret**, *sm.* a foil, dagger, a word created in the 16th cent. to answer to It. *fiorretto* (§ 25).
- FLEURIR**, *va.* to flower, flourish; from *L. florere*. For *e = i* see § 58; for *o = eu* see § 79. *Fleurir* is a doublet of *florir*, q. v.—Der. *fleuraison*.
- FLEUVE**, *sm.* a river; from *L. fluvius*. For *u = eu* see § 90.
- Flexibilité**, *sf.* flexibility; from *L. flexibilitas*.
- Flexible**, *adj.* flexible; from *L. flexibilis*.
- Flexion**, *sf.* flexion, bending; from *L. flexionem*.
- † **Flibustier**, *sm.* a buccaneer; formerly *fribustier*, a naval term of Germ. origin, Dutch *wrybuit*, a marauder; Engl. *freebooter* (§ 27).
- † **Flint-glass**, *sm.* The Engl. *flintglass* (§ 28).
- FLOCON**, *sm.* a flake, flock; dim. of root *floc**, remaining in Prov. *floc*; from *L. floccus*.—Der. *floconneux*.
- FLORAISON**, *sf.* efflorescence. See *florir*.
- Flora**, *sf.* Flora; from *L. Flora*.
- † **Floréal**, *sm.* Floreal (the eighth month in the Republican Calendar, from April 20 to May 20); a modern and irregular deriv. from *L. florem*.
- † **Florin**, *sm.* a florin; from It. *florino* (§ 25).
- FLORIR**, *vn.* to bloom, flower; from *L. florere*. For *e = i* see § 58.—Der. *floraison*.
- FLOT**, *sm.* a wave; from *L. fluctus*. For *u = o* see § 97; for *ct = t* see § 168.—Der. *flôtter*, *flottage*, *flottaison*.
- FLOTTER**, *va.* to float. See *flot*.—Der. *flotte* (verbal subst.), *flottille*, *floteur*.
- FLOU**, *sm.* softness of touch; *adj.* soft; formerly *flo* (weak), a word of Germ. origin, Flem. *flauw* (§ 20). For *au = o = ou* see § 107.—Der. *fluet*.

- Fluctuation.** *sf.* a fluctuation; from L. fluctuationem. Its doublet is *flottation*.
- Fluctueux.** *adj.* fluctuating; from L. fluctuosus. For -osus = -eux see § 229.
- Fluer.** *vn.* to flow, run; from L. fluere.
- FLUTE,** *adj.* mean, thin, lanky. *Flute*, in La Fontaine's *flûte*, is a dim. of *flûte*, q. v.
- Fluide.** *adj.* fluid; from L. fluidus.—Der. *fluidité*.
- Fluor.** *sm.* (Chem.) fluorine, the presumed root of the fluorhydric acid; formerly the alchemists' name for all mineral acids because of their fluidity; from L. fluorem.
- FLUTE,** *sf.* a flute; formerly *flaute*, It. *flauta*; verbal subst. of O. Fr. *flaûter* (to blow into a wind instrument). *Flaute* is from L. flatuare, deriv. of flatus, by transposition of u: flatuare for flatuare. **Flauta***, or rather its masc. flautus*, gives the dim. flautiolus*. This, by consonification of io into jo (see *abrégé*), has produced Prov. *flajol*, O. Fr. *flageol*, *flageol*. *Flageol* disappeared at end of the 16th cent., but left its dim. *flageolet*.—Der. *flûteur*, *flûtiste*.
- Fluvial.** *adj.* fluvial; from L. fluvialis.
- Flux.** *sm.* flux, flow; from L. fluxus.
- Fluxion.** *sf.* fluxion, inflammation; from L. fluxionem.—Der. *fluxionnaire*.
- † **Foe**, *sm.* a jib-sail; from Dutch *foek* (§ 27).
- † **Foetus.** *sm.* a fetus; the L. *foetus*.
- FOI**, *sf.* faith; from L. *fidem*. For i = oi see § 63; for loss of d see § 120.
- FOIE**, *sm.* liver. It. *fegato*, from L. *ficatum**, found in Marcellus Empiricus. The accent has been misplaced (*ficatum* for *ficatum*). *Ficatum* then loses its atonic syllable (see § 51), then is reduced to *fica*, whence *foie* by loss of medial c, see § 129. For i = oi see § 68.
- FOIN**, *sm.* hay; from L. *foenum*. For oe = e see § 105; for e = oi see § 63.
- FOIRE**, *sf.* a fair. Sp. *feria*, from L. *feria*, found in medieval documents, as 'Quod nullus in regio potest facere feriam sine permissu Regis' *Feriae*, properly holidays, has taken the sense of a fair, because medieval fairs were held on saints' days. For e = oi see § 63. *Foire* is a doublet of *ferie*, q. v.
- FOIS**, *sf.* time. Prov. *ses*, It. *vece*, from L. *vice*. For v = f see § 140; for i = oi see § 68; for c = s see § 129.
- FOISON**, *sf.* abundance; from L. *fusionem*, pouring forth with plenty. For u = oi, by attraction of the i, see § 96. *Foison* is a doublet of *fusion*, q. v.—Der. *foisonner*.
- FOL**, *adj.* mad, crazy; from L. *folius*; found in a Lat. doc. int. A.D. 879. *Folius* is properly one who is mad, more affectedly, and is connected with L. *folere*, which is from *folis*, a gum made by pushing out the cheeks, used by Javend. The idea of motion survives in the phrases *se follet*, *en follet*, *follet*. *Fol* is a doublet of *fo*, q. v. Der. *folie*, *follet*, *folâtre*, *folcho*, *apôler*.
- FOLÂTRE**, *adj.* foolish. See *fo*,—Der. *folâtrer*, *folâtrer*.
- FOLIE** *sf.* folly. See *fol*.
- † **Folio**, *sm.* a folio, a Lat. word, abl. of *folium*. Its doublet is *feuille*, q. v.
- FOLLET**, *adj.* wanton, playful. See *fol*.
- Folliculaire**, *sm.* a pamphleteer; der. from *follicule*, used by Voltaire to signify a sheet of paper. *Follicule* is an absurd word, made out of the L. *folium*.
- Follicule**, *sf.* a follicle; from L. *folliculus*.
- Fomenter**, *va.* to foment; from L. *fomentare*.—Der. *fomentation*.
- FONCER**, *va.* to bottom a cask. See *fond*.—Der. *foncé*, *enfonceur*, *defonceur*.
- FONCIER**, *adj.* landed. See *fonds*.
- Fonction**, *sf.* a function; from L. *functionem*.—Der. *fonctionner*, *fonctionnaire*, *fonctionnement*.
- FOND**, *sm.* a bottom, foundation; from L. *fundus*. For u = o see § 97. O. Fr. term was *funds* for the nom., whence *fons**, now written *fonceur*. For this nominative s see Hist. Gram. p. 89.—Der. *effondre* (see *fondrière*).
- Fondamental**, *adj.* fundamental; from L. *fundamentalis**, der. from *fundamentum*.
- Fondateur**, *sm.* a founder; from L. *fundatorum*.
- Fondation**, *sf.* a foundation; from L. *fundationem**.
- Fondement**, *sm.* a fundament; from L. *fundamentum*.
- Fonder**, *va.* to found; from L. *fundare*.
- FONDRE**, *va.* to melt; from L. *fundere*. For u = o see § 97. For loss of s see § 51.—Der. *fonte* (part. subst., see *ab-soute*), *fondeur*, *fonderie*, *refondre*.
- FONDRIÈRE**, *sf.* a slough, bog; der. from *fondrer*, an O. Fr. verb which survives in its compd. *effondrer*. *Fondrer* is from *fond*. For the addition of r see *chanvre*.
- FONDS**, *sm.* ground, soil, landed property, funds, cash; from L. *fundus*. For u = o see § 97.—Der. *fancier*.
- Fongible**, *adj.* that which being lent or

leas^m may be replaced by other like things; from L. fungibiles.

Fongueux, *adj.* fungous, upstart; from L. fungosus.

Fontaine, *sf.* a fountain; from L. fontana*; from fontom. There are several examples of fontana in 9th-cent. documents. For a—ai see § 54.—Der. fontainier.

Fontange, *sf.* a top-knot, a word of hist. origin (see § 33), being a form of coiffure introduced by Mlle. de Fontange, A.D. 1679.

Fontte, *sf.* a melting, founding. See *fondre*.

† **Fonto**, *sf.* a holster (of a saddle), introd. in 16th cent. from It. *fonda* (§ 25).

Fonts, *sm. pl.* the baptismal font; from L. fontes; der. from fons.

For, *sm.* a tribunal; from L. forum. Its doublet is *fur*, q. v.

FORAGE, *sm.* a boring, drilling. See *forer*.

FORAIN, *adj.* foreign; from L. foraneus*, that which is without, strange, foreign. **Foraneus*** is from **foras**. Travelling pedlars are called **forains** in opposition to home-staying traders.

FORBAN, *sm.* a pirate, bandit, one out of the pale of law, who is under ban. See *ban*.

† **Forcat**, *sm.* a convict; from Prov. *forcat* (§ 24), which from L. **fortiatus***; see *forcer*. Its doublet is *forci*.

FORCE, *sf.* force, strength; from L. **fortia***; used in the Germanic Laws as in this passage in the Lex Bajuvariorum II, 5: 'Si cui Deus dederit fortiam et victoriam.' For tia—ie see § 244.

FORCENÉ, *adj.* mad; *sf.* a madman; formerly *forseur*; It. *forsennato*, properly out of one's senses; compd. of *for*, which is from L. **foris**, and O. Fr. *senr*, der. from *sen*, which means sense, reason, judgment, in O. Fr. *Sen* is of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *sin* (§ 20).

† **Forceps**, *sm.* a forceps; the L. **forceps**.

FORCER, *va.* to force, break open, oblige, impose by force; der. from *force*, q. v.—Der. *eforcer*, *reinforcer*.

FORCES, *sf. pl.* shears; from L. **forcipes**, contr. regularly (see § 51) into **forc'pes**, whence *forces*, by assimilation of *pe* into *c* (see § 168).

FORCLORE, *va.* to foreclose; from L. **foris** and **claudere**, lit. to exclude from. For lo—of *l* see § 52; for loss of *s* see § 148; for other changes see *clore*.

FORER, *va.* to bore; from L. **forare**.—Der. *forage*, *foret*.

FORESTIER, *adj.* of forests; der. from *forest*, O. Fr. form of *forêt*. See *forêt*.

FORÊT, *sm.* a drill. See *forer*.

FORÊT, *sf.* a forest; formerly *forest*, from L. **foresta***, which in Carolingian documents means an open piece of ground over which the rights of the chase are reserved. Medieval writers oppose the **foresta** or open wood, wherein the lord has sole hunting rights, to the walled-in wood, the **parcus**. **Foresta**, or **forestis**, is from **foris**, out of, i. e. not shut. There is a medieval document which clearly draws this distinction:—**Forestis** est ubi sunt *ferae non inclusae*; **parcus** locus ubi sunt *ferae inclusae*. From this special sense the word came to signify any kind of forest. For loss of *s* see § 148.

FORFAIRE, *va.* to forfeit; from L. **foris** and **facere**, properly to do things contrary to what is right, to act criminally. For loss of *i* see § 52; for loss of *s* see § 148; for other letter-changes see *faire*.—Der. *forfait* (verbal subst.), *forfuiture*.

FORFAIT, *sm.* a crime. See *forfaire*.

FORFAIT, *sm.* a contract, properly a thing done at a settled price; from L. **forum factum***, from **forum**, a price, and **factum**. For letter-changes see *fuit*. Of the sense of price given to **forum** there are many examples in medieval Lat.: 'Quod victualia eis vendantur et tradantur ad rationabilem **forum**.' (Ordonn. des Rois de France.) Again, in a document of A.D. 742: 'Ut per omnes civitates legitimum **forum** et mensura fiat, secundum abundantiam temporis.'

† **Forfanterie**, *sf.* boasting, bragging; from It. *furfanteria* (§ 25).

FORGE, *sf.* a forge; from L. **fabrica**. For regular contr. of **fabrica** into **fabr'ca** see § 51; for loss of *b* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for *-ica* = *-ge* see § 247; for *a* = *o* see § 54, note 2. *Forge* is a doublet of *fabrique*, q. v.

FORGER, *va.* to forge. Prov. *fuurgar*, from L. **fabricare**. For the regular contr. of **fabricare** into **fabr'care** see § 52. For letter-changes see *forge*.—Der. *forgeron*, *forgeur*.

FORJETER, *vn.* to project; from L. **foris** and **jeter**.

Formaliste, *sm.* a formalist, pedant; see *formel*; and for Fr. endings in *-iste* see § 217.

Formalité, *sf.* formality. See *formel*.

Format, *sm.* size (of books); from L. **formatus**. Its doublet is *formé*.

- Formateur**, *adj.* creative; from L. *formator*em.
- Formation**, *sf.* a formation; from L. *formationem*.
- Forme**, *sf.* form; from L. *forma*.
- Formel**, *adj.* formal; from L. *formalis*.—
Der. *formalité*, *formalisme*, *formaliste*, *formaliser*.
- Former**, *va.* to form; from L. *formare*.
- Formidable**, *adj.* formidable; from L. *formidabilis*.
- Formule**, *sf.* a formula; from L. *formula*.—
Der. *formuler*, *formulaire*.
- Fornicuer**, *va.* to fornicate; from L. *fornicari*.—
Der. *fornicateur*, *fornication*.
- FORS**, *prep.* save, except; from L. *foris*. Its doublet is *hors*, q. v.
- FORT**, *adj.* strong; from L. *fortis*.—Der. *fort* (sm.), *fortin*.
- † **Forte**, *adv.* (Mus.) forte; the lt. *forte* (§ 25).
- FORTERESSE**, *sf.* a fortress. Prov. *fortalessa*.
Sp. *fortaleza*, from L. *fortalitia*, der. from *fortis*, used for a strong work. We find in a 13th-cent. chronicler the phrase 'Consul s' occurrebant et regi fortalitia tradebant.' For *l*=*r* see § 157; for atonic *a*=*e* see § 54; for -*itia*=*-esse* see § 245.
- Fortification**, *sf.* fortification; from L. *fortificationem*.
- Fortifier**, *va.* to fortify; from L. *fortificare*.
- Fortuit**, *adj.* fortuitous, casual; from L. *fortuitus*.
- Fortune**, *sf.* fortune; from L. *fortuna*.—
Der. *infortune*.
- Fortuné**, *adj.* happy; from L. *fortunatus*.—
Der. *infortuné*.
- FOSSE**, *sf.* a pit, grave; from L. *fossa*.—
Der. *fossette*, *fossoyer*.
- FOSSE**, *sm.* a ditch, drain; from L. *fossatum**, der. from *fossa*. *Fossatum* is found in the Lex Longobardorum: 'Si quis fossatum in terra alterius fecerit.' For -*atum*=*-é* see § 201.
- Fossile**, *adj.* fossil; from L. *fossilis*.
- FOSSOYER**, *va.* to ditch, dig a trench round. See *fosse*.—Der. *fossoyeur*, *fossoyage*.
- FOU**, *sm.* a madman; a softened form of its doublet *fol*, q. v. For *l*=*u* see § 158.
- FOUACE**, *sf.* a buttered roll. Prov. *fogassa*, It. *focaccia*, from L. *focacia**, fem. of *focacius**, used of bread baked under the ashes: 'Subcinericiis, cinere coctus et reversatus ipse est et focacius,' says Isidore of Seville. *Focacius* is der. from *foculus*. *Focacia* becomes *fouace*. For loss of medial *c* see § 129; for *o*=*ou* see § 76;
- for -*cia* -*ce* see § 244. *Fouace* is a doublet of *fougasse*.
- FOU'AGE**, *sm.* hearth-penny. Prov. *fou'age*, from L. *focaticum** (a tax on every hearth), from *foculus*. DuCange quotes a passage, 'Formula litterarum quae militibus praedictis super focaticio.' For *o*=*ou* see § 76; for loss of *c* see § 129; for -*aticum*=*-age* see § 201.
- FOUAILLER**, *vt.* to whip away. See *fouet*.
- FOUDRE**, *sm.* a thunderbolt formerly *foldre*, no: L. *fulgurum*. For regular contr. of *fulgurum* into *fulg'rem* see § 51; hence *ful'rem*, by reduction of *gr* to *r*, see § 168. Lastly *ful'rem* becomes *foldre*. For *u*=*o* see § 97; for *lr* *lir* see Hist. Gram. p. 73. *Foldre* softens of into *ou* (see § 157), hence *foudre*.—Der. *foulroyer*.
- † **Foudre**, *sm.* a tun (for liquids); from Germ. *fuder* (§ 27).
- FOUET**, *sm.* a whip, properly a bundle of twigs; dim. of O. Fr. *fou*, properly a branch of the beech, then branch of any tree. *Fou*, originally *fau*, is from L. *fagus*. For *a*=*au*=*o* see *tron* and § 54, note 3; for loss of medial *g* see § 131.—Der. *fouetter*: from prim. *fou* comes *fouailler*.
- FOUGER**, *va.* to grub (of b ars); from L. *fodicare*. For regular contr. into *fod'care* see § 52; for loss of *d* see § 125; for -*care*=*-ger* see § 265; for *o*=*ou* see § 76.
- FOUGERE**, *sf.* fern. O. Fr. *fougère*, from L. *filiaria**, der. from *flicem*. For regular contr. of *filiaria* into *fil'caria* see § 52; hence *filgeria*. For *c*=*g* see § 129; for *a*=*e* see § 54. *Filgeria* is found in an 11th-cent. document: 'Dedit perpetualiter . . . percursum centum porcorum in glande et filgoria.' *Filgeria* becomes *felgère* (for *i*=*e* see § 72), then *fougère* (for *el*=*eu* see § 157).
- † **Fougue**, *sf.* fury, fire, spirit; from lt. *foga* (§ 25).—Der. *fougueux*.
- FOUILLER**, *va.* to excavate, dig; from L. *fodiculare*, frequent. of *fodicare**. For regular contr. of *fodiculare* into *fodic'lare* see § 52. *Fodiculare* loses its medial *d*, see § 120, and becomes *fouiller*. For *ol*=*il* see § 129; for *o*=*ou* see § 76.—Der. *fouille* (verbal subst.). For the compd. *farfouiller*, see that word.
- FOUINE**, *sf.* a beech-martin; formerly *faine*, originally *faine*, It. *faina*, Cat. *fagina*, from L. *fagina**, der. from *fagus*. The word *fagina* is used for the beech-martin in the following article of the Council of Tarragon; 'Nulli canonici vel clerici . . .

- of one who looks after forage in Carol. documents, as e.g. in Hincmar, Opusc. 5: 'De coercendis militum rapinis: Et mitte homines secundum consuetudinem praedecessorum vestrorum, qui in longius pergant propter fodrarios.' *Fodrarius* is from *fodrum*, see under *fourage*. For *o* = *ou* see § 86; for *dr* = *rr* see § 168; for *-arius* = *-ier* see § 198. The place where these *fourriers* lodged was called *fourrière*, a word applied later to the pound in which strayed beasts are put and kept for a time.
- FOURRURE**, *sf.* fur. See *fourrer*.
- FOURVOYER**, *va.* to mislead; formerly *forvoyer*, to go out of the way, compd. of *for* (L. *foris*) and *voyer* (deriv. from *voie*). For *o* = *ou* see § 86.—Der. *fourvoient*.
- FOYER**, *sm.* a fire-grate; from Low L. *focarium**, der. from *focus*. We find in a medieval glossary the following: 'Igniarius: *focarius* locus in quo fit ignis.' *Focarium* losing its medial *c* (see § 129) becomes *foyer* by *-arium* = *-ier*, see § 198.
- † **Frac**, *sm.* a flock-coat; from Germ. *frack* (§ 27).
- † **Fracasser**, *va.* to shatter; introd. in the 16th cent. from It. *fraccassare* (§ 25).—Der. *fracas*.
- Fraction**, *sf.* a fraction; from L. *fractionem*.—Der. *fractionnaire*, *fractionner*, *fractionnement*.
- Fracture**, *sf.* a fracture; from L. *fractura*.—Der. *fracturer*.
- Fragile**, *adj.* frail; from L. *fragilis*. Its doublet is *frêle*, q. v.
- Fragilité**, *sf.* fragility, frailty; from L. *fragilitatem*.
- Fragment**, *sm.* a fragment; from L. *fragmentum*.
- FRAI**, *sm.* spawn. See *frayer*.
- FRAIRIE**, *sf.* an entertainment, merry-making; properly a meeting, assembly, then a pleasure party; from L. *fratria*. For *tr* = *r* see § 168; for *a* = *ai* see § 54.
- FRAIS**, *adj.* fresh. Prov. *fresc*, It. *fresco*, a word of Germ. origin, A.S. *fresc* (§ 20). For *e* = *oi* = *ai* see §§ 60, 63; for *sc* = *s* see *bois*. The Germ. form *fresc* was Latinised into *frescus* by the Gallo-Romans, whence fem. *fresca* became *fresche* by changing *c* into *ch* (see § 126); *frai-che* became *fraiche* by loss of *s* (see § 148). *Frais* is a doublet of *freque*.—Der. *fraîcheur*, *fraîchir*, *ra-fraichir*.
- FRAIS**, *sm. pl.* cost, expense; pl. of O. Fr. *frait*. Origin uncertain; either from L. *fredum**, a fine, in the Germanic laws, as in

- the Riparian Code: '*Fredum autem non illi iudici tribuat, qui culpam commisit, sed illi qui solutionem recipit.*' *Fredum* is of Germ. origin, and answers to Dan. *fred*, Germ. *friede*, and signifies rightly a payment for having broken the public peace (§ 20). *Fredum* becomes *frail*. For *e* = *oi* = *ai* see §§ 60, 63. Or, with Littré, from Low L. *fractum**, found in 14th-cent. documents in sense of cost, expense, whence *frail* by *-actum* = *-ait*, see § 129.—Der. *difraier*.
- FRAISE**, *sf.* a strawberry; from L. *fraga**, deriv. of *fragum**. For *ea* = *ia* see *abriger*; for *gia* = *se* see *agencer*: cp. also *gesier* from *gigerium*, *genive* from *gin-giva*. For *a* = *ai* see § 54.—Der. *frasier*.
- FRAISE**, *sf.* a fringe, lacework. Origin unknown.—Der. *frasier*.
- FRAISE**, *sf.* a ruffle (a term used by butchers). Origin unknown.
- FRAMBOISE**, *sf.* a raspberry; of Germ. origin, Dutch *brambezje*, a blackberry (§ 27). For *b* = *v* = *f*, an unique change at the beginning of a word, see *avant* and *bœuf*; for *e* = *oi* see § 63.—Der. *framboisier*, *framboiser*.
- FRANC**, *sm.* a franc, value 9.60 pence; so called from the old device on it, *Francorum Rex*.
- FRANC**, *adj.* free, exempt; from late L. *francus**, meaning 'free' in Merov. documents. This sense remains in such phrases as *franc de port*, etc. *Francus* is from O. H. G. *franco* (§ 20).—Der. *franchir* (to free oneself, to leap over an obstacle), *franchise*, *affranchir*.
- FRANÇAIS**, *sm.* a Frenchman, *sf.* a Frenchwoman; formerly *frangois*, from L. *franco-ensis**, deriv. of *France*, as the name of a people, with suffix *-ensis*, used in Lat. to express nationality. *Francensis*, regularly reducing *ns* to *s* (see § 163), became *francoësis*, thence *frangois*, then *francois* (for *e* = *oi* = *ai* see §§ 60, 63).—Der. *francoiser*, *francisation*.
- FRANCHIR**, *va.* to leap over. See *franc*.
- FRANCHISE**, *sf.* the franchise, freedom (of a city). See *franc*.
- FRANGE**, *sf.* a fringe; formerly *fringe*, Wallachian *frimbie*, from L. *frimbria*. For tran-position of *r* see *âpreté*, whence *frimbria*, whence the Wallachian *frimbie*. *Frimbia* consonifies *ia* into *ge* (see *abrégé*), loses *b* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81), changes *m* into *n* (see § 160), hence *fringe*. For *in* = *en* = *an* see § 72, note 4.—Der. *franger*.

- † **Frangipane**, *sf.* frangipane; the It. *frangipane* (§ 25).
- FRAPPER**, *va.* to strike. Prov. *frappar*, It. *frappare*, from Scand. *hrappa*, to handle roughly, thence by extension to strike (§ 20). For *hr = fr* cp. *freux*, *hrôc*; *froc*, *hroch*; *frimas*, *hrim*.—Der. *frappe* (verbal subst.), *frappement*, *frappeur*.
- † **Frasque**, *sf.* a farce; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *frasca* (§ 25).
- Fraternal**, *adj.* fraternal; from L. *fraternalis*.
- Fraternité**, *sf.* fraternity; from L. *fraternitatem*.—Der. *fraterniser*.
- Fratricide**, (1) *sm.* fratricide (the act); from L. *fratricidium*. (2) *sm.* a fratricide (the person); from L. *fratricida*.
- Fraude**, *sf.* fraud; from L. *fraudem*.—Der. *frauder*, *fraudeur*.
- Frauduleux**, *adj.* fraudulent; from L. *fraudulosus*.
- FRAYER**, *va.* to trace out (a road), to mark out; formerly *froyer*, from L. *fricare*. For *icare = oyer* see *employer*; for *oy = ay* see § 63.—Der. *fray* (verbal subst.).
- FRAYEUR**, *sf.* fright, fear; formerly *froyeur*, from L. *frigorem* (shuddering caused by fright). For loss of medial *g* see § 131 for *i = oi* (or *oy*) see § 74; for *oi = ai* see § 63; for *o = eu* see § 79.
- FRED.AINE**, *sf.* a frolic. Origin unknown.
- FREDONNER**, *va.* to hum. Origin unknown.—Der. *fredonnement*.
- † **Frégate**, *sf.* a frigate; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *fregata* (§ 25).
- FREIN**, *sm.* a bridle; from L. *frenum*. For *o = ei* before *n*, *m*, cp. *plenum*, *plein*; see § 61.
- † **Frelater**, *va.* to sophisticate, adulterate. This word signified formerly to decant, transfuse; from Flem. *verlaten* (§ 20), by metathesis of *verlaten* into *velaten* (see *apétre*).—Der. *frelateur*, *frelatage*.
- FRÊLE**, *adj.* frail; formerly *fraille*, from L. *fragilis*. For regular contr. of *fragilis* into *fraglis* see § 51; for *gl = il* see *cailler* and § 131; for *ai = ê* see § 103, note 1, and § 104. *Frêle* is a doublet of *fragile*, *q. v.*—Der. *frelon* (properly an insect whose body is frail and feeble; a hornet, drone).
- FRELON**, *sm.* a hornet. See *frêle*.
- FRELUCHE**, *sf.* a tuft (of silk, etc.). Origin unknown.—Der. *freluquet*.
- FRELUQUET**, *sm.* a coxcomb. See *freluche*.
- FREMIR**, *va.* to shudder at; from L. *frémere*. For change of accent (*frémère* for *frémère*) see *accourir*; for *e = i* see § 59.—Der. *frémissement*.
- FRÈNE**, *sm.* an ash; formerly *fresne*, It. *frassino*, from L. *fraxinus*, by regular change from *fraxinus* to *frassinus* ('Quomodo vadit ad caput frassinorum,' says Ducange). *Frassinus*, contrd. (see § 51) into *frass'nus*, becomes *fresne*. For *a = e* see § 54; for loss of *s* see § 148.
- Frénésie**, *sf.* a phrensy; from L. *phrenesis*.
- Frenétique**, *adj.* frantic; from L. *phreneticus*.
- Fréquence**, *sf.* frequency; from L. *frequentia*.
- Fréquent**, *adj.* frequent; from L. *frequentem*.
- Fréquenter**, *va.* to frequent; from L. *frequentare*.—Der. *fréquentation*, *fréquentatif*.
- FRÈRE**, *sm.* a brother; from L. *fratrem*. For *tr = r* see § 168; for *a = e* see § 54.—Der. *confrière*, *confrie*.
- FRESAIE**, *sf.* a white owl; in Poitevin patois *presaiie*, in Gascon *bresagne*, from L. *præsaga* (properly a bird of ill omen). For *ae = e* see § 103; for loss of *g* see § 131; for *a = ai* see § 54. The change from *pr* to *fr* is quite without example, and throws doubt on this origin for the word.
- † **Fresque**, *sf.* a fresco; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *fresco* (§ 25). Its doublet is *frais*, *q. v.*
- FRESSURE**, *sf.* the pluck (of animals). Origin unknown.
- FRET**, *sm.* freight (of a ship); of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *freht* (§ 20).—Der. *fréter*, *fréteur*, *afréter*.
- FRÉTILLER**, *va.* to frisk, wriggle; from L. *frictillare**, der. of *fricare**, frequent. of *fricare*. For *ct = t* see § 168; for *i = e* see § 72.—Der. *frétillement*.
- FRÉTIN**, *sm.* fry, small fry, trash. Origin unknown.
- FRETTE**, *sf.* a hoop (in building), curbing. Origin unknown.—Der. *fretter*.
- FREUX**, *sm.* a rook; of Germ. origin, O. Sax. *hrôc* (§ 20). For Germ. *hr = fr* see *frapper*; for *o = eu* see § 79.
- Friable**, *adj.* friable; from L. *friabilis*.—Der. *friabilité*.
- FRIAND**, *smf.* an epicure. See *frîre*.—Der. *friandise*, *afriander*.
- FRICANDEAU**, *sm.* a fricandeau (in cookery). Origin unknown.
- FRICASSER**, *va.* to fricassec, metaph. to

- squander. Origin unknown.—Der. *fricassée*.
- FRICHE**, *sf.* waste (of land). Origin unknown.—Der. *défricher*.
- FRICOT**, *sm.* a ragout, stew. Origin unknown.—Der. *fricoteur, fricoteur*.
- Friction**, *sf.* friction; from L. *frictionem*. Its doublet is *frisson*, q. v.—Der. *frictionner*.
- FRILEUX**, *adj.* chilly. O. Fr. *frilleux*, from L. *frigidulosus**, deriv. of *frigidulus*. Under *froid* we see that *frigidus* was found in popular Lat. in the form *frigidus*; which shows that the contr. from *frigidulosus* into *frigidulosus* had taken place in the Lat. of the time of the later Empire. *Frigidulosus* reduced *gd* to *d* (see *amande*), then *fridülösus* was regularly contrd. (see § 52) into *frid'losus*, whence *frileux* by assimilating *dl* into *ll*, then into *l* (see § 168), and by *-osus* = *-eux* (see § 229).
- FRIMAS**, *sm.* hoar frost; der. from O. Scand. *hrim* (§ 20). For Germ. *hr* = *fr* see *frapper*.—Der. *frimaire*.
- FRIME**, *sf.* a pretence, sham. Origin unknown.—Der. *frimousse*.
- FRINGALE**, *sf.* a sudden hunger; in Norm. patois *frainvalle*, a corruption of *faimvalle*, 'hungry-evil' (a veterinary term).
- FRINGANT**, *adj.* dapper, brisk; der. from *fringuer*. Origin unknown.
- FRINGUER**, *va.* to dance and leap. Origin unknown. Littré proposes the L. *frigere*, with interpolated nasal *n*.
- FRIPÉ**, *sf.* a rag, scrap. See *friper*.—Der. *friper, friperie*.
- FRIPER**, *va.* to rumple, squander, swallow down. Origin unknown.—Der. *fripon*.
- FRIPON**, *sm.* (also *adj.*) a knave, cheat, originally a gourmand; der. from *friper*.—Der. *friponnerie, friponner, friponneau*.
- FRIRE**, *va.* to fry; from L. *frigere*. For regular contr. of *frigere* into *frig're* see § 51; whence *frire* by reduction of *gr* to *r*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *friand* (from *friant*, partic. of *frire*, like *riant* from *rire*). *Friand* means properly anything appetising, thence, by a remarkable extension of meaning, an epicure. The old form of *friand* is always *friant*, showing that the above is the correct etymology).
- † **Frise**, *sf.* (Archit.) a frieze; from Sp. *friso* (§ 26).
- Frise**, *sf.* woollen frieze; a word of hist. origin, see § 33. It came from Friesland.
- Frise** (Cheval de), *sf.* a military term, of hist. origin (§ 33), so called because it was first used in defensive warfare in the province of Friesland.
- FRISER**, *va.* to frizz, curl (hair). Origin unknown.—Der. *frisure, frison, frisotte, défriser*.
- FRISSON**, *sm.* a shivering, shudder; former *frigon*, from L. *frictionem*, found Gregory of Tours; 'Ita sospitati est res tutus ut nec illas, quas vulgo frictione vocant, ultra perferret.' For *-ctionem* = *-gon* see § 232; for *frigon* = *frisson* = *agencer*. *Frison* is a doublet of *fricte* q. v.—Der. *frissonner, frissonnement*.
- FRITURE**, *sf.* frying; from L. *frictura*. For *ct* = *t* see § 129.
- Frivole**, *adj.* frivolous; from L. *frivola*.—Der. *frivolité*.
- FROC**, *sm.* a frock, coat; in Low Lat. *hrocu* from O. H. G. *hrocc* (§ 20). For Germ. *hr* = *fr* see *frapper*.—Der. *froc, défroque, défroquer*.
- FROID**, *adj.* cold; from L. *frigidus*, used popularly at Rome for *frigidus*. 'Frigida non fricda,' says the Appendix to Probum. We also find the forms *frigidus* and *frigidus*, &c. For this loss of *i* see § 52. *Frigidus* becomes *froid* by *gd* = *d* (see *amande*) and *i* = *oi* (see § 74).—Der. *froidure, froidure, refroidir*.
- FRICISSE**, *va.* to bruise, rub violently; from L. *frictiare**, der. from *frictus*, partic. of *fricare*. For *-ctiare* = *-sser* see *agence* and § 264; for *i* = *oi* see § 74.—Der. *frisement, froissure*.
- FRÔLER**, *va.* to graze; from L. *frictulare**, dim. of *frictare**, frequent. of *fricare*. *Frictulare* becomes *frituläre* by *ct* = *t* (see § 129); *frituläre*, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *frit'läre*, changes *i* into *o* by an unusual change (see *frotter*), whence *frot'ler*, whence *frôler*, by assimilating *dl* into *l* (see § 168).—Der. *frôlement*.
- FROMAGE**, *sm.* cheese; formerly *formage*, Prov. *formatge*, from L. *formaticum** (= caseum in Merov. and Carol. documents. In the Glosses of Reichenau, 8th cent., we have 'caseum = *formaticum*'). *Formaticum* is properly anything made in a form. Papias quotes *formaticum* as a popular word: 'caseus vulgo *formaticum*.' Ducange quotes a 9th-cent. passage to like effect: 'Ova manducant et *formaticum*, id est, caseum.' *Formaticum* becomes *formage* by *-aticum* = *-age* (see § 248); then *fromage* by transposition of *r* (see *dprété*).—Der. *fromager, fromagerie*.

- FROMENT**, *sm.* wheat; from L. *frumentum*. For *u=o* see § 93.
- FRONCER**, *vn.* to wrinkle up, frown; from L. *frontiare**, der. from *frontem*. For *-iare = -er* see § 264.—Der. *fronce* (verbal subst.), *froncement*, *francis*, *défroncer*.
- FRONDE**, *sf.* a sling; from L. *funda*. For *u=o* see § 97; for intercalated *r* see *chanvre* and Hist. Gram. p. 80.—Der. *fronder*, *frondeur*.
- FRONT**, *sm.* forehead, front; from L. *frontem*.—Der. *frontal*, *fronteau*, *fronton*; *af-front*, *afronter*, *confronter*, *effronté*, *effronterie*.
- FRONTIÈRE**, *sf.* a frontier; from late L. *fronteria**, a word used for a boundary line in medieval documents, literally the face-to-face boundaries between two countries; from *frontem*. For *e=ie* see § 56.
- Frontispice**, *sm.* a frontispiece; from L. *frontispicium**.
- FRONTON**, *sm.* a frontal, pediment. See *front*.
- FROTTER**, *vn.* to rub; from L. *frictare**, frequent. of *fricare*. For *ct=ll* see § 168; for *i=o* cp. *ordino*, *ordonne*; *frictulare*, *frôler*.—Der. *frottement*, *frottage*, *frotteur*, *frottoir*.
- † **Fructidor**, *sm.* Fructidor (the 12th month in the Republican Calendar, from Aug. 18 to Sept. 16); der. from L. *fructus*.
- Fructification**, *sf.* fructification; from L. *fructificationem*.
- Fructifier**, *vn.* to fructify; from L. *fructificare*.
- Fructueux**, *adj.* fruitful; from L. *fructuosus*. For *-osus = -eux* see § 229.
- Frugal**, *adj.* frugal; from L. *frugalis*.
- Frugalité**, *sf.* frugality; from L. *frugalitatem*.
- Frugivore**, *adj.* frugivorous; from L. *frugem* and *vorare*.
- FRUIT**, *sm.* fruit; from L. *fructus*. For *ct=it* see § 129.—Der. *fruitier*, *fruiterie*.
- FRUSQUIN**, *sm.* one's goods and chattels (with a depreciatory sense). Origin unknown.
- † **Fruste**, *adj.* defaced (of coins, etc.); from It. *frusto* (§ 25).
- Frustration**, *sf.* frustration; from L. *frustrationem*.
- Frustrer**, *va.* to defraud, frustrate; from L. *frustrari*.
- Fugace**, *adj.* fugitive, transient; from L. *fugacem*.
- Fugitif**, *adj.* fugitive, *sm.* a fugitive; from L. *fugitivus*.
- † **Fugue**, *sf.* a fugue; from It. *fuga* (§ 25). Its doublet is *fuie*.
- FUIR**, *vn.* to flee; from L. *fugere*. For regular contr. into *fug're* see § 51, whence *fuir*. For *gr=ir* see § 131.—Der. *fuite* (partic. subst., see *absoute*), *fuyard*, *s'enfuir*.
- FUITE**, *sf.* flight. See *fuir*.
- Fulgural**, *adj.* fulgurous; from L. *fulguralis*.
- Fulguration**, *sf.* lightning; from L. *fulgurationem*.
- Fuligineux**, *adj.* fuliginous; from L. *fuliginosus*.
- Fulminer**, *va.* to fulminate; from L. *fulminare*.—Der. *fulminant*, *fulmination*.
- FUMER**, *vn.* to smoke, *va.* to dry by smoke; from L. *fumare*.—Der. *fumée* (partic. subst.), *fumage*, *fumet*, *fumeur*, *fumoir*, *fumeron*, *fumiste*, *enfumer*, *parfumer*.
- FUMEUX**, *adj.* smoky; from L. *fumosus*. For *-osus = -eux* see § 229.
- FUMIER**, *sm.* dung; formerly *femier*; from L. *farmarium**, deriv. of *finus*. For *-arius = -ier* see § 198; for *i=e* see § 68; the change from *e* to *u* is French and popular, as in some parts *femelle* is pronounced *fumelle*. *semer* as *sumer* (Littré).
- Fumigation**, *sf.* fumigation. See *fumiger*.
- Fumiger**, *va.* to fumigate; from L. *fumigare*.—Der. *fumigation*, *fumigatoire*.
- Funambule**, *sm.* a rope dancer, *adj.* dancing on the rope; from L. *funambulus*.
- Funèbre**, *adj.* funeral; from L. *funebis*.
- Funérailles**, *sf. pl.* funeral; from L. *funeralia**. For *-alia = -aille* see § 278.
- Funéraire**, *adj.* funeral; from L. *funerarius*.
- Funeste**, *adj.* fatal, baleful; from L. *funestus*.
- Funin**, *sm.* a hawser; dim. of *fune*, which from L. *funis*.
- FUR**, *sm.* in proportion; a pleonastic expression, for *fur* means price, measure, proportion. *Fur* is from L. *forum*, in sense of price; see *à forfait*. For *o=u* see § 77. *Fur* is a doublet of *for*, q. v.
- FURET**, *sm.* a ferret; dim. of *fur**; a root answering to L. *furo**, in Isidore of Seville. *Furo** is a deriv. of *fur*, a thief. For such metaphors see § 13.—Der. *fureter* (properly to hunt with the ferret, then to rummage).
- FURETER**, *vn.* to ferret, rummage. See *furet*.—Der. *fureteur*.
- Fureur**, *sf.* fury; from L. *furorem*.
- Furibond**, *adj.* furious; from L. *furibundus*.

Furie, *sf.* fury; from L. furia.
Furieux, *adj.* furious; from L. furiosus.
 For -osus = -eux see § 229.
Furoncle, *sm.* a gathering, boil; from L. *furunculus**, *dim.* of *fur*.
Furtif, *adj.* furtive; from L. *furtivus*.
FUSAIN, *sm.* spindlewood, a tree of which the wood makes good spindles (*fuseau*). *Fusain* is connected with *fuseau*, and answers to a supposed Lat. *fusanus**, *deriv.* of *fusus*. For -anus = -ain see § 194. The word is also used for the charcoal used by draughtsmen, which is made of spindlewood.
FUSEAU, *sm.* a spindle, distaff; formerly *fusel*. For *el* = *eau* see § 158. *Fusel* represents a L. *fusellus**, from *fusus*.
FUSÉE, *sf.* a spindleful; properly the ball of thread on the spindle, then a piece of artillery of that shape. In its first sense *fuseau* comes from L. *fusata**, which has the same meaning. 'Portans secum duas *fusatas* fili,' says a document of A.D. 1355. For -ata = -ée see § 201.
Fuser, *va.* to fuse; from L. *fusare**, *deriv.* of *partic.* *fusus*, from *fundere*.
Fusible, *adj.* fusible; from L. *fusibilis*.—*Der.* *fusibilité* (from *fusibilitatem**, from *fusibilis*).
FUSIL, *sm.* a steel (to strike flint with), tinderbox, hammer (of a gun), then a

musket, by extension. *Fusil* is in It. *focil* from L. *focile**, steel (to strike fire with) from *focus*. For *o* = *u* see § 77; for *o* = see § 129.—*Der.* *fusiller*, *fusillade*, *fusilie*.
Fusion, *sf.* fusion; from L. *fusionem*. Its doublet is *foison*, *q. v.*—*Der.* *fusionner*.
Fustiger, *va.* to beat, whip; from L. *fustigare*.—*Der.* *fustigation*.
FÛT, *sm.* a cask; formerly *fust*; properly wood (as in the phrase *le fût d'une lance*), from L. *fustis*. For loss of *s* see § 148.—*Der.* *futaie*, *futaille* (a little cask), *fûté* (crafty, one who has experience, has suffered, in O. Fr. one who has been beaten with a *fût* or stick), *afût* (compd. of *à* and *fût*, i. e. = *au bois*, properly the leaning one's gun against a tree to watch game; thence a gun-carriage).
FUTAIE, *sf.* a forest. See *fût*.
FUTAILLE, *sf.* a small cask. See *fût*.
† Futaine, *sf.* fustian; formerly *fustaigne* introd. in middle ages, through Genoese commerce, from It. *fustagno* (§ 25).
FÛTE, *adj.* crafty. See *fût*.
Futile, *adj.* futile; from L. *utilis*.
Futilité, *sf.* futility; from L. *futilitatem*.
Futur, *adj.* future; from L. *futurus*.
FUYANT, *adj.* flying, fleeing, fading. See *fuir*.
FUYARD, *sm.* a fugitive. See *fuir*.

G.

† **Gabarre**, *sf.* a storeship, lighter; from It. *gabarra* (§ 25).—*Der.* *gabariier*, *gabarit* (a model for the construction of these ships, then used for any naval model).
GABELLE, *sf.* gabel, salt-tax; originally any kind of tax, a word of Germ. origin, Engl. *gabel*, *gavel*, A.S. *gafol* (§ 20). M. Dozy, on the other hand, argues that the word is Arabic in origin (§ 30), through Sp. *alcabala* (§ 26) from Ar. *al-kabûla*, a kind of tax.—*Der.* *gabelleur*, *gabelou*, *gabeler*, *gabelage*.
GABER, *va.* to mock at, gibe at. It. *gabbarre*; of Germ. origin. O. Scand. *gabba*, to deceive (§ 20).
 † **Gabier**, *sm.* a topman; introd. from It. *gabbieri* (§ 25).
 † **Gabion**, *sm.* a gabion; introd. from It. *gabbione* (§ 25).—*Der.* *gabionner*.

Gâche, *sf.* a staple; from Sp. *al-guaza*, a hinge (§ 26), which is of Ar. origin.—*Der.* *gâchette*.
GÂCHER, *va.* to bungle; formerly *gascher*, properly to temper mortar; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *waschan*, to wash (§ 20); whence in Low Lat. a form *wascare**, whence *gâcher*, by regular transformation. For initial *w* = *gu* = *g* before *a*, see *wadiare*, *gager*; *weidaniare**, *gagner*; *wantus*, *gant*; *warant*, *garant*; *warten*, *garder*; *warenna*, *garenne*; *warûn*, *garer*; *warnian*, *garnir*; *wastel*, *gâteau*; *welk*, *gauche*; *wafer*, *gaufre*; *walu*, *gaule*; *waso*, *gazon*. *gu* remains before *e*: *werra*, *guerre*; *werjan*, *guérir*; *wahten*, *guetter*. For *ca* = *che* see §§ 126 and 54; for loss of *s* see § 148.—*Der.* *gâche* (verbal subst.), *gâcheur*, *gâcheux*, *gâchis*.

ÂCHETTE, *sf.* a tumbler (term of gunnery).

See *gâche*.

GÂDE, *sm.* a codfish; from Gr. γάδος.

GADOUE, *sf.* a clearing out (of cesspools, etc.). Origin unknown.—Der. gadouard.

GAFFE, *sf.* a boat-hook, gaf; of Celtic origin, Gael. gaf (§ 19).—Der. gaffer.

GAGE, *sm.* a pledge, forfeit. See *gager*.—Der. gagiste.

GAGER, *va.* to wager, hire, pay. Prov. *gajjar*, from L. *vadiare**, found in Germanic codes: it is der. from L. *vadium**, found in the same codes in sense of a pledge. *Vadium* is of Germ. origin, and answers to Goth. *vadi* (§ 20). *Vadiare*, regularly transformed (see *abrêger*, and Hist. Gram. p. 65) into *vadjare*, becomes *gager*. For *dj=g* see *ajouter*; for *v=g* see *gaine*.—Der. *gage* (verbal subst.), *gagerie*, *gageur*, *gageure*, *engager*, *dégager*.

GAGNAGE, *sm.* pasture-land, pasturage. See *gagner*.

GAGNER, *va.* to earn; formerly, to make profit out of cultivation, earlier still, to make profit by pasturing cattle; originally, to pasture: this sense is kept in *gagnage*, *q.v.*, and in such hunting phrases as *le lièvre gagne*, *le cerf gagne*, i.e. the hare, stag, feeds. *Gagner*, in O. Fr. *gaagner*, Prov. *gazanhar*, It. *guadagnare*, O. Sp. *guadanar*, is of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *weidanan* (from *weida*, a pasture), to pasture cattle (§ 20). This form answers to the Low Lat. form *weidaniare**. For loss of medial *d* see § 120; for *w=g* see *gâcher*; for *ni=gn* see *cigogne*. *Gaagner* had formed the O. Fr. verbal subst. *gaaing*, now contrd. into *gain*.

GAI, *adj.* gay, blithe; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *gâhi*, lively, alert, whence later *gay* (§ 20).—Der. *gaicet*, *égayer*, *gaïement*.

GAÏAC, *sm.* guaiac, holywood; a word introd. from St. Domingo.

GAÏETÉ, *sf.* gaiety. See *gai*.

GAILLARD, *sm.* sprightly, merry. Origin unknown.—Der. *gaillardise*, *raguaillardir*.

GAIN, *sm.* earnings, profits. See *gagner*.

GAÏNE, *sf.* a sheath; from L. *vagina*. For *-agina=-aine* see *faïne*. The form *vaine* became *gaïne* by changing the initial *v* into *g*, as in *vastare*, *gûter*, and Hist. Gram. p. 64. *Gaïne* is a doublet of *vagine*.—Der. *gaïnier*, *gaïmerie*, *engainer*, *ren-gainer*, *dégainer*.

GALA, *sm.* a gala; introd. from It. *gala* (§ 25).

GALANT, *adj.* worthy, good, gallant; partic.

of O. Fr. *galer*, to rejoice. This word is of Germ. origin, from A. S. *gâl* (§ 20).—Der. *galanterie*, *galantin*, *galantiser*.

GALANTINE, *sf.* a galantine (dish of turkey or veal, fish, with herbs, etc.); from Low Lat. *galatina**, found in medieval documents. For the insertion of *n* see *concombres*. *Galatina** is a corruption of *gelatina* (see *gêlatine*). An example of this word is found in the Philippide of Guillaume le Breton (liv. x.): 'Millia salmonum murenarumque ministrat Britigenis, quos inde procul commercia mittunt Charadiu, dum servat eis galatina vigorem.' A MS. account-book of A.D. 1240 gives the same sense to the word: 'De duodecim lampredis portatis in galatina.'

GALAXIE, *sf.* a galaxy; from Gr. γαλαξία.

† GALBANUM, *sm.* galbanum; the L. galbanum.

† GALBE, *sm.* (Archit.) entasis, entour; *garbe* in Ronsard (16th cent.): from It. *garbo* (§ 25).

GALE, *sf.* scab (on fruit, etc.), itch; properly a hardness of skin, thence a cutaneous disorder which makes the skin hard and thick; from L. *callus*. *Callus* is found in sense of the itch in medieval Lat. We find its deriv. *callosus* in sense of scurfy in an 11th-cent. document: 'Insuper expertus calloso corpore lepram.' For *c=g* see § 129. Littré however suggests four different origins for this word; adopting none.—Der. *galeux* (whose doublet is *calieux*).

† GALEGA, *sm.* (Bot.) goatsbeard; from Sp. *gallega* (§ 26).

GALÈNE, *sf.* (Min.) galena; from L. *galena*.

† GALÈRE, *sf.* galley; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *galera* (§ 25).—Der. *galérien*.

GALERIE, *sf.* a gallery; from late Lat. *galeria**.

GALERNE, *sf.* the north-west wind; of Celtic origin, Bret. *gwalern* (§ 19).

GALET, *sm.* a pebble, shovel-board; of Celtic origin, being a dim. of O. Fr. *gal*, a stone; Gael. *gal* (§ 19).—Der. *galette* (which has the flat and round shape of the *galet*).

GALETAS, *sm.* a garret. A word of hist. origin (§ 33), from *galatas*, the name of a tower or chamber in the house of the Templars at Constantinople; thence in the 15th cent. it was used of a large room, 'galatas grans et adrois'; thence, an upper chamber, or prison in a town; thence a garret. Littré.

- GALIMATIAS**, *sm.* nonsense. Origin unknown.
- GALION**, *sm.* a galleon; from O. Fr. *galée*.
Origin unknown.
- GALIOTE**, *sf.* a galliot. See *galion*.
- GALIPOT**, *sm.* galipot, hard turpentine. Origin unknown.
- Galle**, *sf.* an oak-apple, gall; from L. *galla*.
—Der. *gallique*.
- Gallican**, *adj.* Gallican; from L. *gallicanus**, from *gallus*.
- Gallinacé**, *adj.* gallinaceous; from L. *gallinaceus*.
- † **Gallon**, *sm.* a gallon; the Engl. *gallon* (§ 28).
- GALOCHE**, *sf.* a galosh; properly a shoe with a wooden sole; from L. *calopedia**, used often for a wooden shoe in medieval writers. *Calopedia* is from Gr. *καλοπῶδιον*. *Calopēdia* is contr. (see § 52) into *calop'dia*, which is transformed regularly (see *abrégé*) into *calopd'ja*, whence *galoche*. For *c=g* see § 125; for *pd=d* see *hideux*; for *dja=che* see § 244.
- GALONNER**, *va.* to lace (with gold, silver, etc.). Origin unknown.—Der. *galon*.
- GALOPER**, *vn.* to gallop. Prov. *galaupar*; of Germ. origin, Goth. *gahlaupan** (compd. of *hlaupan*, to run, and the prefix *ga* (§ 20). For *au=o* see § 107.—Der. *galop* (verbal subst.), *galopin*, *galopade*.
- Galoubet**, *sm.* a kind of flute. Origin unknown.
- Galvanique**, *adj.* galvanic; of hist. origin (see § 33), from Galvani, the Italian physician, who discovered the phenomenon named after him in A. D. 1780.
- Galvauder**, *va.* to throw into disorder. Origin unknown.
- † **Gambade**, *sf.* a gambol; introd. from It. *gambata* (§ 25).—Der. *gambader*.
- GAMBILLER**, *va.* to 'gambol'—with the legs, kick them about as one sits, like a child. From *gambille*, dim. of *gambe=jambe*, q. v.
- † **Gambit**, *sm.* gambit (chess); from It. *gambetto* (§ 25).
- GAMELLE**, *sf.* a platter, bowl; from L. *camella*. For *c=g* see § 125.
- Gamin**, *sm.* an urchin, street boy. A word of late introduction, probably having come in during the French wars in Germany in the 18th cent. from Germ. *gemein*, *gemeiner*, a common soldier, whence we find the use in the French army *un caporal et quatre gaminus* (§ 27).—Der. *gaminer*, *gaminerie*.
- Gamme**, *sf.* (Mus.) gamut, scale; named after the Gr. letter gamma. Guy of Arezza named the notes of the scale A, B, C, D, E, F, G, in which A was the low *la* on the violoncello; then, to indicate one not below this A, he used the Greek Γ, which thus standing in front of the whole scale has given its name to it.
- † **Ganache**, *sf.* the lower jaw (of a horse) then a dunce; from It. *ganascia* (§ 25); which is a kind of deriv. of L. *gena*.
- Ganglion**, *sm.* a ganglion; from L. *ganglionem*.
- Gangrène**, *sf.* a gangrene; from L. *gangraena*.—Der. *gangréneux*, *gangrener*.
- † **Gangue**, *sf.* (Min.) gangue, veinstone; from Germ. *gang* (§ 27).
- GANSE**, *sf.* bobbin. Origin unknown.
- GANT**, *sm.* a glove; from L. *wantus**. In the Capitularies of Charles the Great we have 'wantos in aestate,' and in the Acta Sanctorum, 'chirothecas quas vulgo wantos vocant.' Wantus is of Germ. origin, answering to Swed. *wante* (§ 20). Wantus becomes *gant* by *w=g* (see *gächer*).—Der. *gantier*, *gant*, *ganterie*, *ganteler* (through *gantel**).
- GARANCE**, *sf.* (Bot.) madder. Origin unknown.—Der. *garancer*.
- GARANT**, *sm.* a guarantee, voucher, surety. Low L. *warantus*; of Germ. origin, Engl. *warrant*, Fries. *wardend* (§ 20). For *w=g* see *gächer*.—Der. *garantir*, *garantie*.
- † **Garcette**, *sf.* (Naut.) a gasket; from Sp. *garceta* (§ 26).
- GARÇON**, *sm.* a boy; dim. of *gars*. Origin unknown.
- GARDER**, *va.* to guard, keep, take care of; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *warten*, to watch over (§ 20). For *w=g* see *gächer*.—Der. *garde* (verbal subst.), *gardeur*, *gardien*, *regarder*, *regard*.
- GARDIEN**, *sm.* a guardian. See *garder*.
- GARDON**, *sm.* a roach. Origin unknown.
- GARE**, *sf.* a river-basin, railway-platform. terminus. See *garer*.
- GARENNE**, *sf.* a warren, properly a district in which the rights of hunting were reserved, originally a prohibition to hunt. *Garenne*, in medieval L. *warennā**, is of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *wardn*, to forbid (§ 20). For *w=g* see *gächer*.—Der. *garennier*.
- GARER**, *va.* (Naut.) to put into dock; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *wardn* (§ 20). For *w=g* see *gächer*.—Der. *gare* (verbal subst.), *égarer*.
- Gargariser**, *va.* to gargle; from L. *gargarizare*.

- Gargarisme**, *sm.* a gargling; from L. *gargarisma*.
- GARGOTE**, *sf.* a cook-shop. Origin unknown.—Der. *gargotier*, *gargoter*, *gargotage*.
- GARGOUILLE**, *sf.* a gargyle. Origin uncertain; connected with the sound of water gurgling through a throat, L. *gurgus*.—Der. *gargouiller*, *gargouillement*, *gargouillis*, *gargouillade*.
- Gargousse**, *sf.* a cartridge. Origin unknown.
- GARNEMENT**, *sm.* a scapegrace, worthless fellow. See *garnir*.
- GARNIR**, *va.* to garnish, furnish; of Germ. origin, A. S. *warnian*, to take care, defend (§ 20). For *w = g* see *gâcher*.—Der. *garniture*, *garnement* (properly that which seems to defend, protect; so *mauvais garnement* is that which defends badly, i. e. is worth nothing, thence by extension a bad fellow), *garnison* (from *garnir*, in its first sense of to defend), *garnisaire*, *garni* (partic. subst.).
- GARNISON**, *sf.* a garrison. See *garni*.
- GARNITURE**, *sf.* garnishing, set, furniture, lining. See *garnir*.
- GAROU (LOUP)**, *sm.* a were-wolf, in medieval mythology a man who is changed into a wolf and roams at night. *Garou*, O. Fr. *garoul*, is from *gerulphus**, found in medieval Lat. Gervase of Tilbury says of this imaginary creature, 'Vidimus enim frequenter in Anglia per lunationes homines in lupos mutari, quod hominum genus *gerulphos* Galli nominant, Angli vero were-vulf dicunt.' *Gerulphus* is of Germ. origin, and answers to Swed. *varulf* (§ 20). *Varulf* is compd. of *var* (a man) and *ulf* (a wolf), and means a man-wolf. *Gerulphus* produced O. Fr. *garoul*. For *o = a* see *amender*; for *u = ou* see § 90; for *lph = l* cp. *Radulphus*, *Raoul*; for *oul = ou* cp. *St. Ulfus*, *St. Ou*.
- GARROT**, *sm.* a packing-stick. Origin unknown.—Der. *garrotter*.
- GARROT**, *sm.* withers (of a horse). Origin unknown.
- GARROTTER**, *va.* to bind with strong cords, tie down. See *garrot*, 1.
- GARS**, *sm.* a boy. This form is the old nominative of which *garçon* (q. v.) was the objective case.
- GASCON**, *adj.* Gascon; from L. *Vasconem*, an inhabitant of Vasconia. For *v = g* see *gaîne*.—Der. *gasconner*, *gasconnade*.
- GASPILLER**, *va.* to throw into confusion, squander, waste; of Germ. origin, A. S. *gaspillan*, to waste, spend (§ 20).—Der. *gaspilleur*, *gaspillage*.
- Gaster**, *sm.* (Med.) the stomach; from Gr. *γαστήρ*.—Der. *gastrique*, *gastrite*.
- Gastralgie**, *sf.* (Med.) gastralgia; stomach-ache; from Gr. *γαστραλγία*.
- Gastrique**, *adj.* gastric. See *gaster*.
- Gastrite**, *sf.* (Med.) gastritis. See *gaster*.
- Gastronomie**, *sf.* gastronomy; from Gr. *γαστρονομία*.—Der. *gastronome*, *gastronomique*.
- GÂTEAU**, *sm.* a cake; formerly *gasteau*, originally *gastel* (for *el = eau* see § 158). *Gastel* is of Germ. origin, answering to O. H. G. *wastel* (§ 20). For *w = g* see *gâcher*.
- GATER**, *va.* to spoil; formerly *gaster*, from L. *vastare*. For *v = g* see *gaîne*; for loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *dégât*.
- GAUCHE**, *sf.* left hand (lit. the weak hand); *adj.* left, awkward; fem. form of *gauc**, originally *galc**, a form of Germ. origin, answering to O. H. G. *welk*, which becomes *galc* (§ 20). For *w = g* see *gâcher*; for *e = a* see *amender*; for *al = au* see § 157. Thus the left hand properly means the weak hand, which has not the qualities of strength, agility, address, attributed to the right hand. Strange as this origin may seem, it is quite certain, and is confirmed by the existence of analogous metaphors in other languages. Thus in It. the left hand is *stanca*, the fatigued, or *manca*, the defective; in Mod. Prov. it is *man seneca*, the decrepit hand.—Der. *gaucher*, *gaucherie*, *gauchir*.
- GAUCHIR**, *vn.* to turn aside, shuffle. See *gauche*.—Der. *gauchissement*.
- GAUDE**, *sf.* (Bot.) mignonette; of Germ. origin, Germ. *waude* (§ 27). For *w = g* see *gâcher*.
- Gaudir**, *vpr.* to rejoice, mock (at); from L. *gaudere*. Its doublet is *jouir*, q. v.—Der. *gaudriole* (for *gaudiale*).
- Gaudriole**, *sf.* a broad jest. See *gaudir*.
- GAUFRE**, *sf.* an honeycomb, wafer (cake); formerly *gaufre*. Of Germ. origin, cp. Engl. *wafer*, Germ. *waffel* (§ 20). For *w = g* see *gâcher*.—Der. *gaufre*, *gaufrier*, *gaufre*.
- GAULE**, *sf.* a long pole, switch; formerly *waule*. Of Germ. origin, Fries. *walu* (§ 20). For *w = g* see *gâcher*.—Der. *gauler*.
- GAULOIS**, *adj.* Gaulish, olden, rude, patriarchal; deriv. of O. Fr. *Gaule*, which from L. *Gallia*. For *al = au* see *agneau*.
- GAUPE**, *sf.* a slattern, slut. Origin unknown.
- † **Gausser**, *vpr.* to mock, banter; introd.

- from Sp. *gozar*, *gozarze* (§ 26).—Der. *gausseur*, *gausserie*.
- Gavotte**, *sf.* a gavot. Of hist. origin, see § 33. Originally a dance of the Gavots, i. e. the inhabitants of the district of Gap.
- Gaz**, *sm.* gas. Of hist. origin, see § 33. It was invented in the 16th cent. and named by the alchemist Van Helmont.—Der. *gazeux*, *gazéifier*, *gazeiforme*, *gazier*, *gazomètre*.
- Gaze**, *sf.* gauze. Of hist. origin, see § 33; a fabric first made at Gaza in Palestine.—Der. *gazer*.
- † **Gazelle**, *sf.* a gazelle. Of Oriental origin, introd. from Africa by S. Louis' Crusaders (§ 31). It is from Ar. *ghazāl*.
- † **Gazette**, *sf.* a gazette; introd. from It. *gazetta* (§ 25).—Der. *gazetier*.
- Gazomètre**, *sm.* a gasometer; from *gaz* q. v.), and Gr. *μέτρον*.
- GAZON**, *sm.* turf, grass, sod; formerly *wason*. Of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *waso* (§ 20). For *w = g* see *gâcher*.—*Gazon* is a doublet of *vase*, q. v.—Der. *gazonner*, *gazonnement*.
- GAZOUILLER**, *va.* to twitter; secondary form of O. Fr. *gaziller*; dim. of *gaser*, which is for *jaser*. [Littré prefers a Celtic origin (§ 19) from Bret. *geiz*, a twittering.]—Der. *gazouillement*, *gazouillis*.
- GEAL**, *sm.* a jay; formerly *gai*, which is in fact the adj. *gai*, for the jay gets its name from its chattering ways. The O. Sp., which uses *gayo* for both jay and gay, confirms this origin.
- GEANT**, *sm.* giant. It. *gigante*, from L. *gigantem*. For loss of medial *g* see § 131; for *i = e* see § 68.
- Géhénne**, *sf.* Gehenna; from L. *gehenna*, found in Tertullian, who had transcribed this word from the Septuagint γέεννα, which is the Heb. *gehinnom*, the place of eternal doom. For this word see § 30. *Géhénne* is a doublet of *gène*, q. v.
- GEINDRE**, *vm.* to moan; from L. *gemere*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *gémère* into *gem're*, whence *geindre*. For *o = ei* see § 61; for *m = n* see § 160; for *nr = ndr* see Hist. Gram. p. 73. *Geindre* is a doublet of *gémir*, q. v.
- Gélatine**, *sf.* gelatine; from L. *gelatina**, der. from *gelatus* (congealed).—Der. *gélatineux*.
- GELER**, *va.* to freeze; from L. *gelare*.—Der. *gelée* (partic. subst.), *gelif*, *gelive*, *engélure*, *dégeler*, *congeler*, *gelivure*.
- GELIF**, *GELIVE*, *adj.* split by frost (of trees, etc.). See *geler*.
- GELINE**, *sf.* a hen, fowl; from L. *gallina*. For *a = e* see § 54.—Der. *gelinotte*.
- GELINOTTE**, *sf.* a fowl fattened in the yard, hazel-hen. See *geline*.
- Gémeaux**, *sm. pl.* twins; formerly *gemel*; from L. *gemellus*. For *el = eau* see § 158. Mod. Fr. only uses the word in the sing. in astronomical phrases, as *le gémeau occidental*, *le gémeau oriental*, i. e. Castor and Pollux. *Gémeau* is a doublet of *jumeau*, q. v.
- Géminé**, *adj.* (Bot.) geminate, double; from L. *geminatus*.
- GÉMIR**, *vm.* to groan; from L. *gemere*. In this case the accent is displaced from *gémère* to *gemère*, as in *accourir*. For *e = i* see § 59. *Gémir* is a doublet of *geindre*, q. v.—Der. *gémissement*.
- Gemme**, *sf.* a gem; from L. *gemma*.
- Gémonies**, *sf.* the Gemonian stairs (in Roman antiquities); from L. *gemoniae* (sc. *scalae*).
- GENCIVE**, *sf.* the gum (in the mouth); from L. *gingiva*. For *g = c* see under *fraise*; for *i = e* see § 60.
- GENDARME**, *sm.* a gendarme, man at arms; formerly *gent d'arme*. See under *gens*, *de* and *arme*.—Der. *gendarmérie*, *gendarmier* (se).
- GENDRE**, *sm.* a son-in-law; from L. *generum* by regular contr. (see § 51) of *genèrum* into *gen'rum*, whence *gendre*. For *nr = ndr* see Hist. Gram. p. 73.
- GÈNE**, *sf.* trouble, annoyance, formerly torture: *mettre à la gêne* was to put .. torture. It is easy to see how the word has gradually lost its strength: *gène* is from L. *gehenna*, the place of torment in Tertullian; thence any punishment, torture.—Der. *gèner*.
- Généalogie**, *sf.* a genealogy; from L. *genealogia*.—Der. *généalogique*, *généalogiste*.
- GÈNER**, *va.* to vex, torment, incommode. See *gène*.
- Général**, *adj.* general; from L. *generalis*. Der. *général* (sm.), *généralat*, *généraliser*, *généralité*.
- Généraliser**, *va.* to generalise. See *général*.—Der. *généralisation*.
- Généralissime**, *sm.* a generalissimo; from L. *generalissimus**, superl. of *generalis*.
- Générateur**, *sm.* a generator; from L. *generatorium*.
- Génération**, *sf.* a generation; from L. *generationem*.

Généreux, *adj.* generous; from L. *generosus*. For -*osus* = *-eus* see § 229.

Générique, *adj.* generic; from L. *genericus*.*

Générosité, *sf.* generosity; from L. *generositas*.

Genèse, *sf.* genesis; from Gr. *γένεσις*.

† **Genet**, *sm.* a jennet (Spanish horse); from Sp. *ginete*, a light-armed horseman (§ 26), and this from the name (*Zenāta*) of a tribe of Barbary light-horsemen.

GENÊT, *sm.* the broom; formerly *genest*, from L. *genista*. For *i* = *e* see § 60; for loss of *s* see § 148.

† **Genette**, *sf.* a genet. Of Oriental origin. Ar. *djerneith* (§ 31).

GENÉVRIER, *sm.* a juniper tree. See *genévra*.

Genie, *sm.* genius; from L. *genius*.

GENIÈVRE, *sm.* a juniper; formerly *genèvre*, from L. *juniperus*, which, regularly contr. into *junip'rus*, after the law of Lat. accent (see § 51), becomes *genèvre*. For *p* = *v* see § 111; the unusual change of *u* = *e* is found also in *capulare*, *chapeler*, and in *junicem*, *génisse*, *jacere*, *gésir*; for *j* = *g* see § 138. For *genèvre* = *genièvre*, see *arrière*.—Der. *genévrier*.

GÉNISSE, *sf.* a heifer; from L. *junicem*. For *u* = *e* see *chapeler*; for *j* = *g* see § 138; for *o* = *ss* see *amitié* and § 129.

Génital, *adj.* genital; from L. *genitalis*.

Génitif, *sm.* the genitive; from L. *genitivus*.

Géniture, *sf.* offspring, child; from L. *genitura*.

GENOU, *sm.* a knee; formerly *genouil*, from L. *genuculum*, dim. of *genu*. *Genuculum* signifies a knee in the Germ. codes: 'Si tibia subtus *genuculo* media incisa fuerit,' says the *Lex Frisonum*, 22, 60. *Genuculum* becomes *genouil* by -*uculum* = -*ouil* = -*ou*, see § 258. From O. Fr. *genouil* comes *agenouiller*, *genouillière*.

Genre, *sm.* a kind, description; from L. *genere*, abl. of *genus*.

GENS, *smf.* pl. people; pl. of *gent*, q. v.

GENT, *sf.* a nation; from L. *gentem*.—Der. *gens*.

GENT, *adj.* fair, comely, pretty; from L. *genitus*, of good birth, then gracious, charming. For regular contr. of *genitus* into *gentus* see § 51.—Der. *agencer* (from a form *agentiare**, deriv. of *gentus** for *genitus*. See *agencer*).

Genétiane, *sf.* the gentian; from L. *gentiana*.

Gentil, *adj.* pretty; from L. *gentilis*.—

Der. *gentillesse*, *gentillâtre*.

GENTILHOMME, *sm.* a nobleman, person of quality; compd. of *homme* and *gentil*, in sense of a person of good birth.—Der. *gentilhomme*, *gentilhomme*.

Gentillâtre, *sm.* a lordling. See *gentil*.

Gentillesse, *sf.* prettiness, gracefulness. See *gentil*.

Génuflexion, *sf.* a genuflexion; from L. *genuflexionem*.

Géodésie, *sf.* geodesy; from Gr. *γεωδαισία*.—Der. *géodésique*.

Géognosie, *sf.* geognosy; from Gr. *γη* and *γνῶσις*.

Géographie, *sf.* geography; from L. *geographia*.—Der. *géographique*, *géographe*.

GEÔLE, *sf.* a gaol; formerly *gaiole*. It. *gabbia*, from L. *caveola*. *Geôle* (a prison, properly a cage) still had both senses in the middle ages; in the 13th cent. people spoke of *la geôle d'un oiseau* as well as of the *la geôle d'un prisonnier*. *Caveola*, which consonified *eo* into *io* (see *abrégé*) and changed *c* into *g* (see § 125), became *gaviola*, found in the form *gabiola* in a charter of A.D. 1229: 'Ipsos quitianus ab omni . . . custodia villae, turris et *gabiola*, ab exercitu,' etc. *Gabiola* becomes *jaiole*. For loss of medial *b* see § 113; for *g* = *j* see § 130. O. Fr. *jaiole* becomes *jeole*; for *ai* = *ae* = *e* see § 103; and lastly *geôle*, see *genièvre*. In the sense of a bird-cage *geôle* has produced the compd. *engeôler*, now spelt *enjoûler*, which in the middle ages = *mettre en cage*. Cp. Sp. *enjaular*, der. from *jaula*, a cage. *Engêler* in fowler's language meant to lure a bird into a snare or cage by help of other birds. From this technical sense the word came metaph. to mean 'to cajole,' 'take in by flattering words.' The spelling *engeôler*, which is etymol. correct, and indicates the origin of the word, continued down to the beginning of the 18th cent.—Der. *geôlier*.

Géologie, *sf.* geology; from Gr. *γη* and *λόγος*.—Der. *géologique*, *géologue*.

Géomancie, *sf.* geomancy; from L. *geomantia*.—Der. *géomancien*.

Géomètre, *sm.* a geometer; from L. *geometra*.—Der. *géométral*.

Géométrie, *sf.* geometry; from L. *geometria*.—Der. *géométrique*.

Géranium, *sm.* a geranium; the L. *geranium*.

GERBE, *sf.* a sheaf. O. Fr. *garbe*, from O. H. G. *garba* (§ 20).—Der. *gerbée*, *gerber*.

GERCER, *va.* to chap, crack (in cold weather); formerly *garcer*, from L. *carptiare* *, deriv. of *carptus*, partic. of *carpere*, to break, split. *Carptiare* becomes *garcer*, by *c = g*, see § 125; and by *-tiare = -cer*, see § 264; *garcer* becomes *gercer* by *a = e*, see § 54.—Der. *gerçure*.

Gérer, *va.* to administer, manage; from L. *gerere* —Der. *gérant*.

GERFAUT, *sm.* a gerfalcon; formerly *gerfauc*, originally *gerfalc*; of Germ. origin, Germ. *gerfalk* (§ 20). For *al = au* see *agneau*.

Germain, *adj.* german (cousin); from L. *germanus*.

† **Germandrée**, *sf.* (Bot.) germander; through It. *calamandrea* (§ 25), from L. *chamaedrys* (§ 172).

Germanique, *adj.* Germanic; from L. *Germanicus*.

GERME, *sm.* a germ; from L. *germen*.

GERMER, *vn.* to shoot, bud; from L. *germinare*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *germinare* into *germ'nare*, whence *germer*. For *mn = m* see § 160.

Germinal, *adj.* (Bot.) germinal, *sm.* Germinal (the 7th month in the French calendar, Mar. 21 to April 19). See *germe*.

Germination, *sf.* germination; from L. *germinationem*.

Gérondif, *adj.* gerundive; from L. *gerundivus*.

GÉSIER, *sm.* the gizzard; from L. *gigerium*, unused sing. of *gigeria*. For *i = e* see § 68; for *g = s* see *fraise*; for *o = ie* see § 56.

GESIR, *vn.* to lie (infinitive of *glt*, *gisais*, etc.); from L. *jacere*. For *j = g* see *genièvre*; for *a = e* see § 54; for *c = s* see § 129; for *o = i* see § 59.—Der. *gésine*.

Gestation, *sf.* gestation; from L. *gestationem*.

Geste, *sm.* a gesture; from L. *gestus*.

Gestes, *sm. pl.* heroic actions (an archaic term); from L. *gesta*.

Gesticuler, *vn.* to gesticulate; from L. *gesticulare*.—Der. *gesticulation*, *gesticulateur*.

Gestion, *sf.* administration; from L. *gestionem*.

Gibbeux, *adj.* humped, gibbous; from L. *gibbosus*. For *-osus = -eux* see § 229.

Gibbosité, *sf.* gibbousness; as if from a L. *gibbositatem* *, from *gibbosus*.

GIBECIÈRE, *sf.* a game-pouch; der. from O. Fr. *gibecer*. Cp. *grimacière* from *grimacer*. See *gibier*.

GIBLET, *sm.* a gimlet. Origin uncertain. Bugge derives it from O. Fr. *vimbrat* or

vibrat, found in an 11th-cent. glossary in sense of to pierce; from L. *vibrare*. For *v = g* see § 140; for *r = l* see § 154.

GIBELIN, *sm.* a Ghibelline; a word of hist. origin (§ 33), from the followers and adherents of the *Weiblingen*, Conrad III.

GIBELOTTE, *sf.* a gibelotte, rabbit-stew. Origin unknown.

† **Giberne**, *sf.* a cartridge-box; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *giberna* (§ 25).

GIBET, *sm.* a gibbet. Origin unknown.

GIBIER, *sm.* game. Origin unknown.

GIBOULÉE, *sf.* a shower, hail-storm. Origin unknown.

GIBOYER, *vn.* to hunt. See *gibier*.—Der. *giboyeur*, *giboyeux*.

† **Gigantesque**, *adj.* gigantic; introd. from It. *gigantesco* (§ 25).

GIGOT, *sm.* a leg of mutton. See *gigue*.

GIGUE, *sf.* a leg. Origin unknown.—Der. *gigot*.

GIGUE, *sf.* a jig, a dance to the sound of the *gigue*, an O. Fr. name for a stringed instrument. *Gigue* is of Germ. origin, M. H. G. *gige*, Germ. *geige*, a violin (§ 20.)

GILET, *sm.* a waistcoat. See *gille*.—Der. *gilette*.

GILLE, *sm.* a clown (at a theatre). As a proper name *Gille* represents the L. *Aegidius*; 'Sanctus Aegidius' is in Fr. *Saint Gilles*. But we know no reason why the theatre clown should be called *Gille*.—Der. *gilet* (originally a sleeveless waistcoat worn by clowns on the stage. A similar metaphor is found under *jaquette*, q. v.).

GIMBLETTE, *sf.* a kind of cake. Origin unknown.

GINGEMBRE, *sm.* ginger; in Jouiville *gingibre*, originally *gingibre*, from L. *zinziberis*. For regular contr. to *zinzib'ris* see § 51; hence *gingibre* by *z = g*, cp. *jaloux* and § 152. For intercalated *m* (*gingimbre*) see *lambruche*; for *i = e* (*gingembre*) see § 72.

Ginguet, *adj.* weak, valueless (of wines or cloth); a word introduced in the 16th century. Origin unknown.

† **Girafe**, *sf.* a giraffe; of Oriental origin. Ar. *zerāfa* (§ 31). For *z = g* see *gingembre*.

† **Girandole**, *sf.* a girandole, spring (of guns); from It. *girandola* (§ 25).

Girasol, *sm.* a girasol; from L. *gyrare* and *sol*.

Giratoire, *adj.* gyral; from L. *gyratorius* *, deriv. of *gyratus*, partic. of *gyrare*.

GIROFLE, *sm.* a clove; corruption (see § 172) of *L. caryophyllum*. Contrd. according to the Gr. accent (*καρυόφυλλον*, see § 51), into *caryoph'lum*, whence *girofle*. For *ph=f* see § 146; for *o=g* see § 125. For the unwonted phenomenon of *a=i* see *aimant*; *io=o* is still more rare.—Der. *giroflier*, *goroflée*.

GIRON, *sm.* a lap. Before it received its present sense it signified the part of the dress between the girdle and the knees: in medieval Lat. the word was *gironem*, signifying the lower part of the tunic; 'Mox cum sinistra manu *girones* albas accipiens, et ante se tenens, spargit ante se aquam benedictam,' a passage quoted by Ducange. The *L. giro* * is of Germ. origin, *M. H. G. gère*, a skirt (§ 20).

GIROUETTE, *sf.* a vane, weathercock; a dim. from *O. Fr. girer*, which is from *L. gyrate*.

GISANT, *adj.* lying (ill, dead); from *L. jacentem*. For the unusual *a=i* see *aimant*; for *o=s* see § 129; for *j=g* see *genièvre*.

GISEMENT, *sm.* bearing (in geology, navigation), der. from *gésir* (q. v.); *gisement* is for *gèsement*, see § 60.

GÎTE, *sm.* home, lodging, site, seat, form, gist; formerly *giste*, *Low L. gista*, originally *gesta*, representing *L. jacita* *, a sleeping place, partic. of *jacere*. *Jácita*, regularly contr. (see § 51) into *jao'ta*, becomes *Low L. gesta* by *j=g*, see *genièvre*; by *o=a*, see § 129; by *a=o*, see § 54. *Gesta* becomes *O. Fr. giste* by *o=i*, see § 59, and lastly *gîte* by loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *giter*.

GIVRE, *sm.* rime, hoar-frost. Origin unknown.

GIVRE, *sf.* a snake. *O. Fr. guivre*, from *L. vipera* *, by regular contr. of *vípëra* into *vip'ra*, whence *guivre*. For *v=gu* see *gaine*; for *p=v* see § 111.

Glabre, *adj.* (Bot.) glabrous, unbearded; from *L. glaber*.

GLACE, *sf.* ice; from *L. glacia* *, a secondary form of *glaciës*, found in Graeco-Lat. glossaries in the middle ages. For *cia=ce* see § 244.—Der. *glagon*, *glacer*, *glacier*, *glaciëre*, *glacis*.

Glacial, *adj.* glacial; from *L. glacialis*.

Gladiateur, *sm.* a gladiator; from *L. gladiatorem*.

GLADIUL, *sm.* (Bot.) a gladiolus; from *L. gladiolus*. For *glad-iô-lus*=*glad-iô-lus* see *aiëul*; hence *glaiëul*, by loss of

medial *d*, see § 120; and by *-iolus*=*-iëul*, see § 253.

GLAIRE, *sf.* glair, a term used by binders, signifying properly white of egg: the sense of 'glairous humour' comes from the likeness of this humour to the white of egg. It comes from *L. clara* in the phrase '*clara ovi*,' used in some *Low Lat.* documents. For *cl=gl* see § 125; for *a=ai* see § 54. This derivation is confirmed by *It. chiara*, *Sp.* and *Port. clara*.—Der. *glaireux*.

GLAISE, *sf.* loam, clay; from *L. glitea* *, found in a medieval glossary. *Glitea* is from *glitem* *, found in *Isidore of Seville*, signifying thick clay. *Glitea* becomes regularly *glitia* (see § 58), whence *glaise*. For *tia=se* see *agencer*; for *i=ai* see § 69 note 2.—Der. *glaiser*, *glaiseux*, *glaisiëre*.

GLAIVE, *sm.* a sword; from *L. gladius*. For loss of *d* see § 120; for insertion of *v* see *corvée*.

GLAND, *sm.* an acorn; from *L. glandem*.—Der. *glande* (from its likeness to an acorn), *glândée*.

GLANDE, *sf.* (Anat.) a gland. See *gland*.

Glandule, *sf.* (Anat.) a glandule; from *L. glandula*. Its *O. Fr.* doublet is *glandre*.—Der. *glanduleux*, *glandulaire*.

GLANER, *va.* to glean; from *L. glenare* *, found in some 6th-cent. documents. Thus we read 'Si quis in messem alienam *glenaverit*' in a document of A. D. 561. Origin unknown. For *o=a* see *amender*.—Der. *glane* (verbal subst.), *glaneur*, *glanure*, *glanage*.

GLAPIR, *vn.* to yelp; of Germ. origin, *Neth. klappen* (§ 20). For *cl=gl* see § 125.—Der. *glapisement*.

GLAS, *sm.* a knell, passing-bell, also written *clas* in *O. Fr.*; from *L. classicum*, which in *Class. Lat.* was the signal by the trumpet to call troops together; in *Eccles. Lat.* the bell calling the monks to church, as is seen in the following: 'Ad matutinum primo totum *classicum* pulsetur, et remanente *classico*, duo minora signa sonent, donec fratres ad ecclesiam convenient.' We even find '*classicum mortuorum*'=*le glas des trépassés*, the passing bell. *Classicum* becomes *glas* by loss of last two atonic syllables, see §§ 50, 51; for *cl=gl* see § 125.

Glaucque, *adv.* glaucous; from *L. glaucus*.

Glèbe, *sf.* glebe, soil; from *L. gleba*

+ **Glette**, *sf.* litharge; from *Germ. glütte* (§ 27).

GLISSER, *vn.* to slip, slide; of Germ. origin, Neth. *glitsen* (§ 20).—Der. *glissoire*, *glissade*, *glisseur*, *glissement*.
Globe, *sm.* the globe; from L. *globus*.—Der. *englobier*.
Globule, *sm.* a globule; from L. *globulus*.—Der. *globuleux*, *globulaire*.
GLOIRE, *sf.* glory; from L. *gloria*. For -*oria* = -*oire* see § 233.
Glorieux, *adj.* glorious, boastful; from L. *gloriosus*. For -*osus* = -*eux* see § 229.
Glorifier, *va.* to glorify; from L. *glorificare*.—Der. *glorification*.
Gloriole, *sf.* vain glory; from L. *gloriola*.
Glose, *sf.* a gloss, a parody; from L. *glossa*.—Der. *gloser*, *gloseur*, *glossateur*.
Glossaire, *sm.* a glossary; from L. *glossarium*.
Glossateur, *sm.* a collector of glosses. See *glose*.
Glotte, *sf.* (Anat.) glottis; from Gr. *γλῶττις*.
GLOUSSER, *vn.* to cluck; formerly *gloucer*, from L. *glociare**, deriv. of *glocire*. For -*ciare* = -*cer* see § 264; for *o* = *ou* see § 81; for -*cer* = -*sser* see *agencer*.—Der. *gloussement*.
GLOUTERON, *sm.* (Bot.) a burdock; corruption of O. Fr. *gletteron*. *Gletteron* is der. from *glette* (cp. *moucheron* from *mouche*, *aileron* from *aile*). O. Fr. *glette*, a burdock. The word is of Germ. origin, Germ. *klette* (§ 20). For *cl* = *gl* see § 125.
GLOUTON, *sm.* a glutton; from L. *glutōnem**, found in Festus. For *u* = *ou* see § 90.—Der. *gloutonnerie*.
GLU, *sf.* birdlime, glue. Prov. *g'ut*, from L. *gluten*, of which there was a late L. form *glutum*. For loss of *t* see § 118.—Der. *gluau*, *gluant*, *gluer*, *engluier*.
GLUI, *sm.* thick straw. Origin unknown.
Gluten, *sm.* gluten; the L. *gluten*.—Der. *glutineux*.
Glyptique, *sf.* the art of engraving figures on stone; from Gr. *γλυπτός*.
Gnome, *adj.* a guine; a word made by Paracelsus from Gr. *γνώμη*.
Gnomique, *adj.* gnomic; from Gr. *γνομικός*.
Gnomon, *sm.* a gnomon, dial-pointer; the Gr. *γνώμων*.—Der. *gnomonique*.
GO (TOUT DE), *adv.* freely, unceremoniously. See *gober*.
GOBELET, *sm.* a goblet; dim. of O. Fr. *gobel*. *Gobel* is from L. *cupellum*, masc. form of *cupella*, used in Apicius. For *o* = *g* see § 125; for *û* = *o* see § 90; for *p* = *b* see § 111.

GOBELOTTER, *vn.* to tipple; from *gobelot**, dim. of *gobel* (see *gobelet*).
GOBER, *va.* to swallow greedily; of Celtic origin, Gael. *gob*, the mouth (§ 19).
GOBERGER (SE) *vpr.* to amuse oneself, take one's ease. Origin unknown.
GODAILLER, *vn.* to tipple; der. from O. Fr. *goder* (cp. *craillier* from *crier*, etc.). Origin unknown.
GODELUREAU, *sm.* a coxcomb, fop, simpton. Origin unknown.
GODENOT, *sm.* a little wooden puppet. Origin unknown.
GODER, *vn.* to be creased, puckered (of clothes). Origin unknown.
GODET, *sm.* a drinking cup; dim. of root *got*, which still survives in the Saintonge patois. *Got* is from L. *guttus*, found in Pliny. For *u* = *o* see § 97; for *t* = *d* see § 117.
GODIVEAU, *sm.* a forcemeat pie. Origin unknown.
GODRON, *sm.* (Archit.) a round plait, godron. Origin unknown.—Der. *godronner*.
GOËLAND, *sm.* a gull; formerly *goiland*; of Celtic origin, Kymr. *guilan* (§ 19). The root *guil* has produced both *goëland* and *goëlette*, which is properly a sea-swallow, then metaph. a light bark.
GOËLETTE, *sf.* a schooner. See *goëland*.
GOËMON, *sm.* sea-weed. Of Celtic origin (§ 19); Welsh *gwymon*, Gael. *seamuin*.
GOGO (A), *loc. adv.* at one's ease, in clover. Origin unknown.
GOGUENARD, *adj.* bantering, *sm.* a jester, banterer; from O. Fr. *gogue*, pleasantry, which survives in deriv. *goguette*. The origin of *gogue* is unknown.—Der. *goguenarder*, *goguenarderie*.
GOGUETTES, *sf. pl.* merry jests. See *goguenard*.
GOINFRE, *sm.* a gormandizer. Origin unknown.—Der. *goinfre*, *goinfre*.
GOÏTRE, *sm.* a goitre, swelled neck; formerly *goetre*, from L. *guttur**, another form of *guttur*. *Guttur* properly signifies a throat, but is used for a goitre in late Lat. We find its deriv. *gutturerosus*, for a goitre, in Ulpian: 'Si quis natura *gutturerosus* sit, aut oculos eminentes habeat, sanus videtur'; and the Scholiast on Juvenal's line, 'Quis tumidum *guttur* miratur in Alpibus?' has this note: 'Tanquam si in Alpibus *gutturerosos* homines admireris.' *Gutter**, by *u* = *o* (see § 97) and by metathesis of *e*, becomes *goetre*, whence *goître*.—Der. *goîtreux*.

† **Golfe**, *sm.* a gulf; from It. *golfo* (§ 25). Its doublet is *gouffre*, *q. v.*

Gomme, *sf.* gum; from L. *gummi*. For *u=o* see § 97.—Der. *gommer*, *gommeux*, *gommier*.

GOND, *sm.* a hinge. Origin uncertain; probably from L. *gumphus**, a nail, piece of iron used as a hinge, which from Gr. γόμφος. **Gumphus**, which is found also as *gonfus* in several 11th-cent. documents, becomes *gon* in O. Fr. For *u=o* see § 97; for *m=n* see § 160; for *ph=f* see § 146; the change of *f=d* is unusual.

† **Gondole**, *sf.* a gondola; from It. *gondola* (§ 25).—Der. *gondolier*.

† **Gonfalon**, *sm.* a gonfalon; from It. *gonfalone* (§ 25).—Der. *gonfalonnier*.

GONFLER, *va.* to inflate, swell out; from L. *conflare*, which in the Latin of the late Empire signifies to swell out. For *c=g* see § 125.—Der. *gonflement*, *dégonfler*.

GORET, *sm.* a porker, young pig; dim. of O. Fr. *gore*, signifying a sow. Origin unknown.

GORGE, *sf.* the throat; from L. *gurgus*, properly a whirlpool, then a throat; for the change of meaning by way of metaphor see § 14. For *u=o* see § 97.—Der. *gorgerette*, *gorger*, *dégorger*, *égorger*, *engorger*, *regorger*, *rengorger*, *gorgée* (partic. subst.).

GOSIER, *sm.* the throat, gullet; O. Fr. *gosillier*. Origin unknown. From *gosillier* we have the *vn.* *s'égosiller*, to tire the throat.

Gothique, *adj.* Gothic; from L. *gothicus*, from *Gothus*.

† **Gouache**, *sf.* water body-colour; from It. *guazzo* (§ 25).

† **Goudron**, *sm.* tar; corruption of *goudran*, It. *catrame*, a word of Oriental origin, Ar. *qatrān* (§ 31).—Der. *goudronner*.

GOUFFRE, *sm.* a whirlpool; originally *golfre**, It. *golfo*, from Gr. κόλπος. For *ol=ou* see § 157; for *p=f* see § 112, note 4; for the intercalated *r* see *chanvre*. *Gouffre* is a doublet of *golfe*, *q. v.*—Der. *engouffrer*.

GOUGE, *sf.* a gouge; from L. *guvia**, a chisel, in Isidore of Seville, lib. xix., *De Instrumentis Lingariis*: 'Cauterium gallis *guvia*.' *Guvia* is regularly transformed (see *abrégé*) into *guy'ja*, whence *gouge*. Bugge derives the late Lat. *guvia** from the Celtic (§ 19); O. Irish *gulkan*, a sharp point, sting, whence the earliest med. Lat. *gultium**, whence by softening *l* to *u* (§ 157) and *b* to *v* (§ 113) we get

*guvia**, whence *gouge*. For *vj=j* see *abrégé*; for *o=ou* see § 81.

GOUJAT, *sm.* an army-servant, a blackguard. Origin unknown.

GOUJON, *sm.* a gudgeon. It. *gobio*, from L. *gobionem*. For consonification of *io* into *jo* (*gobjonem*), and for *bj=j*, see *abrégé*; for *o=ou* see § 81.

GOULE, *sm.* a ghoul; a word of Oriental origin. Ar. *ghoul* (§ 31).

GOULÉE, *sf.* a mouthful; from *goule*, the throat in O. Fr., der. from L. *gula*. For *u=ou* see § 90.—Der. (from O. Fr. *goule*), *goulet*, *goulette*, *goulotte*, *goulou*.

GOULET, *GOULOT*, *sm.* neck (of a bottle). See *goulée*.

GOULOTTE, *sf.* a gullet. See *goulée*.

GOULU, *sm.* a glutton, *adj.* greedy. See *goulée*.

GOUPILLE, *sf.* a small pin; formerly *coupille*, from L. *cuspicula*, dim. of *cuspis*. For *-icula=-ille* see § 257; for *u=ou* see § 90; for *c=g* see § 125; for loss of *s* see § 148.

GOUPILLON, *sm.* a holy water brush; deriv. of O. Fr. *goupil*, a fox. *Goupillon*, originally a fox's brush, came to its present sense because these brushes were like the tails of foxes. *Goupil* is the L. *vulpeculus**, dim. of *vulpes*. For *-culus=-il* see § 256; for *v=g* see *gaine*; for *ul=ou* see § 157.

GOURD, *adj.* benumbed. Sp. *gordo*, from L. *gurdus**, heavy, clumsy. For *u=ou* see § 90.—Der. *dégourdir*, *engourdir*, *engourdissement*.

GOURDE, *sf.* a gourd; formerly *gougurde* and *gougourde*, from L. *cucurbita*. For regular contr. of *cucurbita* into *cucurb'ta* see § 51, hence *gougourde*. For *bt=tt* see § 168; for *tt=d* see § 117; for *c=g* see § 125; for *u=ou* see § 90. From *gougourde* comes the O. Fr. *gonourde*, then *gourde*, by loss of medial *g*, see *allier*. *Gourde* is a doublet of *cucurbite*.

† **Gourdin**, *sm.* a cudgel, club; from It. *cordino*, the rope's-end with which galley-slaves are punished (§ 25).

GOURGANDINE, *sf.* a street-walker. Connected with a Norman verb *gourgandir*. Origin unknown.

GOURMADE, *sf.* a punch, blow. See *gourmer*.

GOURMAND, *sm.* a gourmand, glutton, *adj.* gluttonous. Origin unknown. See *gourmet*.—Der. *gourmandise*.

GOURMANDER, *va.* to scold; from *gourmé*, *q. v.*

GOURMANDISE, *sf.* gluttony. See *gourmand*.

GOURME, *sf.* mumps, glanders. Origin unknown.

GOURMÊ, *p.p.* affectedly grave, curbed. See *gourmer*.—Der. *gourmander*.

GOURMER, *va.* properly to put the curb chain on a horse, to beat. Origin unknown.—Der. *gourmette*, *gourmade*.

GOURMET, *sm.* a judge of wines, connoisseur in food; originally a wine-merchant's man, in 13th cent. a lad generally. *Gourmet*, formerly *groumet*, is a dim. of *groume*, found for a boy in O. Fr. documents; of Germ. origin, Neth. *grom* (§ 20). For *o*=*ou* see § 86; for transposition, *groumet*=*gourmet*, see *âprete*.

GOURMETTE, *sf.* a curb-chain. See *gourmer*.

GOUSSANT, *sm.* a heavy kind of horse; also *adj.* heavy (of horse or dog). Origin unknown.

† **Gousse**, *sf.* a pod; in 16th cent. *gosse*, from It. *guscio*, Milanese *gussa* (§ 25).

GOUSSET, *sm.* the armpit. Origin unknown.

GOÛT, *sm.* taste; formerly *goust*, It. *gusto*, from L. *gustus*. For *u*=*ou* see § 90; for loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *gouûter*, *dégouûter*, *ragouûter*, *gouûter* (verbal subst.).

GOUTTE, *sf.* a drop; from L. *gutta*. The sense of 'gout' comes from the old belief that these joint-pains are caused by drops (*gouttes*) of humour, which swell the limbs. For *o*=*ou* see § 86.—Der. *gouttelette*, *goutteux*, *gouttière*, *dégoutter*, *égoutter*, *égout*.

GOÛVERNAIL, *sm.* a helm; from L. *gubernaculum*. For *-aculum*=*-ail* see § 255; for *u*=*ou* see § 90; for *b*=*v* see § 113.

GOVERNER, *va.* to govern; from L. *gubernare*. For *u*=*ou* see § 90; for *b*=*v* see § 113.—Der. *gouverne* (verbal subst.), *gouvernement*, *gouvernaute*.

GOVERNEMENT, *sm.* government. See *gouverner*.

GOVERNEUR, *sm.* a governor, ruler; formerly *gouverneur*, Prov. *governador*, It. *governatore*, from L. *gubernatorem*. For *-atorem*=*-eur* (through *ador*, *edor*, *edur*, *êur*, *eur*) see under *empereur* and § 228; for *u*=*ou* see § 90; for *b*=*v* see § 113.

Grabat, *sm.* a pallet; from L. *grabatus*.

GRABUGE, *sm.* a quarrel. Origin unknown.

GRÂCE, *sf.* grace, favour; from L. *gratia*.

For *-tia*=*-ce* see § 244.—Der. *disgrâce*.

Gracier, *va.* to pardon; from L. *gratiare**,

der. from *gratia*.

Gracieux, *adj.* gracious; from L. *gratiosus*. For *-osus*=*-eux* see § 229.

Gracieuseté, *sf.* graciousness, courtesy; from L. *gratiositatem*. For *-tatem*=*-té* see § 230.

Gracilité, *sf.* shrillness; from L. *gracilitatem*.

Gradation, *sf.* gradation; from L. *gradationem*.

Grade, *sm.* grade, rank; from L. *gradus*.—Der. *gradé*, *gradin*.

Gradé, *adj.* that has a rank. See *grade*.

Gradin, *sm.* a step. See *grade*, of which it is a dim., being prop. the little step placed on an altar.

Graduation, *sf.* graduation. See *graduer*.

Graduel, *adj.* gradual; as if from a L. *gradualis**, from *gradus*.

Graduel, *sm.* a gradual; from eccles. L. *graduale** (properly verses of the Psalms of Degrees, which the Levites are said to have sung on the fifteen steps of the Temple). *Graduel* is a doublet of O. Fr. *grael*.

Graduer, *va.* to graduate; a deriv. of L. *gradus*.—Der. *graduation*.

GRAILLER, *vn.* to call in the dogs (with the horn); from O. Fr. *graille*, a trumpet, which from L. *gracilis*, properly clear, shrill; then a horn, in medieval Lat. texts. So we have *clairon* from the *adj.* *clair*. There is an example of *gracilis* in this sense in the Chronicle of Walter the Chancellor: 'Libetque preconari voci propatula ut universi, audito primo sonitu *gracilis*, festinent bellicis indui.' And again: 'Gracilibus, tibiis, tubis clangentibus.' For *gracilis*=*graille* see *grêle*.—Der. *graillement*.

GRAILLON, *sm.* broken meat. Origin unknown.

GRAIN, *sm.* grain; from L. *granum*. For *-anum*=*-ain* see § 194.—Der. *grainier*, *grener*, *grenu*, *égrenier*, *greneler*, *grenaille*.

GRAINE, *sf.* seed, set, race, eggs (of silk-worms); from L. *grana**, a fem. form of *granum*. For *-ana*=*-aine* see § 194.—Der. *grainetier*.

GRAISSE, *sf.* fat, grease. See *gras*.—Der. *graisser*, *graisseux*.

GRAISSER, *va.* to grease. See *graisse*.—Der. *graisseage*.

† **Gramen**, *sm.* (Bot.) grass; the L. *gramen*.

Graminée, *sf.* (Bot.) grass, *adj.* grassy, graminéal; from L. *graminea**

Grammaire, *sf.* grammar; from L. *gram-*

- maria*, a hypothetical form, composed of L. *gramma*, a letter, and the suffix *-arius* (see § 198).—Der. *grammairien*.
- Grammatical**, *adj.* grammatical; from L. *grammaticalis**, der. from *grammatica*.
- Gramme**, *sm.* a weight, gramme (15,438 grains troy); from Gr. *γράμμα*.
- GRAND**, *adj.* great; from L. *grandis*.—Der. *grandelet*, *grandeur*.
- † **Grandesse**, *sf.* grandeeship (Spanish dignity); from Sp. *grandeza* (§ 26).
- GRANDEUR**, *sf.* greatness. See *grand*.
- † **Grandiose**, *adj.* grand, *sm.* grandeur; from It. *grandioso* (§ 25).
- GRANDIR**, *vn.* to grow great; *va.* to make great; from L. *grandire*.
- Grandissime**, *adj.* superlatively great; from L. *grandissimus*.
- GRAND'MÈRE**, *sf.* a grandmother. See *grand* and *mère*. See also Hist. Gram. p. 103.
- GRANGE**, *sf.* a barn. Sp. *granja*, from L. *granea**, der. from *granum*. *Granea** is thus used in the Germanic Codes: 'Si enim domum . . . incenderit aut . . . graneam vel cellaria,' in the Lex Alemannorum, 81, 2. *Granea* becomes first *grania*, then *granja*, then *grange*; see §§ 243, 244.—Der. *engranger*.
- † **Granit**, *sm.* granite; from It. *granito* (§ 25).—Der. *granitique*.
- Granulation**, *sf.* granulation. See *granuler*.
- Granuler**, *va.* to granulate; der. from *granule*, a little grain, which is from L. *granulum*, dim. of *granum*.—Der. *granulation*.
- Granuleux**, *adj.* grained, granular; der. from *granule*.
- Graphique**, *adj.* graphic; from Gr. *γραφικός*.
- Graphomètre**, *sm.* a graphometer; from Gr. *γραφή* and *μέτρον*.
- GRAPPE**, *sf.* a bunch; properly a hook, then clustered fruit hooked on, attached to a stem. *Grappe* in sense of 'hook' remains in some special uses, as *grappe de maréchal ferrant*, etc., and in the deriv. *grappin*. *Grappe* is of Germ. origin, Germ. *krappen* (§ 20). For *k=g* see § 125.—Der. *grappiller*, *grappilleur*, *grappillon*, *grappin*, *grappet*.
- † **RAPPILLER**, *va.* to glean. See *grappe*.
- † **RAPPILLON**, *sm.* a cluster of grapes. A dim. of *grappe*, q. v.
- † **RAPPIN**, *sm.* a grapnel. See *grappe*.
- † **RAS**, *adj.* fat. O. Fr. *cras*, from L. *crassus* (in Martial): the word takes the form
- grassus* in Isidore of Seville. For *o=g* see § 125. *Gras* is a doublet of *crasse*, q. v.—Der. *graisse*, *graisser*, *graisseux*, *grassouillet*, *grasseyer*, *grasseyement*.
- GRATERON**, *sm.* (Bot.) scratchweed. See *gratter*.
- † **Graticuler**, *va.* to divide (a drawing, picture) with squares; from It. *graticolare* (§ 25). Its doublet is *griller*, q. v.
- Gratification**, *sf.* gratification; from L. *gratificationem*.
- Gratifier**, *va.* to gratify; from L. *gratificare*.
- GRATIN**, *sm.* the burnt part (of food). See *gratter*.
- † **Gratis**, *adj.* gratis; the L. *gratis*.
- Gratitude**, *sf.* gratitude; from L. *gratitudinem*.
- GRATTER**, *va.* to scratch. It. *grattare*, from Low Lat. *cratare**, found in the Germanic codes: 'Si quis alium unguibus *crataverit*, ut non sanguis, sed tumor aquosus decurrat,' in the Lex Frisonum, app. 5. *Cratare* is of Germ. origin, answering to O. H. G. *chrazōn*, Icel. *kratta* (§ 20). *Cratare* becomes *gratter* by *o=g*, see § 125.—Der. *grattelle*, *grateron*, *grattoir*, *gratin*, *égratigner*, *égratignure*.
- Gratuit**, *adj.* gratuitous; from L. *gratuitus*.—Der. *gratuité*.
- Grave**, *adj.* grave; from L. *gravis*. Its doublet is *grief*, q. v.—Der. *gravier*.
- GRAVELEUX**, *adj.* gravelly. See *gravier*.—Der. *graveleure*.
- GRAVELLE**, *sf.* gravel. See *gravier*.
- † **Graver**, *va.* to engrave; of Germ. origin, Neth. *graven* (§ 20).—Der. *graveur*, *gravure*.
- GRAVIER**, *sm.* gravel; from O. Fr. *grave*, rough sand mixed with stones; a word connected with the Celtic; in Kimric *grou*, and the Provençal district called the *Crau*. The O. Fr. *grave* has left other derivatives: *gravois*, *gravelle*, *graveleux*, *engraver*, *grève* (softened form of O. Fr. *grave*. For *a=e* see § 54).—Der. *gravats*, *gravois*, *gravatier*.
- GRAVIR**, *va.* to climb. It. *gradire*, from L. *gradire** (lit. to climb by steps), from *gradus*. *Gradire* becomes *gravir* by loss of medial *d* (*gra'ire*), see § 120, and by intercalation of an euphonic *v*, see *corvée*.
- Gravité**, *sf.* gravity; from L. *gravitatem*.
- Graviter**, *vn.* to gravitate. See *grave*.—Der. *gravitation*.
- GRAVOIS**, *sm.* rubbish. See *gravier*.
- Gravure**, *sf.* engraving. See *graver*.
- GRÉ**, *sm.* will, inclination, taste. Prov. *grat*, It. *grato*, from L. *gratum*. For

- atum = -é see § 201.—Der. *agrèer*, mal-
gré, q. v.
- GRÈBE**, *sm.* the grebe (ornith.); from Germ.
grebe (§ 27).
- GRÈC**, *adj.* Greek; from L. *graecus*.
- GRÉDIN**, *sm.* a scoundrel, originally a beggar.
A word of Germ. origin; Goth. *grêdus*,
hunger (§ 20).—Der. *grédinerie*.
- GRÉEMENT**, *sm.* rigging. See *gréer*.
- GRÉER**, *va.* to rig; of Germ. origin, Goth.
ge-raidjan, to get ready (§ 20). For
geraidjan = *g'raidjan* see *briller*; for loss
of *d* see § 120.—Der. *agrès*, *gréement*,
gréeur.
- GRÉFFE**, *sm.* a record-office; in Low Lat.
*graphium** (see *greffier*), a style for writing
with. For *ph* = *f* see § 146; for *a* = *e* see
§ 54. From *greffe*, in sense of a stiletto,
comes the verb *greffer*, to graft with a *greffe*.
- GRÉFFE**, *sf.* (Bot.) a graft. See *greffer*.
- GREFFER**, *va.* to graft. See above.—Der.
greffe (verbal subst.), *greffeur*, *greffoir*.
- GREFFIER**, *sm.* clerk to a court, registrar;
from Low L. *graphiarius**, a word found
in medieval documents: 'Guillelmus chris-
tianissimi regis consiliarius et status regni
a secretis, ut etiam dicti ordinis S. Michaelis
ab actis seu graphiarius'; from an act
of A.D. 1550. *Graphiarius* is from *gra-
phium*, a style. *Graphiarius* becomes
greffier. For *a* = *e* see § 54; for *ph* = *f* see
§ 146; for -arius = -ier see § 198.
- † **GRÈGE**, *adj.* raw (of silk); from It.
greggia in the phrase *seta greggia*, raw
silk (§ 25).
- GRÉGEAIS**, *adj.* Greek (fire), wildfire; for-
merly *feu grézois*, an inflammable substance
invented in the 7th cent. by Callinicus of
Heliopolis; so called from the Byzantines
(or, as they were named in the middle ages,
the *Grégeois*) who employed it (§ 33). As
late as Scarron we find *Grégeois* used for
Grecs. *Grégeois* represents L. *graecensis**,
der. from *graecus*. *Graecensis** becomes
grézois by *ns* = *s*, see § 163; by *e* = *oi*, see
§ 62; by *c* = *z*, see *amitié*. Lastly *grézois*
becomes *grégois*, just as *zelosus* becomes
jalous, q. v.
- † **GRÈGUE**, *sf.* breeches; formerly *greges-
que*, from It. *grechesco* (§ 25). Its doublets
are *grièche*, *greccue*.
- GRÊLE**, *adj.* slender, slim; formerly *graile*,
It. *gracile*, from L. *gracilis*. For regular
contr. of *gracilis* into *grac'lis*, see § 51;
hence O. Fr. *graille* by *cl* = *il*, see Hist.
Gram. p. 71; finally *ê* is only another way
of writing the diphthong *ai*, see §§ 102, 103.
- GRÊLE**, *sf.* hail; formerly *gresle*, a word
whose radical *gris* is found in *grésil*, sleet.
See *gris*.—Der. *grêlon*, *grêler*.
- † **GRÊLIN**, *sm.* a cord, small cable from
Germ. *greling* (§ 27).
- GRÊLON**, *sm.* a great hailstone. See *grêle*.
- GRÉLOT**, *sm.* a hawker's bell, dim. of O. Fr.
grele.
- GRÉLOTTER**, *va.* to shiver with cold. See
grélot.
- † **GRENADÉ**, *sf.* a pomegranate, grenade
(military); from Prov. *granada* (§ 24),
which from L. *granata* for *granatum*.
The suffix -ade shows that the word did
not come direct from Lat. to Fr.; for had
it done so, its form would have been *grené*,
as the suffix -ata always = -ée in Fr., see
§ 201.—Der. *grenadier*, *grenadine*. (From
grenade, in sense of a projectile, comes
grenadier.)
- GRENADIER**, (1) *sm.* (Bot.) a pomegranate-
tree. (2) a grenadier (military). See
grenade.
- GRENAILLE**, *sf.* a minute grain; dim. of
grain.—Der. *grenailleur*.
- † **GRENAT**, *sm.* a garnet; from It. *granato*
(§ 25).
- GRENER**, *vn.* to seed, *va.* to granulate. See
graine.—Der. *greneler*, *grène* (part. subst.).
- GRÈNETIER**, *sm.* a seedsman; from *grenette*,
dim. of *graine*.—Der. *grèneterie*.
- GRÈNETIS**, *sm.* the milled edge (of coins),
a punch; deriv. of *grenet*, dim. of *graine*,
q. v.
- GRÈNETTE**, *sf.* the Avignon berry; dim. of
graine.
- GRÉNIER**, *sm.* a granary, loft; from L.
granarium. For -arium = -ier see § 198;
for atonic *a* = *e* see § 54.
- GRENOUILLE**, *sf.* a frog. O. Fr. *renouille*,
It. *ranocchia*, from L. *ranuncula*, fem.
form of *ranunculus*, used by Cicero, der.
from *rana*. *Ranuncula* becomes *ranu-
cula* by *nc* = *c* (see § 163), then *renouille*
by -ucula = -ouille (see § 258), and atonic
a = *e* see § 54. *Renouille* becomes *gre-
nouille* by the altogether unusual prefix of
a *g*, see Hist. Gram. p. 79, note 2.—Der.
grenouillet, *grenouillette* (see *renoncule*),
grenouillere.
- GRÉNU**, *adj.* corned, granular; deriv. of
grain (un *épi grenu*, an ear full of grain).
- GRÈS**, *sm.* sandstone, gritstone; of Germ.
origin, O. H. G. *gries*, gravel (§ 20).—Der.
grésil, *gresserie*.
- GRÉSIL**, *sm.* sleet. See *grès*.—Der. *grésil-
ler*, *grésillement*.

GRÈVE, *sf.* a strand. See *gravier*.
GREVER, *va.* to burden, injure; from L. *gravari*. For *a=e* see § 54.—Der. *dégrever*.

GRISETTE, *sf.* a hash of meat. Origin unknown.

GRIBOUILLE, *va.* to daub, scrawl. Origin unknown.—Der. *gribouillage*, *gribouillette*.

GRIÈCHE, *adj.* wretched, disagreeable, prickly; from L. *græca*. For *ae=e* see § 104; for *oa=che* see §§ 126, 54. *Grièche* is a doublet of *grègue*, *grèque*, *q. v.* *Grièche* is only used in two compds., *pie-grièche*, *ortie-grièche*, which is called in Eng. *greek nettle*. It is hard to see what the connexion with *græca* may be.

GRIEF, *adj.* grievous; fem. *griève*, whence *grièvement*. *Grief* is used, as late as Bos-suet, as an *adj.* meaning hard, painful; from L. *gravis*. For *v=f* see § 142; for *a=e* see § 54, whence O. Fr. *gref* which becomes *grief* by change of *e* into *ie*, see § 56. *Grief* is a doublet of *grave*, *q. v.*

GRIEF, *sm.* a wrong, injury; from L. *grave**, by changing *-avo* into *-ief* (for details see above).

GRIÈVETÉ, *sf.* gravity, enormity; from L. *gravitatem*. For *a=e* see § 51; for *e=ie* see § 56; for *i=e* see § 68; for *-tatem=-té* see § 230.

GRIFFE, *sf.* a claw; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *grif*, anything to seize with; then, in medieval Germ. texts, a claw (§ 20).—Der. *griffer*, *griffade*, *griffonner*, *griffonneur*, *griffonnage*.

GRIFFON, *sm.* a griffin. Port. *gripho*, der. (with suffix *-on*) from L. *gryphus*. For *ph=f* see § 146.

GRIGNOTER, *va.* to nibble; der. from. *grigner*, cp. *trembloter* from *trembler*. The O. Fr. *grigner*, to show one's teeth, grin, is of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *grinan* (§ 20).

GRIGOU, *sm.* a poor wretch. Origin unknown.

GRIL, *sm.* a gridiron; formerly *gréil*, originally *grail*, from L. *craticulum*, masc. form of *craticula*, a gridiron (in Martial). *Craticulum* becomes *grail* by loss of medial *t* (see § 117), and by *o=g* (see § 125). The form *graticula* for *craticula* is found in medieval Graeco-Lat. glossaries. For *-iculum=-il* see § 257, and cp. *periculum*, *péril*. *Grail* becomes *gréil* by *a=e*, see § 54; then *gril* by *ei=i*, see § 102, note 1.—Der. *griller*, *grillade*.

GRILLE, *sf.* a grate; formerly *gréil*, origin-

ally *grail*, from L. *craticula*, deriv. of *crates*. *Craticula* is written *graticula* in medieval Lat. texts: we find 'Unam *graticulam* . . . abstulit,' in an act of A.D. 1353. For *craticula=grille* see *gril*.—Der. *griller* (whose doublet is *craticuler*), *grillage*.

GRILLON, *sm.* a cricket; dim. of L. *grillus*. GRIMACE, *sf.* a grimace; of Germ. origin, A. S. *grima*, a mask, or perhaps from O. H. G. *grim*, Engl. *grim* (§ 20).—Der. *grimacer*, *grimacier*.

GRIMAUD, *sm.* an urchin. See *grime*. † GRIME, *sm.* a dotard (theatrical term), introd. in modern times from It. *grimo* (§ 25).—Der. se *grimer*, *grimaud*, *grimelin*, *grimeliner*.

GRIMOIRE, *sm.* a conjuring book. Origin unknown.

GRIMPER, *vn.* to climb, clamber; formerly *gripper*, in double sense of climbing, gripping hold to climb, then grasping, seizing: of Germ. origin, Du. *grippen* (§ 20). For intercalated *m* see *lambruche*. *Grimper* is a doublet of *gripper*, *q. v.*

GRINCER, *vn.* to gnash (with the teeth); of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *gremizôn*, through intermediate forms *grem'zon*, *grenzon* (§ 20). For *m=n* see § 160. *Grincer* is a doublet of *grincher*.—Der. *grincement*.

GRIOTTE, *sf.* (Bot.) a griotte cherry; corruption of O. Fr. *agriotte*, dim. of Gr. ἀγριος. The marble called *griotte* is so named from being cherry-coloured.

GRIPPER, *vn.* to grip, seize: of Germ. origin, O. Norse *grípa* (§ 20).—Der. *grippe*.

GRIS, *adj.* grey; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *gris*, used of the hair (§ 20).—Der. *grisâtre*, *grisaille*, *griser*, *grison*, *grisette*, *grissonner*.

GRISSETTE, *sf.* a dress of common grey stuff; then, a coquettish young girl (from her dress): dim. of *gris*, *q. v.*

GRISONNER, *vn.* to grow grey; deriv. of *grison*. See *gris*.

GRIVE, *sf.* a thrush. Origin unknown.—Der. *grivelé*.

GRIVOIS, *smf.* a jolly comrade. Origin unknown.

† Grog, *sm.* grog; the Eng. *grog* (§ 28).

GROGNER, *vn.* to growl, grumble; secondary form of *grogner**. So also It. has *grugnare* and *grugnire*, which is from L. *grunire* (said of pigs). For *nn=gn* see *cligner*; for *u=o* see § 98.—Der. from *groigner*, O. Fr. form for *grogner*, comes the verbal subst. *groing*, now written *groin*; for the connection between *groin* and

- grogner* cp. *soin* and *soigner*, *témoin* and *témoigner*, *loin* and *éloigner*, etc. Other deriv. are *grogner*, *grognelement*, *grognard*, *grognon*, *grognonner*.
- GROÏN**, *sm.* a snout. See *grogner*.
- GROMMELER**, *vn.* to grumble, formerly *grummeler*; of Germ. origin, O. Germ. *grummeln* (§ 20).
- GRONDER**, *vn.* to mutter, scold, grumble; from L. *grundare**, a hypothetical secondary form of *grundire*, which is another form of *grunnire*, to grunt. For *u* = *o* see § 98. —Der. *grondeur*, *grondement*, *gronderie*.
- † **GROOM**, *sm.* a groom; the Eng. *groom* (§ 28).
- GROS**, *adj.* large, bulky; from late L. *grossus**. —Der. *grosseur*, *grossesse*, *grossier*, *grossir*, *dégrossir*, *grossoyer*, *grosse*, *grossissement*.
- GROSEILLE**, *sf.* a gooseberry. Sp. *grosella*, of Germ. origin (O. H. G. *krausel*, in the compd. *krausselbeere*, § 20). For *k* = *g* see § 125; for *au* = *o* see § 106. —Der. *groseillier*.
- GROSSIER**, *adj.* coarse. See *gros*. —Der. *grossièreté*.
- † **Grotesque**, *adj.* grotesque; from It. *grottesco* (§ 25).
- GROTTE**, *sf.* a grotto. Prov. *cropta*, from L. *crypta*, which became *crupta* by *y* = *u*, see § 101. *Crupta*, by *o* = *g* (see § 125), becomes *gruṗta*, a form found in a Carolingian document: 'Insuper eidem contuli *gruṗtas* crenitarum . . . cum omnibus ad dictas *gruṗtas* pertinentibus,' is in a Charulary of A.D. 887. *Gruṗta* becomes *grotte* by *u* = *o* see § 98, and by *pt* = *tt*, see § 168. *Grotte* is a doublet of *crypte*, q. v.
- GROUILLER**, *vn.* to stir, move. Origin unknown. —Der. *grouillement*.
- GROUP**, *sm.* a bag of money. Origin unknown.
- † **Groupe**, *sm.* a group; from It. *gruppo* (§ 25). —Der. *grouper*, *groupement*.
- GRUAU**, *sm.* oatmeal; formerly *gruel*, from late Lat. *grutellum**. *Grutellum* is a dim. of *grutum**, in a Carolingian text. *Grutum* is of Germ. origin, A. S. *grūt*, groats (§ 20). *Grutellum* becomes *gruel* by dropping medial *t* (see § 117), then *gruaui* by *el* = *au* (see § 282).
- GRUE**, *sf.* a crane; from L. *grua**, a fem. form of *grus*, found in the Salic Law, 7, 6: 'Si quis gallum aut gallinam furaverit, vel, cygnum aut *gruam* domesticam.' The word has also the sense of a crane to lift weights: so also Gr. *γέπavos* and Eng. *crane* have both senses. See § 13.
- GRUGER**, *va.* to crunch. Origin unknown.
- GRUME**, *sf.* bark (on forest trees). Origin unknown.
- GRUMEAU**, *sm.* a clod, lump; formerly *grumel*, from L. *grumellus*, a little lump, dim. of *grumus*. For *el* = *eau* see § 282. —Der. (from O. Fr. *grumel*) *grumeler*, *grumeleux*.
- GRUYER**, *adj.* one who has the right to forest wood (a feudal term). Of Germ. origin, O. Germ. *grus*, an orchard (§ 20). —Der. *gruier*.
- † **Gruyère**, *sm.* Gruyere cheese; of hist. origin, see § 33; from Gruyère in Switzerland, where this cheese is made.
- GUÉ**, *sm.* a ford. Sp. *vado*, from L. *vadum*. For *v* = *gu* see *gaine*; for *a* = *e* see § 54; for loss of *d* see § 120; and cp. -*atum* = -*r*, § 201. —Der. *guéable*.
- GUÈDE**, *sf.* wood. O. Fr. *guaide*; originally *waide*. Of Germ. origin, Germ. *waid* (§ 20). For *w* = *gu* see *gücher*.
- GUENILLE**, *sf.* a rag, tatter. Origin unknown.
- GUENON**, *sf.* a pouched monkey. Origin unknown.
- GUÈPE**, *sf.* a wasp; formerly *guespe*, originally *vespe*. It. *vespa*, from L. *vespa*. For *v* = *gu* see *gaine*; for loss of *s* see § 148. —Der. *guépier*.
- GUÈRE**, *GUÈRES* (written with *s* only in verse), *adv.* much. Prov. *gaigre*. *S'il en guère vécu, il eust conquis toute l'Italie*, says a 14th-cent. chronicle. In mod. French only used with a negative, ne . . . *guère* signifying scarcely, but little. *Guère* is of Germ. origin, answering to O. H. G. *weigaro**, much (§ 20). This contr. into *weig'ro* becomes *guère*. For *w* = *gu* see *gâcher*; for *gr* = *r* see § 131: the *gr* remains in old Prov. *gaigre*. —Der. *naguère*, q. v.
- GUÉRET**, *sm.* a fallowland, field. Prov. *garag*, from L. *veractum**, a Low Lat. form, representing L. *vervactum**, fallow land, by the unique reduction of *rv* into *r* in the middle of a word. *Veractum* by *ot* = *t* (see § 168) gives us Fr. *guérel*. For *v* = *gu* see *gaine*; for *ot* = *t* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for *a* = *e* see § 54, 4.
- Guéridon**, *sm.* a round table. Originally the name of a personage in 17th-cent. ballets, thence it came to be used for a kind of ballad or Vaudeville. How the word was attached to a piece of furniture is not so clear (Littré).
- GUÉRIR**, *vn.* to heal; its primitive sense is 'to defend' in very old Fr. documents.

- Guérir*, formerly *guarir*, originally *warir*, is of Germ. origin, Goth. *warjan*, to defend (§ 20). For *w=gu* see *gâcher*.—Der. *guérison*, *guérissable*.
- † *Guérîte*, *sf.* a sentry box; from Sp. *garita* (§ 26).
- GUERRE, *sf.* war. It. *guerra*. Of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *werra*, a quarrel (§ 20). For *w=gu* see *gâcher*.—Der. *guerrier*, *guerroyer*, *aguerrier*.
- GUET, *sm.* a watch, guard. See *guetter*.—Der. *guet-apens* (formerly *guet-apensé*, compd. of *guet*, and adj. *apensé*, which answers to a form *appensatus**, hung up, prepared. *Guet-apens* means properly an ambushcade).
- GUÈTRE, *sf.* a gaiter. Origin unknown.
- GUETTER, *va.* to watch, look out; formerly *guaiter*, It. *guatare*. Of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *wahhan* (§ 20). For *w=gu* see *gâcher*.—Der. *guet* (verbal subst.), *guetteur*, *aguets* (verbal subst. of O. Fr. verb *aguetter*).
- GUEULE, *sf.* mouth; from L. *gula*. For *u=neu* see § 90. *Gueule* is a doublet of *goule*.—Der. *gueuler*.
- † *Gueules*, *sm. pl.* gules (heraldry). Of oriental origin (§ 31), as are many heraldic terms; from Pers. *ghul*, a rose.
- † *Gueuse*, *sf.* cast-iron; of Germ. origin, like many other metallurgic terms; from Germ. *guss* (§ 27).
- GUEUX, *sm.* a beggar. Origin unknown. A connexion with L. *coquus* (cp. *queux*) has been suggested.—Der. *gueuse*, *gueuser*, *gueuserie*.
- GUL, *sm.* mistletoe. O. Fr. *guis* and *vis*, It. *visco*, from L. *viscum*. For *v=gu* see *gaîne*; for *sc=s* see *bois*; hence O. Fr. forms *vis* and *guis*.
- GUICHET, *sm.* a wicket; the original sense being a gate, as in *les guichets du Louvre*, etc. In O. Fr. it signifies a little gate. *Guichet*, Norm. *viquet*, is of Germ. origin; being a dim. of O. Norse *vik*, a lurking-place (§ 20). *Viquet* becomes *guichet* by *v=gu*, see *gaîne*; and by *c=ch* see § 126.—Der. *guichetier*.
- GUIDE, *sm.* a guide, O. Fr. *guion*, *gui*; the *d* does not appear till the 14th cent. See *guider*.
- GUIDER, *va.* to guide; O. Fr. *guier* (the med. Lat. forms are also *guiare** or *guidare**); of Germ. origin, Goth. *vitian*, to indicate (§ 20). The *t* must have been first dropped, then replaced with an euphonic *d*, as the Germ. *t* does not naturally pass into the Fr. *d*.—Der. *guidon*, *guide*.
- GUIDON, *sm.* a standard; Norse *vili*, a mark, sign (§ 20).
- GUIGNE, *sf.* (Bot.) a kind of cherry; formerly *guine*, originally *guisne*. Of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *wihsela*, a sour cherry (§ 20). *Wihs(e)la*, contr. to *wihs'la* becomes *guisne*. For *w=gu* see *gâcher*; for *l=n*, *guisne* for *guisle*, see *quenouille*. O. Fr. *guisne* becomes successively *guine* (see § 148) and *guigne* (see *cligner*).
- GUIGNER, *va.* to glance, peep at with half-shut eyes. Origin unknown.
- † *Guignon*, *sm.* ill luck; from Sp. *guñon* (§ 26).
- GUILLEDODU, *sm.* a place of ill repute. Origin unknown.
- Guillemet, *sm.* an inverted comma; of hist. origin, see § 33. *Guillemet* is the name of the 16th-cent. printer (Guillaumet or Guillemet), who first introduced this symbol.
- GUILLERET, *adj.* brisk, lively. Origin unknown.
- Guillocher, *va.* to 'guilloche,' engine-turn; of hist. origin see § 33. *Guillocher* is from Guilloche, the name of the inventor of this kind of ornament.
- Guillotine, *sf.* guillotine; of hist. origin, see § 33. *Guillotine* is from M. Guillotin, a Fr. physician, who invented this instrument.—Der. *guillotiner*.
- GUIMAUVE, *sf.* (Bot.) mallow, marsh mallow; formerly *marve*, from L. *bismalva**, found (8th cent.) in the Capitulary de Villis. *Bismalva* is contr. from *ibiscum-malva**, compd. of *ibiscum*, the mallow (in Pliny), and of *malva*, which means the same thing. For *sc=s* see § 148. *Bismalva* losing its *s* (see § 148) becomes *vimauve* by *b=v*, see § 113, and by *al=au*, see § 157. *Vimauve* becomes *guimauve* by *v=gu*, see § 140.
- GUIMBARDE, *sf.* a van, a jew's-harp. Origin unknown.
- GUIMPE, *sf.* a wimple; formerly *guimpe*. Of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *wimpal* (§ 20). *Wimp(a)l* contrd. into *wimp'l* becomes *guimpe*. For *w=gu* see *gâcher*.
- GUINDER, *va.* to hoist oneself, strain; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *windan* (§ 20). For *w=gu* see *gâcher*.
- † *Guinée*, *sf.* a guinea; from Engl. *guinea* (§ 28).
- GUINGUETTE, *sf.* a public house, villa. Origin unknown.
- GUIPURE, *sf.* guipure (thread of silk lace), der. from O. Fr. verb *guiper*. Of Germ.

- origin, Goth. *veipan*, to weave (§ 20). For *v=g* see § 140.
- † **Guirlande**, *sf.* a garland; from It. *ghirlanda* (§ 25).—Der. *enguirlander*.
- GUISE**, *sf.* manner, way, wise; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *uīsa* (§ 25). For *w=gu* see *gâcher*.—Der. *déguiser*.
- † **Guitare**, *sf.* a guitar; from Sp. *guitarra* (§ 26). Its doublet is *cithare*, *q. v.*—Der. *guitariste*.
- Gustation**, *sf.* taste; from L. *gustationem*.
- † **Gutta-percha**, *sf.* gutta-percha; the Engl. *gutta-percha* (§ 28): a word of Malay origin.
- Guttural**, *adj.* guttural; from L. *gutturalis**; der. from *guttur*.
- Gymnase**, *sm.* a gymnasium; from L. *gymnasium*.—Der. *gymnasiarque*, *gymnaste*.
- Gymnastique**, *adj.* gymnastic; from L. *gymnasticus*.
- Gymnique**, *adj.* (Anat.) gymnical; from L. *gymnicus*.
- Gymnosophiste**, *sm.* a gymnosophist; from L. *gymnosophista*.
- Gynécée**, *sm.* a woman's workshop, quarter; from L. *gynaeceum*.
- Gypse**, *sm.* (Min.) gypsum.—Der. *gypseux*.

H.

- Habile**, *adj.* able; from L. *habilis*.
- Habilitéé**, *sf.* ability; from L. *habilitatem*. For *-tatem=-té* see § 230.
- Habilitier**, *va.* to qualify (legal); from L. *habilitare**, to qualify, in the Notae Tironis.—Der. *réhabilitier*.
- Habiller**, *va.* to dress; a very ill-formed deriv. from L. *habilis*, properly to make fit for, put into right state, thence dress.—Der. *habillement*, *habilleur*, *déshabiller*.
- Habit**, *sm.* dress; from L. *habitus* (used for dress by Virgil).
- Habitacle**, *sm.* an abode; from L. *habitatulum*.
- Habitation**, *sf.* habitation; from L. *habitationem*.
- Habiter**, *va.* to inhabit; from L. *habitare*.—Der. *habitable*, *habitant*.
- Habitude**, *sf.* habit, use; from L. *habitudinem*.
- Habituel**, *adj.* habitual; from L. *habitualis**; der. from *habitus*.
- Habituer**, *va.* to habituate; from L. *habituare**, from *habitus*.
- † **Hâbler**, *va.* to boast, brag; from Sp. *hablar* (§ 26, note 2).—Der. *hâbleur*, *hâblerie*.
- HACHE**, *sf.* a hatchet; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *hacco* (§ 20). For *cc=ch* see § 126.—Der. *hachette*, *hachereau*, *hacher*, *hachoir*, *hachure*, *hachis*.
- HACHURE**, *sf.* hatching (engraving). See *hache*.
- HAGARD**, *adj.* haggard, wild. We have seen (§ 13) that this word was at first only applied to the falcon: the *faucon hagard* was one which had not been caught till after more than one 'mewing,' in which case the bird is untameable. *Faucon hagard* means lit. a hedge-falcon, which has never moulted in a cage. For etymology see *haie*.
- Hagiographe**, *sm.* a hagiographer; from Gr. *ἀγιολογῆς*.—Der. *hagiographie*.
- HAIE**, *sf.* a hedge; from L. *haga**, found in very old medieval texts, as e. g. 'Quod totam dictam plateam . . . includere possint fossato et *haga*.' *Haga* is of Germ. origin answering to O. H. G. *haga* (§ 20). For *g=j=i* see §§ 131, 139; hence *haia*, found (9th cent.) in the Capitularies of Charles the Bald, tit. xxxvi.: 'Quicumque istis temporibus castella et firmitates et *haia*s sine nostro verbo fecerint.' For *a=ai* see § 54.—Der. *hagard* (used of birds that live in the hedges, wild).
- HAILLON**, *sm.* rag, tatters; of Germ. origin, dim. of a hypothetical root *haille*, which answers to O. H. G. *hadil*, a rag (§ 20), by contr. of *had(i)l* into *had'l*, and by *dī=ll* (see § 168), and by *a=ai* (see § 54).
- HAÏNE**, *sf.* hatred. See *haïr*.—Der. *haineux*.
- HAÏR**, *va.* to hate; in 11th cent. *hadir* (in the poem of St. Alexis), of Germ. origin, A. S. *hatian* (§ 20). For *t=d* see § 117. O. Fr. *hadir* becomes *hair* by loss of *d*, see § 117.—Der. *haine* (formerly *haine*, der. from *haïr*, like *saisine* from *saisir*), *haïssable*.

HAIRE, *sf.* a hair-shirt; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *hâra*, O. Scand. *hæra* (§ 20).

HALBRAN, *sm.* (Ornith.) a young wild-duck; of Germ. origin, Germ. *halbente*, through a hypothetical form *halberent*, whence *halbran* (§ 20).—Der. *halebrené*.

HÂLER, *adj.* sunburnt, swarthy. See *hâler*.

HALEINE, *sf.* breath; formerly *aleine* or *alene* (for *h* prefixed see *envahir*), verbal subst. of O. Fr. *alener*, to breathe, which comes from L. *anhelare*, by transposition of liquids *n* and *l* (see *sangler*). For *ø* = *ei* before *n* see § 61. Littré prefers to derive it from the simple *halare*, to breathe, blow, with a suffix *-ena*.

HALENER, *va.* to scent the breath of, wind (hunting), formerly *alener*. See *haleine*.

HALER, *va.* to haul, hale; of Germ. origin, O. Nors. *håla* (§ 20).—Der. *halage*.

HÂLER, *va.* formerly to dry up, sunburn. The sun burns (*hâle*) the skin, i. e. dries it up. *Hâler* is of Germ. origin, der. from Flem. *hael*, dry (§ 20). The adj. *hâle* is found in O. Fr., meaning 'dried up.' The place where hemp is dried at a farm is still called the *hâloir*.—Der. *hâle* (verbal subst.).

HALËTER, *vn.* to pant. It. *alitare*, from L. *halitare*. For *i* = *e* see § 68.

Hallali, the halloo of the chase, an onomatopoeic word. See § 34.

HALLÉ, *sf.* a market; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *halla*, a temple, then hall, covered market, which last is the proper meaning of Fr. *halle* (§ 20).—Der. *hallage*.

† Hâlebarde, *sf.* a halberd; introd. from It. *alabarda* (§ 25).—Der. *hallebardier*.

HALLIER, *sm.* a thicket; der. from a form *halle**, which is from L. *hasla**, branches, in the Ripuarian Code. Origin unknown. For loss of *s* see § 148.

Hallucination, *sf.* a hallucination; from L. *hallucinationem*.

Halo, *sm.* a halo; from Gr. *ἅλως*.

Halot, *sm.* (1) a rabbit's burrow; dim. of O. H. G. *hol*, Engl. *hole* (§ 20); (2) a stick, bush. Origin unknown.

HALTE, *sf.* a halt. O. Fr. *halt*; of Germ. origin, Germ. *halt* (§ 20).

Haltères, *sm. pl.* weights used by jumpers to help them in making long leaps; the Gr. *ἀλτήρες*.

† Hamac, *sm.* a hammock; introd. from Sp. *hamaca* (§ 26), which is originally of American origin (§ 32).

Hamadryade, *sf.* a hamadryad; from Gr. *ἡμαδρύαδα*.

HAMEAU, *sm.* a hamlet; formerly *hamel*

(for *el* = *eau* see § 157). O. Fr. *hamel* is dim. of *ham**, which is of Germ. origin, Frankish *hdm*, A. S. *ham*, a dwelling (§ 20). HAMEÇON, *sm.* a fish-hook; from L. *hami-cionem**, dim. of *hamus*. For *-cionem* = *-con* see § 232; for *i* = *e* see § 68.

HAMPE, *sf.* a staff, handle; for *hamppe**, *hanthe**, of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *hanthabe*, properly that which the hand holds, a handle, by contr. of *hanthabe* into *han'tbe*, and then, very irregularly *han'tpe*, *hamel'pe* (§ 20).

HANAP, *sm.* a goblet; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *knappf* (§ 20).

HANCHE, *sf.* the hip, haunch; O. Fr. *hanke*; of Germ. origin (§ 20). Diez derives it from O. H. G. *ancha*, the leg, then the haunch. Bugge (adopted by Littré) derives *hanche* from Frisian *hancke*, Germ. *hanke*, in the sense of *haunch*. This escapes the prefixing of *h*, and is also nearer both the original form and meaning of the French word.

† Hanebane, *sf.* henbane; from Engl. *henbane* (§ 28).

HANGAR, *sm.* a shed, cart-shed; formerly *angar*, properly a shed to shelter implements and utensils. The Gr. *ἀγγαρος*, an express, had, through the form *ἀγγαρία*, produced the L. *angaria**, meaning the obligation to furnish to the Emperors the means of transport, then a station at which the imperial carriers changed horses; hence deriv. *angarium**, a covered place, shed to shoe the carriers' horses in. 'Angarium est locus ubi sufferuntur equi,' says a Low Lat. document. *Angarium* is extended from its special sense of a shoeing-shed, to every kind of shed for implements or carts. For addition of *h* see Hist. Gram. p. 79: in the 17th cent. it was still written *angar*.

HANNETON, *sm.* a beetle, chafer, cock-chafer; formerly *haneton*, dim. of a root *hane**, of Germ. origin, answering to provincial Germ. *hahn*, in the compd. *weidehahn*, a cock-chafer, a word used in many provinces in Germany (§ 20).

HANSE, *sf.* the Hanseatic league; from O. H. G. *hansa*, an association (§ 20).—Der. *hanseatique*.

HANTER, *va.* to haunt, frequent. Origin unknown.

HAPPE, *sf.* the bed of an axletree, cramp-iron, bill; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *happa*, a sickle (§ 20).

HAPPER, *va.* to snap, snatch at; of Germ. origin, Neth. *happen*, to bite, then to sup (§ 20).

- † **Haquenée**, *sf.* a nag, hackney; from Sp. *hacanea* (§ 26).
- HAQUET**, *sm.* a dray, a wretched little horse, *Panser un haquet* was a phrase in 15th cent. *Haquet* is a dim. of O. Fr. *haque*, a hack, which is of Germ. origin, Engl. *hack*, a horse (§ 20).
- † **Harangue**, *sf.* a harangue; formerly *arengue*, introd. from It. *aringa*, which is of Germ. origin, Germ. *hring* (§ 20). Its doublets are *rang*, *ranz*, q. v.—Der. *haranguer*.
- HARAS**, *sm.* a stud; formerly *faras*, a troop of horses; of Oriental origin, Ar. *faras*, a horse, whence the collective seuse (§ 30). For *f=h* see § 143.
- HARASSER**, *va.* to harass. Origin unknown.
- HARCELER**, *va.* to harass, torment; O. Fr. *herceler*. Origin uncertain; Diez derives it from *herce*, a form of O. Fr. *herse*. *Herceler* is to vex, as the *herce* (harrow) vexes the ground. In Engl. we also find the word 'harrow' in both senses. Littré prefers to take it from *harcele*, dim. of *hart* (q. v.), an osier withy, a rod with which to tie up a prisoner, or, on occasion, to beat him.
- HARDE**, *sf.* a herd, flock; of Germ. origin, Germ. *herde* (§ 20).
- HARDE**, *sf.* a leash (for hunting dogs). See *hart*.
- HARDES**, *sf. pl.* clothes; formerly *farde*. Origin unknown. For *f=h* see § 143.
- HARDI**, *adj.* bold, daring; partic. of O. Fr. verb *hardir*, of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *hartjan*, to harden (§ 20). For *t=d* see § 117.—Der. *hardiesse*, *enhardir* (from O. Fr. verb *hardir*).
- HARDIESSE**, *sf.* boldness. See *hardi*.
- † **Harem**, *sm.* a harem; of Oriental origin. Ar. *charam* (§ 30).
- HARENG**, *sm.* a herring; O. Fr. *harenc*; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *harinc* (§ 20).—Der. *harengère*.
- HARGNEUX**, *adj.* surly, crabbed; from O. Fr. verb *hargner*, to quarrel. *Hargner* is of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *harmjan*, to quarrel, scold (§ 20); or, more probably, A. S. *hærgan*, to harry.
- HARICOT**, *sm.* (1) a stew, (2) a bean. Origin unknown.
- HARIDELLE**, *sf.* a jade, hack, harridan. Origin unknown.
- † **Harmonica**, *sm.* a harmonica; from Germ. *harmonika*: name and instrument came from Germ. at the beginning of the present century (§ 27).
- Harmonie**, *sf.* harmony; from L. *harmonia*.—Der. *harmonieux*, *harmoniste*.
- Harmonieux**, *adj.* harmonious. See *monie*.
- Harmonique**, *adj.* harmonic; from *harmonicus*.
- HARNACHER**, *va.* to harness. See *harn*.—Der. *enharnacher*.
- HARNAIS**, *sm.* harness, trappings; form the full fitting out of a knight and his horse. Originally *harnais* signified only the harness, armour, of a knight, which se remains in the phrase *blanchir sous harnais*. *Harnais*, formerly *harnas*, is Celtic origin, Low Bret. *harnez*, Ky. *haiarnez*, implements of iron, and the armour (§ 19).—Der. *harnacher* (forme *harnascher*, Prov. *arnascar*, from O. I. form *harnasc* *).
- HARO**, *sm.* hue and cry. Origin unknown.
- HARPE**, *sf.* a harp; from L. *harpa* *, found in Fortunatus (6th cent.): 'Romanusque lyra, plaudet tibi Barbarus harpu.' *Harpe* is of Germ. origin, answering to Scan *harpa*, Germ. *harfe* (§ 20).—Der. *harpist*.
- HARPER**, *va.* to seize with the nails; Germ. origin, O. H. G. *harfan*, to seize.—Der. *harpon*.
- Harpie**, *sf.* a harpy; from L. *harpia*.
- HARPON**, *sm.* a harpoon. See *harper*.—Der. *harponner*, *harponneur*.
- HART**, *sf.* a flexible osier withy, to tie up fagot a cord (with which prisoners are strangled). Origin unknown.
- HASARD**, *sm.* chance, hazard, risk: originally a game of dice (in 12-cent. documents), the chances of gambling, then chances of life. *Hasard*, O. Fr. *asart*, Prov. *azar*, Sp. *azar*, O. It. *zaro*, is of Oriental origin (§ 30). Ar. *al-sûr*, the game of dice, whence, by omission of the article *al* comes It. *zaro*, and with the article the compd. forms of Sp. *azar*, and O. Fr. *asar*, to which was afterward suffixed a *d* (cp. *homard* for *homar*), and an initial *h* (see Hist. Gram. p. 79).—Der. *hasarder*, *hasardeux*.
- HASE**, *sf.* a doe-hare; of Germ. origin, Germ. *hase* (§ 20).
- Hast**, *sm.* a staff; from L. *hasta*.—Der. *hastaire*.
- HÂTE**, *sf.* haste; formerly *hast*, of Germ. origin, Germ. *hast* (§ 20). For loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *hâter*, *hâtif*.
- HÂTIER**, *sm.* a spit-rest; formerly *hastier*, from *haste*, a spear, spit, which is from L. *hasta*. For loss of *s* see § 148.
- HÂTIF**, *adj.* forward, precocious. See *hâte*.—Der. *hâtiveté*.
- HAUBANS**, *sm. pl.* (Naut.) shrouds; for-

- merly *hoben*, of Germ. origin, as are most seafaring terms, Flem. *hobent* (§ 27).
- HAUBERT**, *sm.* a hauberk; formerly *hauberc*, originally *halberc*, in medieval Lat. *halsberga* *; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *halsberc* (§ 20); the *t* for *c* is unusual.—Der. (from O. Fr. *hauberc*) *haubergeon*.
- HAUSSER**, *va.* to lift up; from L. *altiare* *, a deriv. of *altus*. For *altiare* = *hausser* see *exhausser*.—Der. *hausse-col*, *haussement*, *hausse* (verbal subst.), *rehausser*.
- HAUT**, *adj.* high; formerly *halt*, originally *alt*, from L. *altus*. For *al* = *au* see § 157; for addition of *h* see Hist. Gram. p. 79, and *envahir*.—Der. *hautain*, *hautesse*, *hauteur*.
- HAUTAIN**, *adj.* haughty. See *haut*.
- HAUTBOIS**, *sm.* a hautbois; compd. of *bois* and *haut*, q. v. A *hautbois* is properly a wooden instrument (*bois*) whose sound is shrill (*haut*).
- HAUTESSE**, *sf.* highness (a title). See *haut*. Its doublet is *altesse*, q. v.
- HAUTEUR**, *sf.* height, haughtiness. See *haut*.
- HÂVE**, *adj.* wan; of Germ. origin, A. S. *hasva*, pale (§ 20). For loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *havr*.
- HAVRE**, *sm.* a haven, harbour; formerly *havle*, originally *hable*, from L. *habulum* *, a harbour, in Low Lat.: 'Laxavi et dimisi . . . quidquid juris habebam in portu et habulo,' says a 12th-cent. act. *Habulum* is of Germ. origin, a dim. of a Germ. form, as A. S. *hæfen*, Engl. *haven* (§ 20). *Hábūlum*, contrd. *hab'lum* (see § 51), becomes *havre* by *b* = *v*, see § 113; and by *l* = *r*, see § 157.
- † **Havre-sac**, *sm.* a knapsack, lit. an oat-bag; in 17th cent. *habresac*, thus defined by Ménage, A.D. 1650, *HAUVRE-SAC* ou *HABRESAC*: *Les Charriers et les Fiacres appellent ainsi un sac de toile dans lequel ils donnent de l'avoine à leurs chevaux dans les rues. . . Les soldats fantassins se servent aussi de cette sorte de sac quand ils vont en campagne*. Thus we see that its true sense is an oat-bag. *Havresac* or *habresac* is from Germ. *habersack* (§ 27).
- HEAUME**, *sm.* a helm; formerly *helm*, of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *helm* (§ 20). For *el* = *eau* see § 157.
- Hebdomadaire**, *adj.* weekly; from L. *hebdomadarius* *. Its doublet is *hebdomadier*.
- HÉBERGER**, *va.* to lodge; formerly *herberger*, from O. Fr. *herberge*, a place in which one lodges. *Herberge* is of Germ. origin, Germ. *herberge* (§ 20).—Der. *héberge*.
- Hébéter**, *va.* to stultify, render dull; from L. *hebetare*.
- Hébraïque**, *adj.* Hebrew; from L. *hebraicus*.—Der. *hébraisant*, *hébraïsme*.
- Hébreu**, *sm.* a Hebrew; from L. *hebraeus*.
- Hécatombe**, *sf.* a hecatomb; from L. *hecatomba*.
- Hectare**, *sm.* a hectare (2a. 1r. 35 p.); formed from Gr. *ἐκατόν* and *ἀρε*. See *are*.
- Hectique**, *adj.* hectic; from L. *hecticus*. Its doublet is *étique*, q. v.
- Hectogramme**, *sm.* a hectogramme (3'216 oz. Troy); formed from Gr. *ἐκατόν* and *γράμμα*. See *gramme*.
- Hectolitre**, *sm.* a hectolitre (3'5317 cubic feet); formed from Gr. *ἐκατόν* and *λίτρον*. See *litre*.
- Hectomètre**, *sm.* a hectometre (328'09167 feet); formed from Gr. *ἐκατόν* and *μέτρον*. See *mètre*.
- HÉLAS!** *interj.* alas! Written in O. Fr. *hé!* *las!* compd. of *interj. hé!* and *adj. las*, from L. *lassus*, weary, unhappy. Cp. It. *ahi lasso*. In the 13th cent. people said *Cette mère est lasse de la mort de son fils*.—*Hé!* *las que je suis!* i. e. unhappy that I am! The two words were finally united into one in the 15th cent. At the same time *las* lost its primitive force, passing from sense of pain to that of weariness, as happened also to *gêne* and *ennui*, which originally meant 'plague' and 'hatred.'
- † **Héler**, *va.* to hail; of Engl. origin, like many other sea terms, Engl. *to hail* (§ 28).
- Hélianthe**, *sm.* the sunflower; from L. *helianthes*, found in Pliny.
- Hélice**, *sf.* a helix; from Gr. *ἑλίξ*, a spiral.
- Héliocentrique**, *adj.* heliocentric; from Gr. *ἥλιος* and *κέντρον*.
- Hélioscope**, *sm.* a helioscope; from Gr. *ἥλιος* and *σκοπεῖν*.
- Héliotrope**, *sm.* a heliotrope; from L. *heliotropium* *.
- Hellénique**, *adj.* hellenic; from Gr. *ἑλληνικός*.
- Helleniste**, *sm.* a hellenist; from Gr. *ἑλληνιστής*.
- Helvétique**, *adj.* helvetic; from L. *helveticus*.
- Hematite**, *sf.* (Min.) hematite; from Gr. *αἱματίνη*.
- Hématocèle**, *sf.* (Surg.) hematocele; from Gr. *αἷματος* and *κῆλη*.

- Hématose**, *sf.* hematoxis; from Gr. αἱμά-
τωσις.
- Hématurie**, *sf.* (Med.) hematuria; from
Gr. αἱματοῦρῐα.
- Hémicycle**, *sm.* a hemicycle; from L.
hemicyclium.
- Hémiplégie**, *sf.* (Med.) hemiplegy; from
Gr. ἡμιπληγία.
- Hémiptère**, *sm.* (Entom.) a hemiptere, bug;
from Gr. ἡμι- and πτέρων.
- Hémisphère**, *sm.* hemisphere; from L.
hemisphaerium.—Der. *hémisphérique*.
- Hémistiche**, *sm.* a hemistich; from L.
hemistichium.
- Hémoptysie**, *sf.* (Med.) spitting of blood;
from Gr. αἷμα and πύσις.
- Hémorragie**, *sf.* (Med.) hemorrhage; from
Gr. αἱμορραγία.
- Hémorrhoides**, *sf.* (Med.) hemorrhoids;
from Gr. αἱμορροΐδες.—Der. *hémorrhoidal*.
- Hémostatique**, *adj.* (Med.) hemostatic;
from Gr. αἱμοστατικός.
- Hendécasyllabe**, *adj.* hendecasyllabic;
from Gr. ἑνδεκα and συλλαβή.
- HENNIR**, *vn.* to neigh; from L. hinnire.
For *i = e* see § 72.—Der. *hennissement*.
- Hépatique**, *adj.* (Med.) hepatic; *sf.* (Bot.)
liverwort; from Gr. ἡπατικός.
- Hépatite**, *sf.* (Med.) hepatitis; from Gr.
ἡπατίτις.
- Heptacorde**, *sm.* (Mus.) a heptachord;
from Gr. ἑπτάχορδος.
- Heptagone**, *sm.* a heptagon; from Gr.
ἑπτάγωνος.
- Héraldique**, *adj.* heraldic; from medieval
L. heraldicus, der. from heraldus (see
hérald), properly the art of a herald-at-
arms.
- HÉRAUT**, *sm.* a herald; O. Fr. *heralt*, Sp.
heraldo, from medieval L. *heraldus* *. For
al = au see § 157. The exact origin of
heraldus is unknown. It is prob. Ger-
manic. From L. *heraldus*, comes *adj.*
heraldicus, whence Fr. *heraldique*.
- Herbacé**, *adj.* herbaceous; from L. herba-
ceus.
- HERBAGE**, *sm.* herbage, pasture, grass; from
Low L. *herbaticum* *, der. from *herba*.
For *-aticum = -age* see § 248.
- HERBE**, *sf.* grass; from L. *herba*.—Der.
herbette, *herboriser*, *herboriste*.
- HERBEUX**, *adj.* grassy; from L. *herbosus*.
For *-osus = -eux* see § 229.
- HERBIER**, *sm.* a herbal; from L. her-
barium. For *-arium = -ier* see § 198.
- Herbivore**, *adj.* herbivorous; from L.
herba and *vorare*.
- Herboriser**, *vn.* to herborise. See *herb*
—Der. *herborisation*, *herboriseur*.
- Herboriste**, *sm.* a herbalist. See *herbe*.
- HERE**, *sm.* a fellow, wretch. Origin un-
known.
- Héréditaire**, *adj.* hereditary; from I.
hereditarius. Its doublet is *héritier*, q. v.
- Hérédité**, *sf.* inheritance; from L. heredi-
tatem. For *-tatem = -té* see § 230.
- Hérésiarque**, *sm.* a heresiarch; from Gr.
αἰρεσιάρχης.
- Hérésie**, *sf.* heresy; from Gr. αἵρεσις.
- Hérétique**, *sm. adj.* heretic, heretical; from
L. haereticus.
- HÉRISSEUR**, *va.* to erect one's bristles; *vn.* t.
bristle like a hedgehog: just as in It. *arri-
ciare* is a compd. of *riccio*, in Sp. *erizar* i
formed from *erizo*. *Hérisser* does not com-
straight from *hérisson*, but from the root
hériss-, of which *hérisson* is the diminutive.
- HÉRISSEUR**, *sm.* a hedgehog, urchin; for-
merly *hérigon*, originally *erigon*, from L.
ericionem *, dim. of *ericius*. For *-ionem*
= *-on* see § 231; for *c = ss* see *agencer*
for addition of *h* see Hist. Gram. p. 79.
Hérisson is a doublet of *oursin*, q. v.
- HÉRITAGE**, *sm.* a heritage, inheritance
See *hériter*.
- HÉRITER**, *va.* to inherit. Prov. *heretar*
Sp. *heredar*, from L. *hereditare* (found
in Arnobius). *Héreditare* becomes *he-
retare*, see § 52 and § 120; whence
hériter by *e = i*, see § 60.—Der. *héritage*,
deshériter.
- HÉRITIER**, *sm.* an heir; from L. *heredi-
tarius*. For *heredit = hérit-* see *hériter*;
for *-arius = -ier* see § 198. *Héritier* is a
doublet of *héritaire*, q. v.
- Hermaphrodite**, *sm.* a hermaphrodite;
from L. *hermaphroditus*.
- Herméneutique**, *adj.* hermeneutic; from
Gr. ἑρμηνευτικός.
- Hermès**, *sm.* Hermes; the Gr. Ἑρμῆς.—
Der. *hermétique*. The hermetic philosophy
is that which occupied itself with the search
after the philosopher's stone, i. e. that of
Hermes Trismegistus. The hermetic science,
or alchemy, had also a way of absolutely
closing flasks with a seal, whence comes
the phrase 'hermetically sealed.'
- HERMÉTIQUE**, *adj.* hermetic. See *hermi-*
—Der. *hermétiquement*.
- HERMINE**, *sf.* ermine; formerly *ermine*,
Sp. *armíño*, from L. *armenius* *, properly
fur of Armenia, which was imported
thence into Rome. For words of hist.
origin see § 33. *Armenius* becomes

ermine. For *a=e* see § 54; for *e=* see § 60. *Ermine* becomes *hermine* by prefixing *h*, see Hist. Gram. p. 79.—Der. *hérminé*.

HERMITE, *sm.* a hermit. See *ermite*. For prefixed *h* see Hist. Gram. p. 79.—Der. *hermitage*.

Hernie, *sf.* (Med.) hernia; from L. *hernia*.—Der. *herniaire*.

Héroïne, *sf.* a heroine; from L. *heroïna*.

Héroïque, *adj.* heroic; from L. *heroïcus*.

Héroïsme, *sm.* heroism. See *héros*.

HÉRON, *sm.* a heron; from Low L. *aigronem**, *aironem**, whence (by prefixing *h*, see Hist. Gram. p. 79, and by *ai=e*, see § 103) *héron*. The word is of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *heigro* (§ 20). See also *aigrette*.—Der. *héronneau*, *héronnier*, *héronnière*.

Héros, *sm.* a hero; from L. *heros*.—Der. *héroïsme*.

HERSE, *sf.* a harrow, caltrop, portcullis; formerly *herce*, It. *erpice*, from L. *hirpicem* (a harrow, in Varro). For regular contr. of *hirp(i)cem* into *hirp'cem*, *hir'cem*, see § 51; hence O. Fr. *herce* by *i=e*, see § 72. For *herce* = *herse* see § 129.—Der. *hersage*, *herser*, *herseur*.

Hésitation, *sf.* hesitation; from L. *haesitationem*.

Hésiter, *vn.* to hesitate; from L. *haesitare*.

Hétéroclite, *adj.* heteroclite; from L. *heteroclitus* (found in Priscian).

Hétérodoxe, *adj.* heterodox; from Gr. *ἑτερόδοξος*.—Der. *hétérodoxie*.

Hétérogène, *adj.* heterogeneous; from Gr. *ἑτερογενής*.—Der. *hétérogénéité*.

HÊTRE, *sm.* a beech-tree; formerly *hestre*. Of Germ. origin, Low Germ. *hester* (§ 20). For loss of *s* see § 148.

HEUR, *sm.* luck, good fortune; formerly *eür*, *aür*, Prov. *agur*, It. *augurio*, from L. *augurium*, which signified first a presage, then good or ill fortune. *Augurium* became *agurium*, just as *auscultare* became *ascultare* in Roman times. *Agurium* drops the *g* (see § 131), whence O. Fr. *a-ür*; *aür* softens *a* into *e* (see § 54), whence *eür*, whence *eur*, whence the modern form *heur*, by prefixing *h* (see Hist. Gram. p. 79). The philologists who have derived *heur* from *hora* have committed a grave blunder, for *hora* could only produce the monosyllabic form *heure*, whose final and mute *e* answers to the final *a* of its parent; whereas *eür*, *aür*, cannot come from *hora*, being a dissyllable, ending also with a con-

sonant. *Heur* is a doublet of *augure*, q. v.—Der. *bonheur*, *malheur*, *heureux*.

HEURE, *sf.* hour; from L. *hora*. For *o=eu* see § 79. Its doublet is *or*.

HEUREUX, *adj.* happy. See *heur*.

HEURTER, *va.* to strike, hit. Origin unknown.—Der. *heurte* (verbal subst.), *heurtoir*.

Hexaèdre, *sm.* a hexahedron; from Gr. *ἑξάεδρον*.

Hexagone, *sm.* a hexagon; from L. *hexagonus*, found in Columella.

Hexamètre, *sm.* a hexameter; from L. *hexametrum*.

† **Hiatus**, *sm.* a hiatus; the L. *hiatus*.

HIBOU, *sm.* an owl. Origin unknown.

† **Hidalgo**, *sm.* a hidalgo (Sp. nobleman); the Sp. *hidalgo* (§ 26).

HIDEUX, *adj.* hideous, frightful. O. Fr. *hisdeux*, from L. *hispidosus*, found in Catullus. The original sense is still to be seen in the following line of Dubellay: *Sur l'autre sont les murs vieux, hideux de ronces et d'herre*. *Hispidosus*, contr. regularly into *hisp'dosus* (see § 52), becomes *hisdeux* by dropping the medial *p*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81. Cp. *tep'dus*, *tiède*; *malèsap'dus*, *maussade*; *vap'dus*, *fade*; *extorp'dire*, *étourdir*. For *hisdeux* = *hideux* see § 148.

HIE, *sf.* a paviour's ram, beetle. Of Germ. origin, Neth. *kei* (§ 20).

HIÈBLE, *sf.* (Bot.) dwarf elder, danewort; formerly *ièble*, from L. *ebulum*. For regular contr. of *ebulum* into *eb'lum*, see § 51; hence *ièble* by *e=ie*, see § 66; then *hièble*: for prefixed *h* see Hist. Gram. p. 79. **HIER**, *adv.* yesterday; from L. *heri*. For *è=ie* see § 56.

Hierarchie, *sf.* hierarchy; from L. *hierarchia*.—Der. *hiérarchie*.

Hiératique, *adj.* hieratic; from Gr. *ἱερατικός*.

Hiéroglyphe, *sm.* a hieroglyph; from Gr. *ἱερός* and *γλύφειν*.—Der. *hiéroglyphique*.

Hilarité, *sf.* hilarity; from L. *hilaritatem*. For *-tatem* = *-té* see § 230.

Hippiatrique, *sf.* veterinary medicine; from Gr. *ἵππιατρική*.

Hippique, *adj.* belonging to horses; from Gr. *ἵππος*.

Hippodrome, *sm.* a hippodrome, race-course; from Gr. *ἵπποδρόμος*.

Hippogriffe, *sm.* a hippogriff; a hybrid word, compd. of Gr. *ἵππος* and L. *gryphus*.

Hippopotame, *sm.* a hippopotamus; from Gr. *ἵπποπόταμος*.

HIRONDELLE, *sf.* a swallow; from L.

- hirundo**, and the dim. suffix *-elle*. For *u=o* see § 97.
- HISSE**, *va.* to hoist. Of Germ. origin, Germ. *hissen* (§ 27).
- HISTOIRE**, *sf.* history; from L. *historia*, by transposing the *i*; see § 84.—Der. *historier*, *historien*, *historiette*, *historial*.
- HISTORIEN**, *sm.* a historian. See *histoire*.
- HISTORIETTE**, *sf.* a little history, story. See *histoire*.
- Historiographe**, *sm.* a historiographer, historian; from Gr. *ιστοριογράφος*.
- Historique**, *adj.* historic; from L. *historicus*.
- Histrion**, *sm.* a stage-player; from L. *histrionem*.
- HIVER**, *sm.* winter; formerly *ivern*, from L. *hibernus*, used for winter in Tertullian and Solinus. For *b=v* see § 114; for *rn=r* see *aubour* and § 163.
- HIVERNAL**, *adj.* wintry; from L. *hibernalis*. For *b=v* see § 114.
- HIVERNER**, *vn.* to winter, hibernate; from L. *hibernare*. For *b=v* see § 114.—Der. *hivernage*.
- HOBEREAU**, *sm.* (Ornith.) a hobby, a country squire, properly a small falcon. *Hobeneau* is a dim. of O. Fr. *hobe*, a small bird of prey. Of Germ. origin, Engl. *hobby* (§ 20).
- HOCHQUEUE**, *sm.* (Ornith.) a wagtail, nuthatch. See *hoche* and *queue*.
- HOCHER**, *va.* to shake, toss; formerly *hochier*, *hocier*, *hossier*. Of Germ. origin, Flem. *hutsen* (§ 20).—Der. *hochet*.
- HOCHET**, *sm.* a rattle, child's coral. See *hocher*.
- HOIR**, *sm.* heir-at-law; from L. *heres*. For *e=oi* see § 61.—Der. *hoirie*.
- HOLA!** *interj.* holla! compd. of *ho!* and *là!*
- Holocauste**, *sm.* a holocaust; from Gr. *δλόκαυστος*.
- Holographe**, *sm.* adj. holograph; from Gr. *ὁλόγραφος*.
- HOMARD**, *sm.* a lobster; formerly *homar*. Of Germ. origin, Dan. *hommer* (§ 20).
- † **Hombre**, *sm.* ombre (in card-playing); from Sp. *hombré* (§ 26). Its doublet is *homme*, *q. v.*
- Homélie**, *sf.* a homily; from Gr. *ὁμλία*.
- Homéopathie**, *sf.* homeopathy; from Gr. *ἁμοιος* and *πάθος*.
- Homicide**, *sm.* a homicide; from L. *homicidium*.
- HOMMAGE**, *sm.* homage. Prov. *homenatge*, from L. *hominaticum**, in medieval Lat. texts. **Hominaticum**, meaning feud homage, occurs in a will of A.D. 103 'Volo ergo et mando ut jam dicta eccle de Molig teneat eam Bernardus de Casti sono per manum prædicti filii mei E rengarii, et per suum donum et habe inde *hominaticum*.' **Hominaticum** contr. regularly (see § 52) into *hominaticum*, becomes *homage*. For *-aticum* = *-age* see § 248; for *mn=mm* see § 168.
- HOMMASSE**, *adj.* masculine (used of women). See *homme*.
- HOMME**, *sm.* a man; from L. *hómīnem* contr. regularly (see § 51) into *hom'nem*: whence *homme* by *mn=mm*, see § 168. *Homme* is a doublet of *on* and *hombre* *q. v.*—Der. *hommasse*.
- Homocentrique**, *adj.* homocentric; from Gr. *ὁμοκεντρικός*.
- Homogène**, *adj.* homogeneous; from Gr. *ὁμογενής*.—Der. *homogénéité*.
- Homologue**, *adj.* homologous; from Gr. *ὁμολόγος*.—Der. *homologuer*, *homologation*.
- Homonyme**, *adj.* homonymous; from Gr. *ὁμώνυμος*.—Der. *homonymie*.
- HONCHET**. See *jonchet*, of which it is the doublet.
- Hongre**, *sf. adj.* gelded. Of hist. origin. see § 33; properly Hungarian. Down to the 16th cent. the Hungarians were called Hongres by the French, and *les chevaux hongres* were horses imported from Hungary.—Der. *hongrer*.
- HONNÊTE**, *adj.* honest, virtuous; from L. *honestus*. For loss of *s* see § 148; for *n=nn* see *ennemi*.—Der. *honnêtement*, *honnêteté*.
- HONNEUR**, *sm.* honour; from L. *honorem*. For *-orem* = *-eur* see § 227; for *n=nn* see *ennemi*.
- HONNIR**, *va.* to dishonour, disgrace; formerly *honir*. Of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *honjan* (§ 20).
- Honorable**, *adj.* honourable; from L. *honorabilis*.
- Honoraire**, *adj.* honorary; from L. *honorarius*.
- Honoraire**, *sm.* a fee, honorarium; from L. *honorarium*.
- Honorer**, *va.* to honour; from L. *honorare*.
- Honorifique**, *adj.* honorary; from L. *honorificus*.
- HONTE**, *sf.* shame. It. *onta*; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *hōnida* (§ 20).—Der. *honteux*, *honté*.

- HONTEUX**, *adj.* ashamed, shameful. See *honte*.
- HÔPITAL**, *sm.* a hospital, almshouse; O. Fr. *hospital*, from L. *hospitale* * (a place where hospitality is exercised, in Low Lat.). Its doublet is *hôtel*, q. v.
- HOQUET**, *sm.* a hiccough, an onomatopoeitic word (§ 34).
- HOQUETON**, *sm.* a 'hoqueton' (archery); formerly *hanqueton*, *auqueton*, a cloak, also stuff, which is the etymol. sense. Originally *alqueton*, Sp. *alcoton*; of Oriental origin, Ar. *al-qâton* (§ 30).
- HORAIRE**, *adj.* horary, horal; from L. *horarius*.
- † **Horde**, *sf.* a horde; of Slav. origin, Mongol. *ordcu*, the king's camp and court (§ 29).
- HORION**, *sm.* a thump. Origin unknown.
- HORIZON**, *sm.* horizon; the Gr. *ὁρίζων*.—Der. *horizontal*.
- HORIZONTAL**, *adj.* horizontal. See *horizon*.
- HORLOGE**, *sf.* a clock; from L. *horologium*. For loss of atonic *o* see § 52; for -ium = -ge see § 242.—Der. *horloger*, *horlogerie*.
- HORMIS**, *adv.* save, except. O. Fr. *horsmis*, i. e. *mis hors*. In this phrase the partic. *mis* (L. *missus*) was formerly variable; thus in 13th cent. we find *Cet homme a perdu tous ses enfants, hors mise sa fille*. In the 15th cent. the partic. was united to the particle *hors*, and the phrase *hors-mis* became a prep. See *hors* and *mis*.
- HOROSCOPE**, *sm.* a horoscope; from L. *horoscopus*.
- HORREUR**, *sf.* horror; from L. *horrorem*. For -orem = -eur see § 227.
- Horrible**, *adj.* horrible; from L. *horribilis*.
- Horifique**, *adj.* horrific; from L. *horrificus*.
- Horripilation**, *sf.* horripilation 'goose-flesh' on the skin; from L. *horripilationem*.
- HORS**, *prep.* (of place and of time) out; formerly *fors*, from L. *foras*. For *f* = *h* see § 143.—Der. *hormis*.
- Horticole**, *adj.* horticultural; from L. *horticola*, a gardener (in Isidore of Seville).
- Horticulteur**, *sm.* a horticulturist; a word fabricated out of the Lat. words *hortus* and *cultorem*.
- Horticulture**, *sf.* horticulture; a word fabricated out of the Lat. words *hortus* and *cultura*.
- Hospice**, *sm.* a hospital, almshouse; from L. *hospitium*.
- Hospitalier**, *adj.* hospitable; from L. *hospitalarius* *.
- Hospitalité**, *sf.* hospitality; from L. *hospitalitatem*.
- Hostie**, *sf.* an offering, victim, consecrated wafer, host; from L. *hostia*.
- Hostile**, *adj.* hostile; from L. *hostilis*.
- Hostilité**, *sf.* hostility; from L. *hostilitatem*.
- HÔTE**, *sm.* a landlord, host, guest; formerly *hoste*, Port. *hospede*, from L. *hospitem*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *hospitem* into *hosp'tem*, by *pt* = *t* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81), whence *hoste*, lastly *hôte* (see § 148).
- HÔTEL**, *sm.* a mansion, hotel, palace; formerly *hostel*, Sp. *hostal*, from L. *hospitale*, a large house, palace, in medieval Lat. 'Actum apud *hospitale* juxta Corbolum, anno Domini mcccxlvi' is the date of an Ordinance of St. Louis. *Hospitale*, regularly contr. (see § 52) into *hosp'tale*, becomes *hostel* by *pt* = *t* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81) and *a* = *e* (see § 54. 4) lastly *hôtel* by loss of *s* (see § 148). *Hôtel* is a doublet of *hópital*, q. v.—Der. *hôtelier*, *hôtellerie*.
- HOTTE**, *sf.* a basket (carried on the back); of Germ. origin, Swiss Germ. *hotte* (§ 27).
- HOUBLON**, *sm.* the hop; dim. of a root *houble**, which is from medieval L. *hupulus**, der. from *hupa**, the hop, in Low Lat. documents. 'Huparum hortus' is a phrase found in a Chronicle. *Hupa* is of Germ. origin, Neth. *hop* (§ 20). *Hupulus* becomes *houble** by regular contr. (see § 51) into *hup'ulus*; by *p* = *b* (see § 111); and by *u* = *ou* (see § 97).—Der. *houblonnière*.
- HOUE**, *sf.* a hoe; in Namur patois *houve*; of Germ. origin, Engl. *hoe*, M. H. G. *houwe* (§ 20).
- HOUILLE**, *sf.* coal, pit-coal. Origin unknown.—Der. *houillère*, *houilleux*.
- HOULE**, *sf.* a billow, so used in 16th cent.; of Celt. origin, Bret. *houl*, Kymr. *hoval* (§ 19).—Der. *houleux*.
- HOULETTE**, *sf.* a crook. Origin uncertain; prob. from L. *agolum* (used for a shepherd's crook in Festus), through a dim. *agoletta**, which, losing its medial *g* (see § 131) becomes *a-olette*, whence *a-oulette* by *o* = *ou*, see § 81; *aoulette* becomes *oulette*, just as *aoncle*, from *avunculus**, becomes *oncle*. For prefixed *h* see Hist. Gram. p. 79.

- HOUPPE**, *sf.* (Ornith.) a tuft, topknot. See its doublet *huppe*.
- HOUPPELANDE**, *sf.* a kind of overcoat; a word found early in the 14th cent. Origin unknown.
- HOORDER**, *va.* to pug (walls, etc.), originally to fortify with trellises, hurdles; of Germ. origin, Germ. *hürde* (§ 27).
- HOUSEAUX**, *sm. pl.* spatterdashes; formerly *houseaulx*. *Houseaulx* is a dim. of O. Fr. *hose*, a boot, which from medieval L. *hosa**; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *hosa* (§ 20). For *o*=*ou* see § 81.
- HOUSPILLER**, *va.* to mob, worry. Origin unknown.
- HOUSSE**, *sf.* a horse-cloth, housing; formerly *houce*, from medieval L. *hultia**, der. from O. H. G. *hulst*, a covering (§ 20). *Hultia* becomes *houce*. For *-tia*=*-ce* see § 244; for *ul*=*ol*=*ou* see § 157. For *houce*=*housse* see § 129.
- HOUSSINE**, *sf.* a switch. See *houx*.
- HOUSOIR**, *sm.* a birch-broom. See *houx*.
- HOUX**, *sm.* (Bot.) a holly-tree, holm; formerly *hous*, originally *hols**; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *hülz*, a thorny shrub (§ 20). *Hülz*, contrd. into *hül'z*, becomes *hols* by *ul*=*ol*, see § 97; *hols* becomes *hous* by *ol*=*ou*, see § 157; then *houx* by *s*=*x*, see § 149.—Der. *houssine* (properly a holly-branch), *houssoir*.
- HOYAU**, *sm.* a mattock, pickaxe. See *houe*.
- HUCHE**, *sf.* a kneading-trough, hutch; from medieval L. *hutica**: 'Quadam cista, vulgo *hutica* dicta, quantitate magnitudinis ampla . . . annonae plena.' See in Ducange. Origin unknown. *Hutica* becomes *huche* by *to*=*c*, see § 168, and by *-ica*=*-che*, see § 247.
- HUCHER**, *vn.* to whistle. Prov. *hucar*, from L. *huccus**, a call-cry, in medieval Lat. texts: e.g. 'Qui ad ipsos *huccos* cucurrerunt,' in a Formulary published by Sirmond, No. 30. *Huccus* is an exclamation der. from L. *huc*. *Huccus* produces a verb *huccare**, whence *hucher*, by *cca*=*che*, see § 126.—Der. *huchet*.
- HUCHET**, *sm.* a hunting-horn. See *hucher*.
- HUE**, *interj.* hiel gee! (cry to horses). See § 34.—Der. *huer*.
- HUER**, *va.* to hoot, hoot after. See *hue*.
- Huguenot**, *sm.* a huguenot. A 16th-cent. word; unfortunately it is not known whether it originated in central France, or was imported from the Genevese frontier. No word has had more said and written about it; the following are the chief suggestions respecting it:—(1) the earliest given by Pasquier (A.D. 1560), who says that the sectaries of Tours were supposed to be visited by the spirit of *Hug* (Hugh Capet), and were thence called Huguenots; (2) Castelnau says it was term of contempt, from a small and almost worthless coin called a *Huguenot*, 'or little Hugh'; (3) the apocryphal sermon of preacher beginning *Huc nos venimus*; (4) the 'Tower of S. Hugh' at Tours, in which the sectaries were said to have met; (5) the Swiss *Eidgenossen*, the confederates (6) an old Swiss word *ugnote*, that is 'unallied,' also written *uguenote*, the name of those who (long before the 16th cent. broke their vows or relations with the Church; (7) a dim. of the proper name *Hugues*, as a term of reproach, and applied to heretics. After all, the origin of the word remains quite uncertain.—Der. *huguenotisme*.
- HUI**, *adv.* this day; formerly, *hoi*, Sp. *hoy* from L. *hodiē*. For *odi*=*oi*=*ui* see *apuyer*; for *oi*=*ui* see § 84.
- HUILE**, *sf.* oil; formerly *uile*, originally *oile* Sp. *olio*, from L. *oleum*. For *oleum*=*olium* see *abrégé* and § 242. *Olium* becomes *oile* by transposing the *i*, see § 84. For *oile*=*uile* see *cuidier* and § 99 for prefixed *h* see Hist. Gram. p. 79.—Der. *huiler*, *huileux*, *huilier*, *huilerie*.
- HUIS**, *sm.* a door; formerly *uis*, It. *uscio* from L. *ostium*, by attraction of *i* (*ostium*=*oistum**) and *st*=*s*, cp. *dispos* from *dispostus*, etc. For *oi*=*ui* see *cuidier* for prefixed *h* see Hist. Gram. p. 79.—Der. *huissier* (properly a porter, who keeps the gate, *huis*), *huissierie*.
- HUIT**, *adj.* eight; formerly *uit*, originally *oit*. Port. *oito*, It. *otto*, from L. *octo*. For *oit*=*oit* see § 129; for *oit*=*uit* see *attraher* and *cuidier*; for prefixed *h* see Hist. Gram. p. 79.—Der. *huitain*, *huitaine*.
- HUITIÈME**, *sm.* and *adj.* an eighth; formerly *huitiesme*, from L. *octesimus**, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *octésimus* into *octes'mus*, whence *huitiesme*. For *oct*=*huit* see *huit*; for *o*=*ie* see § 66. *Huitiesme* becomes *huitième* by loss of *s*, see § 148.—Der. *huitiement*.
- HUITRE**, *sf.* oyster; formerly *uistre*, originally *oistre*, from L. *ostrea*. For regular change of *ostrea* into *ostria* see *abrégé*; hence *oistre* by attraction of *i*, see § 84; then *uistre* by *oi*=*ui*, see *cuidier*; then *huistre* by prefixed *h*, see Hist. Gram.

- p. 79. For loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *huitrier*, *huitrière*.
- HULOTTE**, *sf.* an owlet; dim. of root *hule**, which is L. *ulula*, by contr. (see § 51) of *ulūla* into *ul'la*, whence *ulle*, then *hulle* by prefix of *h*, see Hist. Gram. p. 79.
- Humain**, *adj.* human; from L. *humanus*. For *-anus* = *-ain* see § 194.—Der. *humaniser*, *humaniste*.
- Humanité**, *sf.* humanity; from L. *humanitatem*.
- HUMBLE**, *adj.* humble; from L. *humilis*. For regular contr. (see § 51) of *humilis* into *hum'lis*, whence *humble*, by *ml* = *mb*, see Hist. Gram. p. 73.
- Humectation**, *sf.* wetting, moistening; from L. *humectationem*.
- Humecter**, *va.* to moisten; from L. *humectare*.
- HUMER**, *va.* to inhale. Origin unknown.
- † **HUMÉRUS**, *sm.* (Med.) a humerus; the L. *humerus*.—Der. *huméral*.
- Humeur**, *sf.* humour, mood, temper; from L. *humorem*. For *-orem* = *-eur* see § 227. Its doublet is *humour*.—Der. *humoral*.
- Humide**, *adj.* humid; from L. *humidus*.
- Humidité**, *sf.* humidity; from L. *humiditatem**. For *-tatem* = *-té* see § 230.
- Humiliation**, *sf.* humiliation; from L. *humiliationem*.
- Humilier**, *va.* to humiliate, humble; from L. *humiliare*.
- Humilité**, *sf.* humility; from L. *humilitatem*.
- Humoriste**, *sm.* a humorist; der. from L. *humor*, with the ending *-iste*, see § 217.
- † **Humour**, *sm.* humour; the Engl. *humour* (§ 48).—Der. *humoristique*.
- † **Humus**, *sm.* soil; the L. *humus*.
- HUNE**, *sf.* (Naut.) mast-top; of Germ. origin, A. S. *hun* (§ 20).—Der. *hunier*.
- HUPPE**, *sf.* (Ornith.) a hoopoo, crest, tuft. O. Fr. *hupe*, Prov. *upa*; from L. *upupa*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *upūpa* into *uppa*, whence *hupe* by prefixed *h*, see Hist. Gram. p. 79. Its doublet is *houppé*.—Der. *huppé*.
- HUPPÉ**, *adj.* crested. See *huppe*.
- HURE**, *sf.* a rough head; first used of a rough skin-cap, or head-covering. Engl. *hure*. Of Germ. origin (§ 20), connected, Littré thinks, with Norse *hufa* (a priest's or bishop's cap), Dan. *hue*. The *r* is a difficulty.
- HURLER**, *vn.* to howl; formerly *huller*, originally *uller*, from L. *ulūlare*, by regular contr. (see § 52) into *ul'lare*, whence O. Fr. *uller*, whence *huller* by prefixing *h* (see Hist. Gram. p. 79), then *hurler* by *l* = *r* (see § 157, or by dissimilation, see § 169).—Der. *hurlement*.
- HURLUBERLU**, *sm.* a giddy goose, fool. Origin unknown.
- † **Hussard**, *sm.* a hussar; of Hungarian origin, see § 29.
- HUTTE**, *sf.* a shed, hut; of Germ. origin, Germ. *hütte* (§ 20).—Der. *hutter*.
- Hyacinthe**, *sf.* (Bot.) a hyacinth; from L. *hyacinthus* (so used in Pliny). Its doublet is *jacinthe*, q. v.
- Hyades**, *sf. pl.* the Hyades; from L. *hyades*.
- Hybride**, *adj.* hybrid; from L. *hybrida*.
- Hydrate**, *sm.* a hydrate; a deriv. from Gr. *ὕδωρ*.
- Hydraulique**, *adj.* hydraulic; from L. *hydraulicus* (so used in Pliny).
- Hydre**, *sf.* a hydra; from L. *hydra*.
- Hydrocéphale**, *sf.* (Med.) hydrocephalus; from Gr. *ὕδρω κεφαλος*.
- Hydrodynamique**, *sf.* hydrodynamics; from Gr. *ὕδωρ* and *δύναμις*.
- Hydrogène**, *sm.* hydrogen; a word fabricated, A.D. 1776, by Cavendish, from Gr. *ὕδωρ* and *γένος*.
- Hydrographe**, *sm.* a hydrographer; from Gr. *ὕδωρ* and *γράφειν*.—Der. *hydrographie*, *hydrographique*.
- Hydrologie**, *sf.* hydrology; from Gr. *ὕδωρ* and *λόγος*.
- Hydromel**, *sm.* hydromel, mead; from L. *hydromeli* (so used in Pliny).
- Hydromètre**, *sm.* a hydrometer; from Gr. *ὕδωρ* and *μέτρον*.—Der. *hydrométrie*.
- Hydrophobe**, *adj.* hydrophobic; from L. *hydrophobus* (so used in Pliny).—Der. *hydrophobic*.
- Hydropique**, *adj.* dropsical; from L. *hydropicus*.
- Hydropisie**, *sf.* dropsy; from L. *hydropisis*.
- Hydroscope**, *sm.* a hydroscope; from Gr. *ὕδρος κῆπος*.—Der. *hydroscopie*.
- Hydrostatique**, *sf.* hydrostatics; compd. of *hydro*, answering to Gr. *ὕδωρ*, and *statique*, q. v.
- Hyène**, *sf.* a hyenā; from Gr. *ὑάνα*.
- Hygiène**, *sf.* hygienic; from Gr. *ὕγιενός*.—Der. *hygénique*.
- Hygromètre**, *sm.* a hygrometer; from Gr. *ὕγρος* and *μέτρον*.—Der. *hygrométrie*, *hygrométrique*.
- Hymen**, *sm.* Hymen; from L. *hymen*.

- Hyménée**, *sm.* hymen, marriage; from L. hymenaeus.
- Hyménoptères**, *sm. pl.* hymenopteres, bees; from *hymen* and *πτερόν*.
- Hymne**, *smf.* a hymn; from L. hymnus.
- Hyoïde**, *sm.* (Med.) the tongue bone; from Gr. *ὑοειδής*, a bone in the throat shaped like the Greek letter *v*.
- Hypallage**, *sf.* (Rhet.) hypallage; the L. hypallage.
- Hyperbole**, *sf.* (Rhet.) hyperbole; from L. hyperbola.—Der. *hyperbolique*.
- Hyperborée**, *adj.* Northern; from L. hyperboreus.—Der. *hyperboréen*.
- Hypèthre**, *adj.* hypæthral; from Gr. *ὑπαίθρος*.
- Hypnotique**, *adj.* (Med.) hypnotic; from Gr. *ὑπνωτικός*.—Der. *hypnotisme*.
- Hypocondre**, *sm.* a hypochondriac; *adj.* hypochondriacal; from Gr. *ὑποχόνδριον*.
- Hypocondrie**, *sf.* hypochondria; from L. hypochondria (so used in Priscian).—Der. *hypocondriaque*.
- Hypocras**, *sm.* hippocras; corruption of hippocraticum, sc. vinum.
- Hypocrisie**, *sf.* hypocrisy; from L. hypocrisis (so used in S. Jerome).
- Hypocrite**, *sm.* a hypocrite; from I. hypocrita (so used in S. Jerome).
- Hypogastre**, *sm.* (Med.) the hypogastrium from Gr. *ὑπογάστριον*.—Der. *hypogastrique*.
- Hypogée**, *sm.* a hypogeum; from L. hypogeum (a cave, cellar, in Isidore of Seville).
- Hypostase**, *sf.* (Med., Theol.) hypostasis from L. hypostasis (substance, in St Jerome).
- Hypoténuse**, *sf.* the hypotenuse; from Gr. *ὑποτείνουσα*.
- Hypothécaire**, *adj.* that which is or mortgage; from L. hypothecarius.
- Hypothèque**, *sf.* a mortgage; from L. hypotheca.—Der. *hypothéquer*.
- Hypothèse**, *sf.* a hypothesis; from L. hypothesis.
- Hypothétique**, *adj.* hypothetical; from L. hypotheticus (so used in Cassiodorus).
- Hypotypose**, *sf.* (Rhet.) hypotyposis from Gr. *ὑποτύπωσις*.
- Hyssope**, *sf.* (Bot.) hyssop; from L. hyssopum (so used in Pliny).
- Hystérie**, *sf.* (Med.) hysteria; from L. hysteria*.
- Hystérique**, *adj.* hysterical; from L. hystericus (so used in Martial).

I.

- Iambe**, *sm.* an iambus; from I. iambus.
- Iambique**, *adj.* iambic; from L. iambicus.
- Ibis**, *sm.* the ibis; the L. ibis.
- ICEL**, *pron.* this; from L. ecce-ille; for letter-changes see *ce* and Hist. Gram. p. 213.
- ICELUI**, *pron.* this here. *Celui* is the objective case of *cel* or *cil*, which is the L. ecce-ille. See *ce*.
- Ichneumon**, *sm.* an ichneumon; from L. ichneumon.
- Ichthyologie**, *sf.* ichthyology; from Gr. *ἰχθυολογία*.—Der. *ichthyologique*, *ichthyologiste*.
- Ichthyophage**, *adj.* fish-eating; from Gr. *ἰχθυοφάγος*.
- ICI**, *adv.* here; from L. ecce-hic; for letter-changes see *ce*.—Der. *ci*.
- Iconoclaste**, *sm.* an iconoclast; from Gr. *εἰκών* and *κλάστης* (from *κλάω*).
- Iconographie**, *sf.* iconography; from L. iconographia.—Der. *iconographe*, *iconographique*.
- Iconolâtre**, *sm.* an image-worshipper; from Gr. *εἰκών* and *λατρεύειν*.—Der. *iconolâtrie*.
- Iconologie**, *sf.* iconology (interpretation of ancient monuments); from Gr. *εἰκών* and *λόγος*.
- Iconomaque**, *sm.* an opponent of image-worship; from Gr. *εἰκονομάχος*.
- Iconophile**, *sm.* a lover of images, a connoisseur in engravings; from Gr. *εἰκών* and *φίλος*.
- Idéal**, *adj.* ideal; from L. idealis.—Der. *idéalisme*, *idéaliste*, *idéaliser*.
- Idée**, *sf.* an idea; from L. idea.
- †Idem**, *adv.* ditto, the same; the L. idem.
- Identique**, *adj.* identical; from Schol. Lat. identicus*, der. from idem.
- Identité**, *sf.* identity; from L. identitatem*, der. from idem. See *identique*.

Idéologie, *sf.* ideology; from Gr. *idēa* and *lógos*.—Der. *idéologue*, *idéologique*.

Idiome, *sm.* an idiom; language; from L. *idioma*.

Idiot, (1) *adj.* idiotic; (2) *sm.* an idiot; from L. *idiota*.

Idiotisme, *sm.* (1) an idiom, peculiarity of speech; (2) idiocy; from L. *idiotismus*.

Idolâtre, *adj.* idolatrous, *sm.* an idolater; from L. *idololatra*. This word is found as early as the thirteenth century, and even then in the shortened form; its proper form would be *idololatre*.—Der. *idolâtrer*.

Idolâtrie, *sf.* idolatry; from L. *idololatria*.

Idole, *sf.* an idol; from L. *idolum*.

Idylle, *sf.* an idyl; from L. *idyllium*.

IF, *sm.* (Bot.) yew. Sp. *iva*; of Germ. origin. O. H. G. *iwa* (§ 20). For final *v* = *f* see § 142.

Ignare, *adj.* ignorant; from L. *ignarus*.

Igné, *adj.* igneous; from L. *igneus*.—Der. *ignicole*.

Ignition, *sf.* ignition; as if from a L. *ignitionem**, der. from *ignitus*.

Ignoble, *adj.* ignoble; from L. *ignobilis*.

Ignominie, *sf.* ignominy; from L. *ignominia*.

Ignominieux, *adj.* ignominious; from L. *ignominiosus*. For *-osus* = *-eux* see § 229.

Ignorance, *sf.* ignorance; from L. *ignorantia*.

Ignorant, *adj.* ignorant; from L. *ignorantem*.—Der. *ignorantin*, *ignoramment*.

Ignorer, *va.* to ignore, be ignorant of; from L. *ignorare*.

IL, *pers. pron. m.* he; from L. *ille*. Its doublet is *le*, q. v.

ÎLE, *sf.* an island; formerly *isle*, Prov. *isla*, from L. *insula*. For regular contr. of *insula* into *ins'la* see § 51; hence *isle* by *ns* = *s* (see § 163), then *île* by loss of *s* (see § 148).—Der. *îlot*.

Illégal, *adj.* illegal; from L. *illegalis**.—Der. *illégalité*.

Illégitime, *adj.* illegitimate; from L. *illegitimus**. See *légitime*.

ILLETTRÉ, *adj.* unlettered, illiterate; from L. *illiteratus*. For *litteratus* = *lettré* see *lettré*.

Illicite, *adj.* illicit; from L. *illicitus*.

Illimité, *adj.* unlimited. See *limité*.

Illisible, *adj.* illegible. See *lisible*.

Illuminateur, *sm.* an illuminator; from L. *illuminatore*.

Illumination, *sf.* an illumination; from L. *illuminationem*.

Illuminer, *va.* to illuminate; from L. *illuminare*. Its doublet is *enluminer*, q. v.—Der. *illuminé* (partic. subst.), *illuminationisme*.

Illusion, *sf.* an illusion; from L. *illusionem*.—Der. *illusionner*.

Illusoire, *adj.* illusory; from L. *illusorius**.

Illustration, *sf.* an illustration; from L. *illustrationem*.

Illustre, *adj.* illustrious; from L. *illustis*.

Illustrer, *va.* to illustrate; from L. *illustrare*.

Illustrissime, *adj.* most illustrious; from L. *illustrissimus*.

ÎLOT, *sm.* an islet. See *île*.

Ilote, *sm.* a Helot; from L. *ilota*.—Der. *ilotisme*.

IMAGE, *sf.* an image; from L. *imagine*. For loss of last two atonic syllables see §§ 50, 51.—Der. *imager*, *imagerie*.

Imaginable, *adj.* imaginable; from L. *imaginabilis**.—Der. *inimaginable*.

Imaginaire, *adj.* imaginary; from L. *imaginaris*.

Imaginatif, *adj.* imaginative; from L. *imaginativus**.—Der. *imaginative*.

Imagination, *sf.* imagination; from L. *imaginationem*.

Imaginer, *va.* to imagine; from L. *imaginari*.

† **Iman**, *sm.* an imaum, Mahomedan priest; from the Ar. *imâm*, a chief (§ 30).

Imbécile, *adj.* imbecile; from L. *imbecillus*.

Imbécillité, *adj.* imbecility; from L. *imbecillitatem*.

Imberbe, *adj.* beardless; from L. *imberbis*.

Imbiber, *vn.* to imbibe; from L. *imbibere*. Its doublet is *emboire*.—Der. *imbibition*.

Imbriqué, *adj.* (Bot.) imbricated, fringed; from L. *imbricatus*.

† **Imbroglio**, *sm.* an imbroglio, perplexity; introd. in 16th cent., being the It. *imbroglio* (§ 25). The word exists also in a proper French form *imbroille*.

Imbu, *adj.* imbued; from L. *imbutus*. For *-utus* = *-u* see § 201. It is more probably, says Littré, the *p.p.* of the O. Fr. verb *imboire*, which was still in use in the 16th century; in the 13th century there was a form *embeü*, which clearly came from *emboire*, not from *imbutus*.

Imitable, *adj.* imitable; from L. *imitabilis*.

- Imitateur**, *sm.* an imitator; from L. *imitatore*m.
- Imitation**, *sf.* imitation; from L. *imitationem*.
- Imiter**, *va.* to imitate; from L. *imitari*.—*Der. imitatif.*
- Immaculé**, *adj.* immaculate; from L. *immaculatus*.
- Immanent**, *adj.* constant; from L. *immanentem*.
- Immangeable**, *adj.* uneatable. See *man-ger*.
- Immanquable**, *adj.* unfailing. See *man-quer*.
- Immatérialité**, *sf.* immateriality. See *im-ma-tériel*.
- Immatériel**, *adj.* immaterial; from L. *immaterialis*.—*Der. immatérialité.*
- Immatricule**, *sf.* matriculation; from *im*, for *in* (§ 168), and *matricule*.—*Der. immatriculaire, immatriculation.*
- Immédiat**, *adj.* immediate; from L. *immediatus**.—*Der. immédiatement.*
- Immémorial**, *adj.* immemorial. See *mé-moire*.
- Immense**, *adj.* immense; from L. *immensus*.
- Immensité**, *sf.* immensity; from L. *immensitatem*.
- Immerger**, *va.* to immerse; from L. *immergere*.
- Immérité**, *adj.* unmerited. See *mériter*.
- Immersion**, *sf.* immersion; from L. *immersionem*.
- Immeuble**, (1) *adj.* fixed (of real estate, houses, etc., opposed to *meuble*); (2) *sm.* a landed estate; from L. *immobilis*, used in this sense in the Digest, *res immobiles*. For *mobilis*—*meuble* see *meuble*.
- Imminence**, *sf.* imminence; from L. *imminencia*.
- Imminent**, *adj.* imminent; from L. *imminentem*.
- Immiscer**, *va.* to mix up, and *s'immiscer*, *vpr.* to mix oneself up; from L. *immiscere*.
- Immixture**, *sf.* blending; from L. *immixtionem*.
- Immuable**, *adj.* immovable; from L. *immobilis*.—*Der. immobiliser, immobilisation.*
- Immobilier**, (1) *adj.* of real estate; (2) *sm.* real estate. The word is almost out of use.
- Immobilité**, *sf.* immobility; from L. *immobilitatem*.
- Immodéré**, *adj.* immoderate; from L. *immoderatus*.
- Immodeste**, *adj.* indecent; from L. *immodestus*.
- Immodestie**, *sf.* immodesty; from L. *immodestia*.
- Immolation**, *sf.* immolation; from L. *immolationem*.
- Immoler**, *va.* to immolate; from L. *immolare*.
- Immondo**, *adj.* unclean; from L. *imundus*.
- Immondice**, *sf.* dirt, uncleanness; from L. *immunditia*.
- Immoral**, *adj.* immoral. See *moral*.—*Der. immoralité.*
- Immortaliser**, *va.* to immortalise. See *immortel*.
- Immortalité**, *sf.* immortality; from L. *immortalitatem*.
- Immortel**, *adj.* immortal; from L. *immortalis*.—*Der. immortaliser, immortalité.*
- IMMUTABLE**, *adj.* immutable; from L. *immutabilis*. For loss of *t* see § 117. For *mutabilis*—*muable* see *muer*.
- Immunité**, *sf.* immunity; from L. *immunitatem*.
- Immutabilité**, *sf.* immutability; from *immutabilitatem*.
- Impair**, *adj.* unequal, odd. See *pair*.
- Impalpable**, *adj.* impalpable; from L. *impalpabilis**.
- Impardonnable**, *adj.* unpardonable. See *pardonner*.
- Imparfait**, *adj.* imperfect; from L. *imperfectus*. See *parfait*.
- Imparfait**, *sm.* the imperfect (tense); from L. *imperfectum*. See *parfait*.
- Impartageable**, *adj.* indivisible. See *partager*.
- Impartial**, *adj.* impartial. See *partial*.—*Der. impartialité.*
- Impasse**, *sf.* a lane, blind alley. See *passer*. The French language owes this word to Voltaire, whose fine senses were hurt by the coarseness of the phrase *cul-de-sac*, which he proposed to substitute it.
- Impassibilité**, *sf.* impassibility; from L. *impassibilitatem*.
- Impassible**, *adj.* impassible; from L. *impassibilis*.
- Impatience**, *sf.* impatience; from L. *impatientia*.
- Impatient**, *adj.* impatient; from L. *impatientem*.—*Der. impatienter, impatientement.*
- Impatienter**, *va.* to provoke. See *impatience*.
- Impatroniser** (*s'*), *vpr.* to introduce oneself as master (of a house). See *patron*.

Impayable, *adj.* invaluable. See *payer*.

Impeccabilité, *sf.* impeccability; as if from a L. *impeccabilitatem* *.

Impeccable, *adj.* impeccable; from L. *impeccabilis*.

Impénétrable, *adj.* impenetrable; from L. *impenetrabilis*.—Der. *impénétrabilité*.

Impénitence, *sf.* impenitence; from L. *impoenitentia*.

Impénitent, *adj.* impenitent; from L. *impoenitentem*.

Impératif, (1) *adj.* imperative; from L. *imperativus*, (2) *sm.* the imperative (mood); from L. *imperativus*, *sc.* *modus*.

Impératrice, *sf.* an empress; from L. *imperatoricem*.

Imperceptible, *adj.* imperceptible. See *perceptible*.

Imperdable, *adj.* that cannot be lost. See *perdre*.

Imperfection, *sf.* imperfection; from L. *imperfectio* * (so used by St. Augustine).

Imperforation, *sf.* imperforation. See *perforation*.

Impérial, *adj.* imperial; from L. *imperialis*.

Impérieux, *adj.* imperious; from L. *imperator*. For -*osus* = -*eux* see § 229.

Impérissable, *adj.* imperishable. See *perissable*.

Impéritie, *sf.* incapacity; from L. *imperia*.

Imperméabilité, *sf.* impermeability. See *perméabilité*.

Imperméable, *adj.* impermeable. See *perméable*.

Impersonnel, *adj.* impersonal; from L. *impersonalis*. For the reduplicated *n* see *ennemi*.

Impertinence, *sf.* impertinence. See *impertinent*.

Impertinent, *adj.* impertinent; from L. *impertinentem*.—Der. *impertinence*.

Imperturbable, *adj.* imperturbable; from L. *imperturbabilis*.—Der. *imperturbabilité*.

Impétrant, *sm.* (Legal) a grantee, candidate (for a degree). See *impêtrer*.

Impétration, *sf.* (Legal) impetration; from L. *impetrationem*.

Impêtrer, *va.* to impetrate, obtain by begging; from L. *impetrare*.—Der. *impétrant* (partic. subst.).

Impétueux, *adj.* impetuous; from L. *impetuosus* *; for -*osus* = -*eux* see § 229.

Impétuosité, *sf.* impetuosity; from L. *impetuositatem* *.

Impie, *adj.* impious; from L. *impius*.

Impiété, *sf.* impiety; from L. *impietatem*.

Impitoyable, *adj.* un pitying. See *pityable*.

Implacable, *adj.* implacable; from L. *implacabilis*.—Der. *implacabilité*.

Implanter, *va.* to implant. See *planter*.—Der. *implantation*.

Implexe, *adj.* intricate; from L. *implexus*.

Implication, *sf.* (Legal) contradiction; from L. *implication*.

Implicite, *adj.* implicit; from L. *implicitus*.

Impliquer, *va.* to implicate; from L. *implicare*. Its doublet is *emplyer*, q. v.

Implorer, *va.* to implore; from L. *implorare*.

Impoli, *adj.* unpolished; from L. *impolitus*.

Impolitesse, *sf.* unpoliteness. See *politesse*.

Impolitique, *adj.* impolitic. See *politique*.

Impondérable, *adj.* imponderable. See *pondérable*.

Impopulaire, *adj.* unpopular. See *populaire*.

Impopularité, *sf.* unpopularity. See *popularité*.

Important, *adj.* important. See *importer*.—Der. *importance*.

Importer, (1) *va.* to import (merchandise).—Der. *importation*. (2) *vn.* (used only in infin. and 3rd pers. of all tenses, to be of importance.—Der. *important*. Both from L. *importare*.

Importun, *adj.* importunate; from L. *importunus*.—Der. *importuner*.

Importuner, *va.* to importune. See *importun*.

Importunité, *sf.* importunity; from L. *importunitatem*.

Imposer, *va.* to impose. See *poser*.—Der. *imposable*, *imposant*.

Imposition, *sf.* an imposition; from L. *impositionem*.

Impossibilité, *sf.* impossibility; from L. *impossibilitatem*.

Impossible, *adj.* impossible; from L. *impossibilis*.

† **Imposte**, *sf.* (Archit.) an impost; from It. *imposta*. Its doublet is *impoit*, q. v.

Imposteur, *sm.* an impostor; from L. *impostorem* (so used in Ulpian).

Imposture, *sf.* imposture; from L. *impostura* (so used in Ulpian).

- IMPÔT**, *sm.* an impost, tax; formerly *impost*, from L. *impositus** (so used in medieval Lat.), by regular contr. of *impōsitus* into *impos'tus* (see § 51), whence *impost*; then *impôit* by loss of *s*, see § 148. Its doublet is *imposte*, *q. v.*
- Impotence**, *sf.* impotence; from L. *impotentia*.
- Impotent**, *adj.* impotent; from L. *impotentem*.
- Impracticable**, *adj.* impracticable. See *pratiquer*.
- Imprecation**, *sf.* an imprecation; from L. *imprecationem*.
- Impregnér**, *va.* to impregnate; from L. *impraegnare**.
- Imprenable**, *adj.* impregnable. See *frénable*.
- † **Impresario**, *sm.* a manager (at a theatre); the It. *impresario* (§ 25).
- Imprescriptible**, *adj.* imprescriptible. See *prescriptible*.—Der. *imprescriptibilité*.
- Impression**, *sf.* impression; from L. *impressionem*.—Der. *impressionner*, *impressionnable*, *impressionnabilité*.
- Imprévoyant**, *adj.* imprudent. See *prévoyant*.—Der. *imprévoyance*.
- Imprévu**, *adj.* unforeseen. See *prévu*.
- Imprimer**, *va.* to print; from L. *imprimere*. Its doublet is *entreimpre*, *q. v.*—Der. *imprimé* (partic. subst.), *imprimeur*, *imprimerie*.
- Improbable**, *adj.* improbable; from L. *improbabilis*.
- Improbateur**, (1) *adj.* disapprobatory; (2) *sm.* a disapprover, censor; from L. *improbatorum*.—Der. *improbatif*.
- Improbation**, *sf.* disapprobation; from L. *improbationem*.
- Improbité**, *sf.* improbity; from L. *improbitatem*.
- Improductif**, *adj.* unproductive. See *productif*.—Der. *improductible*.
- † **Impromptu**, *sm.* an impromptu; from L. *in* and *promptu*, a thing improvised, in such phrases as 'in promptu aliquid habere,' to have something at hand; 'dicere quae sunt in promptu,' to say what is ready in the mind, straight off.
- Impropre**, *adj.* improper; from L. *improprius*.—Der. *impropriété*.
- Improuvé**, *adj. p. p.* unproved, disapproved of. See *prover*.
- † **Improvisade**, *sf.* an improvised work; from It. *improvisata*. For *-ata* -*ade* see § 201.
- † **Improvisateur**, *sm.* an improvise from It. *improvisatore* (§ 25).
- † **Improvisation**, *sf.* an improvisation; from It. *improvisazione* (§ 25).
- † **Improviser**, *va.* to improvise; from It. *improvisare*.
- † **Improviste**, *adv.* suddenly, unawares from It. *improvisito*.
- Imprudence**, *sf.* imprudence; from L. *imprudencia*.
- Imprudent**, *adj.* imprudent; from L. *imprudens*.—Der. *imprudemment*.
- Impubère**, *adj.* (Legal) in a state of impuberty; from L. *impuberem*.
- Impudence**, *sf.* impudence; from L. *impudentia*.
- Impudent**, *adj.* impudent; from L. *impudentem*.—Der. *impudemment*.
- Impudeur**, *sf.* immodesty. See *pudeur*.
- Impudicité**, *sf.* unchastity. See *pudicité*.
- Impudique**, *adj.* impure, unchaste; from L. *impudicus*.
- Impuissance**, *sf.* powerlessness. See *puissant*.
- Impuissant**, *adj.* powerless. See *puissant*.—Der. *impuissance*.
- Impulsif**, *adj.* impulsive. See *impulsion*.
- Impulsion**, *sf.* impulse, impetus; from L. *impulsionem*.—Der. *impulsi*.
- Impuni**, *adj.* unpunished; from L. *impunitus*.
- Impunité**, *sf.* impunity; from L. *impunitatem*.
- Impur**, *adj.* impure; from L. *impurus*.
- Impureté**, *sf.* impurity; from L. *impuretatem*.
- Imputable**, *adj.* imputable (to), chargeable (on). See *imputer*.
- Imputation**, *sf.* an imputation; from L. *imputationem*.
- Imputer**, *va.* to impute; from L. *imputare*.—Der. *imputable*.
- Inabordable**, *adj.* inaccessible, unapproachable. See *abordable*.
- Inacceptable**, *adj.* unacceptable. See *acceptable*.
- Inaccessible**, *adj.* inaccessible; from L. *inaccessibilis** (so used in Tertulian).
- Inaccordable**, *adj.* that cannot be brought into harmony. See *accordable*.
- Inaccostable**, *adj.* unapproachable. See *accostable*.
- Inaccoutumé**, *adj.* unaccustomed. See *accoutumé*.
- Inachevé**, *adj.* unfinished. See *achevé*.
- Inactif**, *adj.* inactive. See *actif*.—Der. *inactivité*.

Inaction, *sf.* inaction. See *action*.

Inactivité, *sf.* inactivity. See *inactif*.

Inadmissible, *adj.* inadmissible. See *admissible*.—Der. *inadmissibilité*.

Inadvertance, *sf.* inadvertence; from Schol. L. *inadvertentia**, compd. of *advertentia*, der. from *advertere*.

Inaliénable, *adj.* inalienable. See *aliéner*.—Der. *inaliénabilité*.

Inalliable, *adj.* that cannot be alloyed. See *alliable*.

Inaltérable, *adj.* that cannot be altered. See *alterer*.

Inamovable, *adj.* irremovable. See *amovable*.—Der. *inamovibilité*.

Inanimé, *adj.* inanimate; from L. *inanimatus*. For *-atus* -*i* see § 201.

Inanité, *sf.* inanity; from L. *inanitatem*.

Inanition, *sf.* inanition; from L. *inanitionem** (so used in Isidore of Seville).

Inappétence, *sf.* (Med.) inappetency. See *appétence*.

Inapplicable, *adj.* inapplicable. See *applicable*.—Der. *inapplication*, *inapplicable*.

Inappréciable, *adj.* inappreciable. See *appréciable*.

Inaptitude, *sf.* inaptitude. See *aptitude*.

Inarticule, *adj.* inarticulate. See *articulé*.

Inattaquable, *adj.* unassailable. See *attaquable*.

Inattendu, *adj.* unexpected. See *attendu*.

Inattentif, *adj.* inattentive. See *attentif*.

Inattention, *sf.* inattention. See *attention*.

Inauguration, *sf.* inauguration; from L. *inaugurationem*.

Inaugurer, *va.* to inaugurate; from L. *inaugurare* - Der. *inaugural*.

Incalculable, *adj.* incalculable. See *calculable*.

Incandescent, *adj.* incandescent; from L. *incandescentem*.—Der. *incandescence*.

Incantation, *sf.* an incantation; from L. *incantationem*.

Incapable, *adj.* incapable. See *capable*.

Incapacité, *sf.* incapacity; from L. in (privative) and *capacitatem*.

Incarcération, *sf.* imprisonment. See *incarcérer*.

Incarcérer, *va.* to incarcerate; from L. *incarcerare**, found in Lat. medieval documents, der. from L. *carcer*. The old and regular form was *enchartrer*, see *chartre*.

+**Incarnat**, *adj.* flesh-coloured; from It. *incarnato*. Its doublet is *incarné*.

Incarnation, *sf.* incarnation; from L. *incarnationem*.

Incarner, *va.* to incarnate; from L. *incarnare*.

+**Incartade**, *sf.* a wanton insult, practical joke; from Sp. *encartada*, der. from *encartarse*, properly to draw a bad card, thence metaph. to make a fool of oneself.

Incendiaire, (1) *adj.* incendiary; (2) *sm.* an incendiary; from L. *incendiarius*.

Incendie, *sm.* a fire, conflagration; from L. *incendium*.—Der. *incendier*.

Incendier, *va.* to burn up. See *incendie*.

Incertain, *adj.* uncertain. See *certain*.

Incertitude, *sf.* uncertainty; from L. *incertitudinem**.

Incessant, *adj.* incessant; from L. *incessantem**.

Inceste, (1) *adj.* incestuous; (2) *sm.* incest; from L. *incestus*.—Der. *incestueux*.

Inchoatif, *adj.* inchoative; from L. *inchoativus*.

Incident, *adj.* incidental; from L. *incidentem*.—Der. *incident* (*sm.*), *incidence*.

Incinération, *sf.* reduction to ashes; from L. *incineratio**.

Incirconcis, *adj.* uncircumcised; from L. *incircumciscus*.

Incise, *sf.* (Gram.) an involution; from L. *incisus*.

Inciser, *va.* to incise; from L. *incisare**, a frequent., through supine *incisum*, of *incidere*.—Der. *incisif*.

Incisif, *adj.* incisive. See *inciser*.

Incision, *sf.* an incision; from L. *incisionem*.

Incitation, *sf.* an incitement; from L. *incitationem*.

Inciter, *va.* to incite; from L. *incitare*.

Incivil, *adj.* uncivil, brutal; from L. *incivilis*.

Incivilité, *sf.* incivility; from L. *incivilitatem*. For *-tatem* -*te* see § 230.

Incivique, *adj.* unpatriotic. See *civique*.

Incivisme, *sm.* incivism, want of patriotism. See *civisme*.

Inclémence, *sf.* inclemency; from L. *inclementia*.

Inclément, *adj.* inclement; from L. *inclementem*.

Inclinaison, *sf.* inclination, dip; from L. *inclinationem*. For *-ationem* = *-aizon* see § 232. Its doublet is *inclination*, q. v.

Inclination, *sf.* inclination; from L. *inclinationem*.

Incliner, *va.* to incline; from L. *inclinare*.

- †Incognito**, *sm.* incognito; the It. *incognito*.
- Incohérence**, *sf.* incoherence. See *incohérent*.
- Incohérent**, *adj.* incoherent; from L. *incoherentem*.—Der. *incohérence*.
- Incolore**, *adj.* colourless; from L. *incolor*.
- Incomber**, *vn.* to be incumbent; from L. *incumbere*.
- Incombustible**, *adj.* incombustible; from *in* (negative) and *combustibilis**, der. from *combustus*.
- Incommensurable**, *adj.* incommensurable; from L. *incommensurabilis*.—Der. *incommensurabilité*.
- Incommode**, *adj.* inconvenient; from L. *incommodus*.
- Incommoder**, *va.* to incommode; from L. *incommodare*.
- Incommodité**, *sf.* inconvenience; from L. *incommoditatem*. For **-tatem** = **-té** see § 230.
- Incommunicable**, *adj.* incommunicable; from L. *incommunicabilis*, so used by S. Jerome.
- Incommutabilité**, *sf.* incommutability; from L. *incommutabilitatem*. For **-tatem** = **-té** see § 230.
- Incommutable**, *adj.* incommutable; from L. *incommutabilis*.
- Incomparable**, *adj.* incomparable; from L. *incomparabilis*.
- Incompatibilité**, *sf.* incompatibility. See *compatible*.
- Incompatible**, *adj.* incompatible. See *compatible*.—Der. *incompatibilité*.
- Incompétence**, *sf.* incompetence. See *compéter*.
- Incompétent**, *adj.* incompetent; from L. *incompetentem*.
- Incomplet**, *adj.* incomplete; from L. *incompletus*.
- Incomplexe**, *adj.* simple, incomplex; from L. *incomplexus*.
- Incompréhensibilité**, *sf.* incomprehensibility; from L. *incomprehensibilitatem**. For **-tatem** = **-té** see § 230.
- Incompréhensible**, *adj.* incomprehensible; from L. *incomprehensibilis*.
- Incompressible**, *adj.* incompressible; compd. of *compressible*, from L. *compressibilis**, der. from *compressus*.
- Incompris**, *adj.* not understood, not appreciated at its true worth; a modern word formed from the neg. *in* and the pp. *compris*. See *comprendre*.
- Inconceivable**, *adj.* inconceivable. See *concevoir*.
- Inconciliable**, *adj.* irreconcilable. See *concilier*.
- Inconduite**, *sf.* misconduct. See *conduite*.
- Incongru**, *adj.* incongruous; from L. *incongruus*.
- Incongruité**, *sf.* incongruity; from L. *incongruitatem*. For **-tatem** = **-té** see § 230.
- INCONNU**, *adj.* unknown; used also as a *sm.*; from *in* and *connu*. See *connaître*.
- Inconséquence**, *sf.* inconsequence; from L. *insequentia*.
- Inconséquent**, *adj.* inconsequent; from L. *insequentem*.
- Inconsidération**, *sf.* inconsideration; from L. *inconsiderationem*.
- Inconsidéré**, *adj.* unconsidered; from L. *inconsideratus*. For **-atus** = **-é** see § 201.
- Inconsistance**, *sf.* inconsistency. See *consister*.
- Inconsolable**, *adj.* inconsolable; from L. *inconsolabilis*.
- Inconstance**, *sf.* inconstance; from L. *inconstantia*.
- Inconstant**, *adj.* inconstant; from L. *inconstantem*.
- Inconstitutionnel**, *adj.* unconstitutional. See *constituer*.
- Incontestable**, *adj.* incontestible. See *contester*.
- Incontesté**, *adj.* uncontested. See *contester*.
- Incontinence**, *sf.* incontinence; from L. *incontinentia*.
- Incontinent**, *adj.* incontinent; from L. *incontinentem*.
- Incontinent**, *adv.* forthwith; from L. *in* and *continenti*.
- Inconvenant**, *adj.* improper, unbecoming. See *convenir*.—Der. *inconvenance*.
- Inconvenient**, *adj.* unfitting, used also as a *sm.* an inconvenience; from L. *inconvenientem*.
- Incorporation**, *sf.* incorporation; from L. *incorporationem**.
- Incorporel**, *adj.* incorporeal; from L. *incorporalis*.—Der. *incorporalité*.
- Incorporer**, *va.* to incorporate; from L. *incorporare** (so used in Solinus).
- Incorrect**, *adj.* incorrect; from L. *incorrectus*.—Der. *in correction*.
- Incorrigible**, *adj.* incorrigible; from L. *incorrigibilis*.—Der. *incorrigibilité*.
- Incorruptibilité**, *sf.* incorruptibility; from

- L. *in corruptibilitatem* *. For -*tatem* = -*té* see § 230.
- Incorruptible**, *adj.* incorruptible; from L. *in corruptibilis*.
- Incrédibilité**, *sf.* incredibility; from L. *incredibilitatem* (incredulity, in Apuleius). For -*tatem* = -*té* see § 230.
- Incrédule**, *adj.* incredulous; from L. *incredulus*.
- Incrédulité**, *sf.* incredulity; from L. *incredulitatem*.
- Incréé**, *adj.* uncreated; from L. *increatus* *, a word used in Christian controversy.
- Incriminer**, *va.* to incriminate, accuse; from L. *incriminari* *; der. from *crimen*.—Der. *incrimination*.
- Incrovable**, *adj.* incredible. See *croyable*.
- Incrustation**, *sf.* an incrustation; from L. *incrustationem*.
- Incruster**, *va.* to encrust; from L. *incrutare*. Its doublet is *encroûter*, q. v.
- Incubation**, *sf.* incubation; from L. *incubationem*.
- Incube**, *sm.* an incubus, a kind of demon supposed to take human form; from L. *incubus*.
- Inculpation**, *sf.* inculpation; from L. *inculpationem* *.
- Inculper**, *va.* to inculcate; from L. *inculpare* *.—Der. *inculpe*.
- Inculquer**, *va.* to inculcate; from L. *inculcare*.
- Incult**, *adj.* uncultivated; from L. *incultus*.
- Incunable**, *sf.* properly, a cradle; used only of books printed in the infancy of the printing-press; from L. *incunabulum*.
- Incurabilité**, *sf.* incurability. See *incurable*.
- Incurable**, *adj.* incurable; from L. *incurabilis*.—Der. *incurabilité*.
- Incurie**, *sf.* carelessness; from L. *incuria*.
- Incurieux**, *adj.* without curiosity, indifferent; from L. *incuriosus*.
- IncurSION**, *sf.* an incursion; from L. *incurSIONem*.
- Inde**, *sm.* indigo. Of hist. origin, see § 33; a blue colour introduced from India. Its doublet is *indigo*, q. v.
- Indécence**, *sf.* indecency; from L. *indecentem*.
- Indécent**, *adj.* indecent; from L. *indecentem*.
- Indéchiffable**, *adj.* undecipherable. See *déchiffrer*.
- Indécis**, *adj.* undecided; from L. *indécisus*.
- Indécision**, *sf.* indecision; from L. *indécisionem* *.
- Indéclinable**, *adj.* indeclinable; from L. *indéclinabilis*.—Der. *indéclinabilité*.
- Indécomposable**, *adj.* indecomposable. See *décomposer*.
- Indéfini**, *adj.* indefinite; from L. *indefinitus*. For loss of *t* cp. -*atus* = -*é* and *utus* = *u*.
- Indéfinissable**, *adj.* indefinable. See *définir*.
- Indélébile**, *adj.* indelible; from L. *indelibilis*.
- Indélibéré**, *adj.* spontaneous, without deliberation, chiefly used in theology and casuistry; from L. *indeliberatus* *.
- Indélicat**, *adj.* indelicate. See *délicat*.—Der. *indélicatesse*.
- Indemne**, *adj.* indemnified; from L. *indemniss*.
- Indemniser**, *va.* to indemnify. See *indemne*.
- Indemnité**, *sf.* an indemnity; from L. *indemnitationem*. For -*tatem* = -*té* see § 230.
- Indépendant**, *adj.* independent. See *dépendant*.—Der. *indépendance*.
- Indestructible**, *adj.* indestructible. See *détruire*.—Der. *indéstructibilité*.
- Indétermination**, *sf.* indetermination. See *indéterminer*.
- Indéterminé**, *adj.* undetermined; from L. *indeterminatus*. For -*atus* = -*é* see § 201.—Der. *indétermination*.
- Indévo**, *adj.* one who is not a devotee, irreligious; from *in-* and *dévot*, q. v.—Der. *indévotion*.
- † **Index**, *sm.* an index, forefinger; the L. *index*.
- Indicateur**, *sm.* an indicator. See *indiquer*.
- Indicatif**, *adj.* indicative; from L. *indicativus*.
- Indication**, *sf.* an indication; from L. *indicationem*.
- Indice**, *sm.* an indication; from L. *indicium*.
- Indicible**, *adj.* unutterable; compd. of L. *dicibilis* *; der. from *dicere*.
- Indiction**, *sf.* (Chron.) indiction, convocation (of synods, etc.); from L. *indictionem* (so used in the Theodosian Code.)
- Indienne**, *sf.* printed calico; der. from *Inde*, see § 33; properly a coloured cotton stuff first made in India.
- Indifférence**, *sf.* indifference; from L. *indifferentia*.
- Indifférent**, *adj.* indifferent; from L. *indifferentem*.

- Indigence**, *sf.* indigence; from L. *indigentia*.
- Indigène**, *adj.* indigenous, native; from L. *indigena*.
- Indigent**, *adj.* indigent; from L. *indigentem*.
- Indigeste**, *adj.* undigested; from L. *indigestus*.
- Indigestion**, *sf.* indigestion; from L. *indigestionem*.
- Indignation**, *sf.* indignation; from L. *indignationem*.
- Indigne**, *adj.* unworthy; from L. *indignus*.
- Indigner**, *va.* to make indignant; (**S'**), *vpr.* to be indignant; from L. *indignari*; der. from *indignus*.
- Indignité**, *sf.* an indignity; from L. *indignitatem*. For *-tatem* = *-té* see § 230.
- † **Indigo**, *sm.* indigo; from Sp. *indico*.—Der. *indigoterie*, *indigotier*.
- Indiquer**, *va.* to indicate; from L. *indicare*.
- Indirect**, *adj.* indirect; from L. *indirectus*. Its doublet is *endroit*, *q. v.*
- Indiscernable**, *adj.* indistinguishable; from *in-* and *discernable*; which from *discerner*, *q. v.*
- Indisciplinable**, *adj.* indisciplineable. See *indiscipline*.
- Indiscipline**, *sf.* want of discipline; from L. *indisciplina*.—Der. *indisciplineable*.
- Indiscipliné**, *adj.* undisciplined; from L. *indisciplinatus*. For *-atus* = *-é* see § 201.
- Indiscret**, *adj.* indiscreet; from L. *indiscretus**, found in this sense in 6th-cent. documents.
- Indiscrétion**, *sf.* indiscretion; from L. *indiscretionem**. See *indiscret*.
- Indispensable**, *adj.* indispensable. See *dispenser*.
- Indisponible**, *adj.* that cannot be disposed of. See *disponible*.
- Indisposer**, *va.* to indispose. See *disposer*.
- Indisposition**, *sf.* an indisposition. See *disposition*.
- Indisputable**, *adj.* indisputable; from *in* and *disputable*, from L. *disputabilis**.
- Indissolubilité**, *sf.* indissolubleness. See *indissoluble*.
- Indissoluble**, *adj.* indissoluble; from L. *indissolubilis*.—Der. *indissolubilité*.
- Indistinct**, *adj.* indistinct; from L. *indistinctus*.
- Individu**, *sm.* an individual, a body which cannot be divided; from L. *individuus*.
- Individualiser**, *va.* to individualise. See *individual*.
- Individualité**, *sf.* individuality. See *individual*.
- Individuel**, *adj.* individual; der. from *individuus*.—Der. *individualité*, *individueliser*.
- Indivis**, *adj.* undivided; from L. *indivisus*.
- Indivisibilité**, *sf.* indivisibility. See *indivisible*.
- Indivisible**, *adj.* indivisible; from L. *indivisibilis*.—Der. *indivisibilité*.
- Indivision**, *sf.* joint-tenancy; from L. *indivisionem**.
- Indocile**, *adj.* indocile; from L. *indocilis*.—Der. *indocilité*.
- Indolence**, *sf.* indolence; from L. *indolentia*.
- Indolent**, *adj.* indolent; from L. *indolentem*.
- Indomptable**, *adj.* indomitable. See *dompter*.
- Indompté**, *adj.* undaunted. See *dompter*.
- Indu**, *adj.* undue, contrary to usage. See *du*.
- Indubitable**, *adj.* indubitable; from L. *indubitabilis*.
- Induction**, *sf.* induction; from L. *inductionem*.
- Induire**, *va.* to induce; from L. *inducere*. For letter-changes see *conduire*. Its doublet is *enduire*, *q. v.*—Der. *induit*.
- Indulgence**, *sf.* indulgence; from L. *indulgentia*.
- Indulgent**, *adj.* indulgent; from L. *indulgentem*.
- Indult**, *sm.* a privilege accorded by papal brief; a right of demanding, at the filling up of a vacant bishopric or abbey, the presentation to the first benefice which might fall vacant in that bishopric or abbey; a right authorised in France by royal letters, and exercised by the Chancellor and the officers of the Parliament of Paris; from L. *indultum*.
- † **Indulto**, *sm.* pardon granted to political offenders, a political amnesty; the Sp. *indulto* (§ 26).
- Industrie**, *sf.* industry; from L. *industria*. Der. *industriel*.
- Industrieux**, *adj.* industrious; from L. *industriosus*.
- Inébranlable**, *adj.* unshakable. See *ébranler*.
- Inédit**, *adj.* unedited; from L. *ineditus*.
- Ineffable**, *adj.* ineffable; from L. *ineffabilis*.—Der. *ineffabilité*.
- Ineffaçable**, *adj.* ineffaceable. See *effacer*.

- Inefficace**, *adj.* inefficient; from L. inefficacem.—Der. *inefficacité*.
- Inégal**, *adj.* unequal; from L. inaequalis. See *égal*.
- Inégalité**, *sf.* inequality; from L. inaequalitatem. See *égalité*.
- Inélegance**, *sf.* want of elegance; from L. inelegantia.
- Inéligible**, *adj.* ineligible. See *éligible*.
- Inénarrable**, *adj.* unutterable; from L. inenarrabilis.
- Inept**, *adj.* foolish; from L. ineptus.
- Ineptie**, *sf.* folly; from L. ineptia.
- Inépuisable**, *adj.* inexhaustible. See *épuiser*.
- Inerte**, *adj.* inert; from L. inertem.
- Inertie**, *sf.* inertness; from L. inertia.
- Inespéré**, *adj.* un hoped for. See *espérer*.
- Inestimable**, *adj.* inestimable; from L. estimabilis.
- Inévitable**, *adj.* inevitable; from L. inevitabilis.
- Inexact**, *adj.* inexact. See *exact*.—Der. *inexactitude*.
- Inexactitude**, *sf.* inexactness. See *exactitude*.
- Inexcusable**, *adj.* inexcusable; from L. excusabilis.
- Inexécutable**, *adj.* impracticable. See *exécuter*.
- Inexécution**, *sf.* inexecution. See *exécution*.
- Inexercé**, *adj.* unpractised. See *exercer*.
- Inexigible**, *adj.* not due, that cannot be exacted. See *exiger*.
- Inexorable**, *adj.* inexorable; from L. inexorabilis.
- Inexpérience**, *sf.* inexperience. See *expé-*
- Inexpérimenté**, *adj.* unpractised. See *expérimenter*.
- Inexpiable**, *adj.* in expiable; from L. in expiabilis.
- Inexplicable**, *adj.* inexplicable; from L. inexplicabilis.
- Inexprimable**, *adj.* that cannot be expressed. See *exprimer*.
- Inexpugnable**, *adj.* impregnable; from L. inexpugnabilis.
- Inextinguible**, *adj.* inextinguishable; from L. inextinguibilis*.
- Inextricable**, *adj.* inextricable; from L. inextricabilis.
- Infailibilité**, *sf.* infallibility. See *faillir*.
- Infaisible**, *adj.* infallible. See *faillir*.
- Infame**, *adj.* infamous; from L. infamis.—Der. *infamant*.
- Infamie**, *sf.* infamy; from L. infamia.
- † **Infant**, *sm.* infant; from Sp. *infante* (§ 26). Its doublet is *enfant*, q. v.—Der. *infantile*.
- † **Infanterie**, *sf.* infantry; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *infanteria* (§ 25).
- Infanticide**, *sm.* child-murder; from L. infanticidium.
- Infanticide**, *smf.* an infanticide; from L. infanticida.
- Infatigable**, *adj.* indefatigable; from L. infatigabilis.
- Infatuation**, *sf.* infatuation. See *infatuer*.
- Infatuer**, *va.* to infatuate; from L. infatuare.—Der. *infatuation*.
- Infécond**, *adj.* unfruitful; from L. infecundus.
- Infécondité**, *sf.* unfruitfulness; from L. infecunditatem. For *-tatem* = *-té* see § 230.
- Infect**, *adj.* corrupt, infected; from L. infectus.—Der. *infecter*.
- Infecter**, *va.* to infect. See *infect*.
- Infection**, *sf.* infection; from L. infectionem.
- Infélicité**, *sf.* want of favourable conditions, unfruitfulness; from L. infelicitatem. For *-tatem* = *-té* see § 230.
- Inféodation**, *sf.* inféodation (feudal term). See *inféoder*.
- Inféoder**, *va.* to enfeoff; from medieval L. inféodare; der. from feodum*, for which see *fief*.
- Inferer**, *va.* to infer; from L. inferre.
- Inferieur**, *adj.* inferior; from L. inferiorum.—Der. *infiriorité*.
- Infernal**, *adj.* infernal; from L. infernalis.
- Infertile**, *adj.* infertile; from L. infertilis.
- Infester**, *va.* to infest; from L. infestare.
- Infidèle**, *adj.* unfaithful, infidel; from L. infidelis.
- Infidélité**, *sf.* infidelity; from L. infidelitatem. For *-tatem* = *-té* see § 230.
- Infiltrer**, *va.* to filter in, infiltrate. See *filtrer*.—Der. *infiltration*.
- Infime**, *adj.* lowest; from L. infimus.
- Infini**, *adj.* infinite; from L. infinitus.—Der. *infinitésime*, whence *infinitésimal*.
- Infinité**, *sf.* infinity; from L. infinitatem. For *-tatem* = *-té* see § 230.
- Infinitésimal**, *adj.* infinitesimal. See *infini*.
- Infinitif**, *adj.* infinitive; from L. infinitivus.
- Infirme**, *adj.* infirm; from L. infirmus.—Der. *infirmer*, *infirmerie*.

- Infirmer**, *va.* to invalidate; from L. *infirmare*.—Der. *infirmatif*.
- Infirmerie**, *sf.* an infirmary. See *infirm*.
- Infirmier**, *sm.* an infirmary nurse. See *infirm*.
- Infirmité**, *sf.* infirmity; from L. *infirmi-tatem*.—For *-tatem* = *-té* see § 230.
- Inflammable**, *adj.* inflammable. See *flamme*.
- Inflammation**, *sf.* inflammation; from L. *inflammationem*.—Der. *inflammatoire*.
- Inflammatoire**, *adj.* inflammatory. See *inflammation*.
- Infléchir**, *va.* to inflect; from L. *inflex-tere*. For letter-changes see *fléchir*.
- Inflexibilité**, *sf.* inflexibility; deriv. of *inflexible*.
- Inflexible**, *adj.* inflexible; from L. *inflexibilis*.
- Inflexion**, *sf.* an inflexion; from L. *inflexionem*.
- Infliger**, *va.* to inflict; from L. *infligere*.
- Inflorescence**, *sf.* (Bot.) inflorescence; from L. *in-* and *florescere*.
- Influence**, *sf.* influence; from L. *influentia*.—Der. *influenceer*.
- Influencer**, *va.* to influence. See *influence*.
- Influent**, *adj.* influential; from L. *influentem*.
- Influer**, *va.* to influence; from L. *influere*.
- † **In-folio**, *sm.* a folio; the L. *in* and *folio*.
- Information**, *sf.* information; from L. *informationem*.
- Informe**, *adj.* unformed, shapeless; from L. *informis*.
- Inform**, *va.* to inform; from L. *informare*.
- Infortune**, *sf.* a misfortune; from L. *infortunium*.
- Infortuné**, *sm.* an unhappy wretch; from L. *infortunatus*. For *-atus* = *-é* see § 201.
- Infracteur**, *sm.* an infringer, breaker of oaths; from L. *infractorem*.
- Infraction**, *sf.* an infraction; from L. *infractio-nem*.—Der. *infracteur*.
- Infructueux**, *adj.* fruitless; from L. *infructuosus*. For *-osus* = *-eux* see § 229. —Der. *infructueusement*.
- Infus**, *adj.* infused; from L. *infusus*.—Der. *infuser*.
- Infuser**, *va.* to infuse. See *infus*.—Der. *infusoires*.
- Infusible**, *adj.* infusible. See *fusible*.
- Infusion**, *sf.* an infusion; from L. *infusio-*
- Infusoires**, *sm. pl.* (Entom.) infusoria. See *infuser*.
- † **Ingambe**, *adj.* active, brisk; from It *in gamba*. Its doublet is *enjambe*, *q. v.*
- Ingenier** (S'), *vpr.* to task one's ingenuity use one's wits for contrivance; from Low L. *ingeniari*°. Its doublet is O. Fr. *en geignier*.
- Ingenieur**, *sm.* an engineer; from Low L. *ingeniatorem*°, a military engineer in medieval documents: 'Erat etiam ibi ingenia-tor regis qui fecerat plura ingenia,' Ducange s. v. *ingeniator*. *Ingeniator* is from *ingenium*, which (see *engin*) has the sense of 'a machine,' 'engine of war.' For *-torem* = *-teur*, see § 228.
- Ingénieux**, *adj.* ingenious; from L. *ingeniosus*. For *-osus* = *-eux* see § 229.
- Ingénu**, *adj.* originally free-born, a term of Roman law; then feudally, used of noble or free fiefs; in modern days used of persons of open disposition, ingenuous, fresh; from L. *ingenuus*.
- Ingénuité**, *sf.* originally, like *ingenu*, a term of jurisprudence, the quality of freedom by birth; then a natural and graceful freedom of manners; thence, a graceful simplicity real or affected; from L. *ingenuitatem*. For *-tatem* = *-té* see § 230.
- Ingérer** (S'), *vpr.* to meddle with; from L. *ingerere*.
- Ingrat**, *adj.* ungrateful; from L. *ingratus*.
- Ingratitude**, *sf.* ingratitude; from L. *ingratitude-m*.
- Ingrédient**, *sm.* an ingredient; from L. *ingredientem*.
- Inguérissable**, *adj.* incurable. See *guérir*.
- Inguinal**, *adj.* (Med.) of or belonging to the groin; from L. *inguinalis*.
- Inhabile**, *adj.* unskilful; from L. *inhabilis*.—Der. *inhabileté*, *inhabilité*.
- Inhabitable**, *adj.* inhabitable; from L. *inhabibilis*.
- Inhabité**, *adj.* uninhabited; from L. *inhabitatus*.
- Inhérence**, *sf.* inherence. See *inhérent*.
- Inhérent**, *adj.* inherent; from L. *inhærentem*.—Der. *inhérence*.
- Inhibition**, *sf.* an inhibition; from L. *inhibitionem*.
- Inhospitalité**, *sf.* inhospitality; from L. *inhospitalitatem*. For *-tatem* = *-té* see § 230.—Der. *inhospitalier*.
- Inhumain**, *adj.* inhuman; from L. *inhumanus*.
- Inhumanité**, *sf.* inhumanity; from L. *inhumanitatem*. For *-tatem* = *-té* see § 230.

- Inhumation**, *sf.* inhumation, burial. See *inhumer*.
- Inhumer**, *va.* to bury; from L. *inhumare*.—Der. *inhumation*.
- Imaginable**, *adj.* unimaginable. See *imaginable*.
- Inimitable**, *adj.* inimitable; from L. *inimitabilis*.
- Inimitié**, *sf.* unfriendliness; from L. *inimicitatem** (deriv. from *inimicus*, like amicitation from *amicus*; see *amitié*). For *-icitatem* = *-itié*, see *amitié*.
- Inintelligible**, *adj.* unintelligible; from L. *inintelligibilis** (so used by St. Ambrose).
- Inique**, *adj.* unfair, unjust; from L. *iniquus*.
- Iniquité**, *sf.* iniquity; from L. *iniquitatem*.
- Initial**, *adj.* initial; from L. *initialis*.
- Initiation**, *sf.* initiation, from L. *initia-*
- Initier**, *va.* to initiate; from L. *initiare*.—Der. *initié*, *initiative*.
- Injecter**, *va.* to inject; from L. *injectare*.
- Injection**, *sf.* an injection; from L. *injectionem*.
- Injonction**, *sf.* an injunction; from L. *injunctionem*.
- Injure**, *sf.* an injury, abuse; from L. *injuria*.
- Injurier**, *va.* to revile, abuse; from L. *injuriari*.
- Injurieux**, *adj.* injurious, abusive; from L. *injuriousus*.
- Injuste**, *adj.* unjust; from L. *injustus*.—Der. *injustement*.
- Injustice**, *sf.* injustice; from L. *injustitia*.
- Inlisible**, *adj.* illegible; from *in* and *lisible*, q. v.
- Innavigable**, *adj.* unnavigable; from L. *innavigabilis*.
- Inné**, *adj.* inborn; from L. *innatus*. For *-atus* = *-é* see § 201.
- Innocence**, *sf.* innocence; from L. *innocentia*.
- Innocent**, *adj.* innocent; from L. *innocentem*.—Der. *innocenter*.
- Innocuité**, *sf.* innocuousness, harmlessness; as if from a L. *innocuitatem**, from *innocuus*.
- Innombrable**, *adj.* innumerable; from L. *innumerabilis*.
- Innommé**, *adj.* unnamed. See *nommer*.
- Innovateur**, *sm.* an innovator. See *inno-*
- Innovation**, *sf.* an innovation; from L. *innovationem*.
- Innover**, *vm.* to innovate; from L. *innovare*.
- Inoccupé**, *adj.* unoccupied. See *occupé*.
- † **In-octavo**, *sm.* an octavo (volume); the L. *in* and *octavo*.
- Inoculateur**, *sm.* an inoculator; from L. *inoculatorem*.
- Inoculation**, *sf.* inoculation; from L. *inoculationem*.
- Inoculer**, *va.* to inoculate, ingraft; from L. *inoculare*.
- Inodore**, *adj.* inodorous, scentless; from L. *inodorus*.
- Inoffensif**, *adj.* inoffensive. See *offensif*.
- Inondation**, *sf.* an inundation; from L. *inundationem*.
- Inonder**, *va.* to inundate; from L. *inundare*.
- Inopiné**, *adj.* unexpected; from L. *inopinatus*. For *-atus* = *-é* see § 201.
- Inopportun**, *adj.* inopportune; from L. *inopportunus*.
- Inopportunité**, *sf.* unseasonableness; from L. *inopportunitatem**. For *-tatem* = *-ti* see § 230.
- Inorganique**, *adj.* inorganic. See *organique*.
- Inoui**, *adj.* unheard-of. See *ouïr*.
- † **In-pace**, *adv.* in peace; the L. *in* and *pace*.
- † **In-partibus**, *adv.* in partibus, among the heathen; the L. *in partibus* (infidelium).
- † **In-petto**, *adv.* inwardly; the It. *in petto*, properly in the heart.
- † **In-quarto**, *sm.* quarto; the L. *in* and *quarto*.
- Inquiet**, *adj.* unquiet, restless; from L. *inquietus*.
- Inquiéter**, *va.* to disquiet; from L. *inquietare*.—Der. *inquietant*.
- Inquiétude**, *sf.* uneasiness; from L. *inquietudinem*.
- Inquisiteur**, *sm.* an inquisitor; from L. *inquisitorem*. Its doublet is *enquêteur*, q. v.—Der. *inquisitorial*.
- Inquisition**, *sf.* inquisition; from L. *inquisitionem*.
- Insaisissable**, *adj.* that cannot be seized or forced, of persons; thence, in jurisprudence, that cannot be subject to seisin; lastly, figuratively, that cannot be understood or discerned. See *saisir*.
- Insalubre**, *adj.* unhealthful; from L. *insalubris*.

Insalubrité, *sf.* unhealthfulness; from L. insalubritatem *. For -tatem = -té see § 230.

Insatiabilité, *sf.* insatiableness; from L. insatiabilitatem. For -tatem = -té see § 230.

Insatiable, *adj.* insatiable; from L. insatiabilis.

Inscription, *sf.* an inscription; from L. inscriptionem.

Inscrire, *va.* to inscribe; from L. inscribere. For -ibere = -ire, see *écrire*.

Inscrutable, *adj.* inscrutable (properly a theological term); from L. inscrutabilis.

Insecte, *sm.* an insect; from L. insectum.

† **In-seize**, *sm.* 16mo. (book); from L. in and Fr. *seize*.

Insensé, *adj.* insensate, foolish; from L. insensatus. For -atus = -é see § 201.

Insensibilité, *sf.* insensibility; from L. insensibilitatem *. For -tatem = -té see § 230.

Insensible, *adj.* insensible; from L. insensibilis.

Inséparable, *adj.* inseparable; from L. inseparabilis.

Insérer, *va.* to insert; from L. inserere.

Insertion, *sf.* insertion; from L. insertionem.

Insidieux, *adj.* insidious; from L. insidiosus. For -osus = -eux see § 229.

Insigne, *adj.* distinguished; from L. insignis.

Insigne, *sm.* a badge; from L. insigne. Its doublet is *enseigne*, *q. v.*

Insignifiant, *adj.* insignificant. See *signifier*.—Der. *insignifiance*.

Insinuation, *sf.* insinuation; from L. insinuationem.

Insinuer, *va.* to insinuate; from L. insinuare.

Insipide, *adj.* insipid; from L. insipidus. —Der. *insipidité*.

Insistance, *sf.* insistence, persistence. See *insister*.

Insister, *va.* to insist; from L. insistere. —Der. *insistance*.

Insociable, *adj.* unsociable; from L. insociabilis.—Der. *insociabilité*.

Insolation, *sf.* exposure to the sun; from L. insolationem *.

Insolence, *sf.* insolence; from L. insolentia.

Insolent, *adj.* insolent; from L. insolentem.

Insolite, *adj.* unwonted; from L. insolitus.

Insolubilité, *sf.* insolubility; from L. insolubilitatem. For -tatem = -té see § 230.

Insoluble, *adj.* insoluble; from L. insolubilis.

Insolvable, *adj.* insolvent. See *solvable*. —Der. *insolvabilité*.

Insomnie, *sf.* sleeplessness; from L. insomnia.

Insouciant, *adj.* heedless. See *soucier*.—Der. *insouciance*.

Insoumis, *adj.* unsubdued. See *sonmettre*.

Insoutenable, *adj.* indefensible. See *soutenable*.

Inspecter, *va.* to inspect; from L. inspectare.

Inspecteur, *sm.* an inspector; from L. inspectorem.

Inspection, *sf.* inspection; from L. inspectionem.

Inspirateur, *sm.* an inspirer; from L. inspiratorem.

Inspiration, *sf.* inspiration; from L. inspirationem.

Inspirer, *va.* to inspire; from L. inspirare.

Instabilité, *sf.* instability; from L. instabilitatem. For -tatem = -té see § 230.

Installer, *va.* to instal. See *stalle*.—Der. *installation*.

Instance, *sf.* care, solicitude, solicitation; from L. instantia.

Instant, *sm.* an instant, *adj.* pressing; from L. instantem.—Der. *instantané*.

† **Instar (à l')** *adv.* like; the word is also used as a *sm.* in sense of resemblance; the L. *instar*.

Instauration, *sf.* an instauration; from L. instaurationem.

Instigateur, *sm.* an instigator; from L. instigatorem.

Instigation, *sf.* instigation; from L. instigationem.

Instiguer, *va.* to instigate; from L. instigare. *

Instillation, *sf.* instillation; from L. instillationem.

Instiller, *va.* to instil, let fall drop by drop; from L. instillare.

Instinct, *sm.* instinct; from L. instinctus. —Der. *instinctif*.

Instinctif, *adj.* instinctive. See *instinct*.

Instituer, *va.* to institute; from L. instituire.

Institut, *sm.* an institution, institute; from L. institutum.

Instituteur, *sm.* a teacher, master; from L. institutorem.

Institution, *sf.* institution; from L. institutionem.

Instructeur, *sm.* an instructor; from L. instructorem.

- Instructif**, *adj.* instructive; from L. *instructivus**, *der.* from *instruere*.
- Instruction**, *sf.* instruction; from L. *instructionem* (so used in *Afnobius*).
- Instruire**, *va.* to instruct; from L. *instruere*.
- Instrument**, *sm.* an instrument; from L. *instrumentum*.—*Der.* *instrumental*, *instrumenter*.
- Instrumentation**, *sf.* instrumentation (in Music). See *instrumenter*.
- Instrumenter**, *va.* to draw deeds, etc., to compose instrumental music. See *instrument*.—*Der.* *instrumentation*.
- Insu** (à l'), *adv.* in ignorance. See *savoir*.
- Insubordination**, *sf.* insubordination. See *subordination*.
- Insubordonné**, *adj.* insubordinate. See *subordonner*.
- Insuffisance**, *sf.* insufficiency; from L. *insufficiencia*.
- Insuffisant**, *adj.* insufficient; from L. *insufficientem*.
- Insufflation**, *sf.* (Med.) insufflation; from L. *insufflationem*.
- Insuffler**, *va.* to inspire, breathe into; from L. *insufflare*.
- Insulaire**, *adj.* insular; from L. *insularis*.
- Insultant**, *adj.* insulting; from L. *insultantem*.
- Insulte**, *sf.* an insult; from L. *insultus*.
- Insulter**, *va.* to insult; from L. *insultare*.
- Insupportable**, *adj.* insupportable. See *supportable*.
- Insurgents**, *sm. pl.* insurgents (not used in singular). See *insurger*.
- Insurger** (S'), *vpr.* to revolt; from L. *insurgere*.—*Der.* *insurgé* (weak partic. subst.).
- Insurmountable**, *adj.* insurmountable. See *surmonter*.
- Insurrection**, *sf.* an insurrection; from L. *insurrectionem*.—*Der.* *insurrectionnel*.
- Intact**, *adj.* intact; from L. *intactus*.
- Intarissable**, *adj.* unfailing. See *tarir*.
- Intégral**, *adj.* integral; from L. *integralis*.
- Intégrant**, *adj.* that which goes to make up a whole; from L. *integrandem*.
- Intègre**, *adj.* whole; from L. *integer*. Its doublet is *entier*, *q. v.*
- Intégrer**, *va.* (Math.) to re-establish, integrate; from L. *integrare*.—*Der.* *intégration*.
- Intégrité**, *sf.* integrity; from L. *integritatem*. For *-tatem* = *-té* see § 230.
- Intellect**, *sm.* intellect; from L. *intellectus*.
- Intellectuel**, *adj.* intellectual; from L. *intellectualis*.
- Intelligence**, *sf.* intelligence; from L. *intelligentia*.
- Intelligent**, *adj.* intelligent; from L. *intelligentem*.
- Intelligible**, *adj.* intelligible; from L. *intelligibilis*.
- Intempérance**, *sf.* intemperance; from L. *intemperantia*.
- Intempérant**, *adj.* intemperate; from L. *intemperantem*.
- Intempéré**, *adj.* intemperate; from L. *intemperatus*. For *-atus* = *-é* see § 201.
- Intempérie**, *sf.* inclemency (of weather); from L. *intemperies*.
- Intempestif**, *adj.* unseasonable, untimely; from L. *intempestivus*.
- Intendant**, *sm.* a superintendent, manager; from L. *intendentes*. Its doublet is *entendant*, *q. v.*—*Der.* *intendance*.
- Intense**, *adj.* intense; from L. *intensus*.—*Der.* *intensité*.
- Intenter**, *va.* to enter (an action), begin a suit; from L. *intenter*.
- Intention**, *sf.* an intention; from L. *intentionem*.—*Der.* *intentionné*, *intentionnel*.
- Intercalaire**, *adj.* intercalary; from L. *intercalaris*.
- Intercalation**, *sf.* intercalation; from L. *intercalationem*.
- Intercaler**, *va.* to intercalate; from L. *intercalare*.
- Intercéder**, *va.* to intercede; from L. *intercedere*.
- Intercepter**, *va.* to intercept; from L. *interceptare**, *compd.* of *inter* and *captare*.
- Interception**, *sf.* an interception; from L. *interceptionem*.
- Intercesseur**, *sm.* an intercessor; from L. *intercessorem*.
- Intercession**, *sf.* an intercession; from L. *intercessionem*.
- Intercurrent**, *adj.* intercurrent; from L. *intercurrentem*.
- Interdiction**, *sf.* an interdiction, prohibition; from L. *interdictionem*.
- Interdire**, *va.* to interdict; from L. *interdicere*.
- Interdit**, *sm.* an interdict; from L. *interdictum*. For *ot* = *t* see § 168.
- Intéressant**, *adj.* interesting. See *intéresser*.
- Intéresser**, *va.* to interest; from L. *interessare*.
- Intérêt**, *sm.* interest; originally the in-

- demnity payable by law for damage done, thence by a change of sense, the accommodation-price for a loan, interest (in modern times) formerly *interest*, from L. interest (v. *impers.*). For *es*=*e* see § 148.
- Interfolier**, *va.* to interleave (a book); from L. *inter* and *folium*.
- Intérieur**, *adj.* interior; from L. *interior*em.
- Interim**, *sm.* an interim; from L. *interim*.—Der. *interimaire*.
- Interjection**, *sf.* an interjection; from L. *interjectionem*.
- Interjeter**, *va.* to interpose; from L. *interjectare**, compd. of *inter* and *jectare*, which is der. from *jectum*. For *ct*=*t* see § 168.
- Interligne**, *sm.* a space between lines, then, reticence; *sf.* printer's leading; from L. *inter* and Fr. *ligne*.—Der. *interligner*.
- Interlineaire**, *adj.* interlinear; from L. *inter* and *linearis** (from *linea*).
- Interlocuteur**, *sm.* an interlocutor; from L. *interlocutorem**, from *interloqui*. See *interloquer*.
- Interlocution**, *sf.* interlocution; from L. *interlocutionem*.
- † **Interlope**, *sm.* an interloper; from Engl. *interloper*, used properly of an unauthorised merchant ship trafficking in infringement of some commercial concession: the word comes originally from Holland, through England, and was used of the ships which infringed the right of the East India Companies; *adj.* interloping.
- Interloquer**, *vn.* to award an interlocutory in a law-case, hence generally to nonplus, interrupt; from L. *interloqui*.
- Intermède**, *sm.* an interlude; from L. *intermedius*.—Der. *intermédiaire*.
- Intermédiaire**, *adj.* intermediate. See *intermède*.
- Intermediat**, *adj.* intermediate; see *intermède*.
- Interminable**, *adj.* interminable; from L. *interminabilis*.
- Intermission**, *sf.* intermission; from L. *intermissionem*.
- Intermittence**, *sf.* intermission. See *intermittent*.
- Intermittent**, *adj.* intermittent; from L. *intermittentem*.—Der. *intermittence*.
- Interne**, *adj.* internal; from L. *internus*.—Der. *internet*, *internat*.
- Intelligence**, *sm.* an envoy; from L. *internuncius*.
- Interpellation**, *sf.* a summons, call for a reply, question; from L. *interpellationem*.
- Interpeller**, *va.* to summon, put a question; from L. *interpellare*.
- Interpolation**, *sf.* interpolation; from L. *interpolationem*.
- Interpoler**, *va.* to interpolate; from L. *interpolare*.
- Interposer**, *va.* to interpose; from L. *inter* and *poser*. Its doublet is *entreposer*, q. v.
- Interposition**, *sf.* interposition; from L. *interpositionem*.
- Interprétatif**, *adj.* interpretative; from L. *interpretativus*, from *interpretari*. See *interpréter*.
- Interprétation**, *sf.* interpretation; from L. *interpretationem*.
- Interprète**, *sm.* an interpreter; from L. *interpretetem*.
- Interpréter**, *va.* to interpret; from L. *interpretari*.
- Interregne**, *sm.* an interregnum; from L. *interregnum*.
- Interrogant**, *adj.* asking questions; from L. *interrogantem*.
- Interrogateur**, *sm.* an interrogator; from L. *interrogatorem*.
- Interrogatif**, *adj.* interrogative; from L. *interrogativus*.
- Interrogation**, *sf.* an interrogation; from L. *interrogationem*.
- Interrogatoire**, *sm.* (Legal) an examination; from L. *interrogatorius*.
- Interroger**, *va.* to interrogate; from L. *interrogare*.
- Interroi**, *sm.* an interrex (a term of Roman history); the title borne by the Archbishop Primate of Posen during the vacancy of the Polish throne.
- Interrompre**, *va.* to interrupt; from L. *interrompere*.
- Interrupteur**, *sm.* an interrupter; from L. *interruptorem*.
- Interruption**, *sf.* an interruption; from L. *interruptionem*.
- Intersection**, *sf.* an intersection; from L. *intersectionem*.
- Interstice**, *sm.* an interstice; from L. *interstitium*.
- Intervalle**, *sm.* an interval; from L. *intervallum*.
- Intervenir**, *vn.* to intervene; from L. *intervenire*.
- Intervention**, *sf.* intervention; from L. *interventionem*.

Interversion, *sf.* inversion; from *L.* *interversionem*.

Intervertir, *va.* to invert; from *L.* *intervertere*.

Intestat, *adj.* intestate; from *L.* *intestatus*.

Intestin, *adj.* intestine; from *L.* *intestinus*.

Intestin, *sm.* an intestine; from *L.* *intestinum*.—Der. *intestinal*.

Intimation, *sf.* an intimation, notice; from *L.* *intimationem*.

Intime, *adj.* intimate; from *L.* *intimus*.—Der. *intimité*.

Intimer, *va.* to intimate; from *L.* *intimare*.

Intimider, *va.* to intimidate. See *timide*.

Intituler, *va.* to entitle, name; from *L.* *intitulare*.

Intolérable, *adj.* intolerable; from *L.* *intolerabilis*.

Intolérance, *sf.* intolerance; from *L.* *intolerantia*.

Intolérant, *adj.* intolerant; from *L.* *intolerantem*.—Der. *intolérantisme*.

Intonation, *sf.* an intonation; from *L.* *intonationem**, der. from *intonare*.

Intraduisible, *adj.* untranslatable. See *traduire*.

Intraitable, *adj.* intractable. See *traiter*.

† **Intransigeant**, *adj.* who does not chaffer, refuses all terms; a modern political term used of the more extreme Left in French party-life, and introd. from the Sp. *intransigentes* (§ 26).

Intransitif, *adj.* intransitive; from *L.* *intransitivus*.

Intépide, *adj.* intrepid; from *L.* *intrepidus*.—Der. *intépidité*.

† **Intrigue**, *sf.* an intrigue; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *intrigo*.—Der. *intrigant*, *intriguer* (with its obs. doublet *intriguer*).

Intrinsèque, *adj.* intrinsic; from *L.* *intrinsecus*.

Introduceur, *sm.* an introducer; from *L.* *introducetorem*.

Introduction, *sf.* an introduction; from *L.* *introductionem*.

Introduire, *va.* to introduce; from *L.* *introducere*. For letter-changes see *conduire*.

Introït, *sm.* an entrance, introit; from *L.* *introitus*.

Intromission, *sf.* intromission; from *L.* *intromissionem**, der. from *intromissus*.

Introniser, *va.* to enthrone; from *L.* *intronizare**.—Der. *intronisation*.

Introuvable, *adj.* undiscoverable. See *trouver*.

Intrus, *adj.* intruded, *sm.* an intruder; from *L.* *intrusus*.—Der. *intrusion*.*

Intuitif, *adj.* intuitive; from *L.* *intuitivus**, der. from *intueri*.

Intuition, *sf.* an intuition; from *L.* *intuitionem**.

Intumescence, *sf.* a swelling, intumescence; from *L.* *intumescencia**, der. from *intumescere*.

Intussusception, *sf.* (Physiol.) intussusception; from *L.* *intus* and *susceptionem*.

Inusité, *adj.* unused; from *L.* *inusitatus*. For *-atus* = *-é* see § 201.

Inutile, *adj.* useless; from *L.* *inutilis*.

Inutilité, *sf.* inutility; from *L.* *inutilitatem*. For *-tatem* = *-té* see § 230.

Invaincu, *adj.* unconquered. See *vaincu*.

Invalide, *adj.* weak, invalid; from *L.* *invalidus*.—Der. *invalider*, *invalidité*.

Invariabilité, *sf.* invariability. See *invariable*.

Invariable, *adj.* invariable. See *variable*.—Der. *invariabilité*.

Invasion, *sf.* an invasion; from *L.* *invasionem*.

Invective, *sf.* an invective; from *L.* *invectiva*, from *invectivus*.—Der. *invectiver*.

Invendable, *adj.* unsaleable. See *vendable*.

Indendu, *adj.* unsold. See *vendu*.

Inventaire, *sm.* an inventory; from *L.* *inventarium*.—Der. *inventorier*.

Inventer, *va.* to invent; from *L.* *inventare**, from *inventum*, supine of *invenire*.—Der. *inventif*.

Inventeur, *sm.* an inventor; from *L.* *inventorem*.

Invention, *sf.* invention; from *L.* *inventionem*.

Inventorier, *va.* to inventory. See *inventaire*.

Inverse, *adj.* inverse; from *L.* *inversus*. Its doublet is *envers*, q. v.

Inversion, *sf.* an inversion; from *L.* *inversionem*.

Invertébré, *adj.* invertebrate. See *vertébré*.

Investigateur, *sm.* an investigator; from *L.* *investigatorem*.

Investigation, *sf.* an investigation; from *L.* *investigationem*.

Investir, *va.* to invest; from *L.* *investire*.—Der. *investissement*, *investiture*.

Invétérer (S'), *vpr.* to become inveterate; from *L.* *inveterare*.

Invincible, *adj.* invincible; from *L.* *invincibilis*.

- Inviolable**, *adj.* inviolable; from L. *inviolabilis*.—Der. *inviolabilité*.
- Invisibilité**, *sf.* invisibility; from L. *invisibilitatem*. For *-tatem* = *-té* see § 230.
- Invisible**, *adj.* invisible; from L. *invisibilis*.
- Invitation**, *sf.* an invitation; from L. *invitationem*.
- Invitatoire**, *adj.* invitatory; from L. *invitatorius*.
- Inviter**, *va.* to invite; from L. *invitare*.
- Invocation**, *sf.* an invocation; from L. *invocationem*.
- Involontaire**, *adj.* involuntary; from L. *involuntarius*.
- Involucres**, *sm.* (Bot.) an envelope; from L. *involucrum*.
- Involution**, *sf.* involution; from L. *involutionem*.
- Invoquer**, *va.* to invoke; from L. *invocare*.
- Invraisemblable**, *adj.* improbable. See *vraisemblable*.
- Invraisemblance**, *sf.* improbability. See *vraisemblance*.
- Invulnérable**, *adj.* invulnerable; from L. *invulnerabilis*.
- Iode**, *sm.* (Chem.) iodine; from Gr. *ἰώδης*.
- Ionique**, *adj.* Ionic; from L. *ionicus*.
- † **Iota**, *sm.* iota; the Gr. *ἰωτα*.—Der. *iota-cisme*.
- † **Ipecacuana**, *sm.* (Med.) ipecacuanha; of American origin, see § 32. The root was introd. from Brazil into Europe towards the end of the 17th century.
- Irascible**, *adj.* irascible; from L. *irascibilis*.
- Ire**, *sf.* anger, ire; from L. *ira*.
- Iris**, *sm.* an iris; from L. *Iris*, Goddess of the rainbow, then, the rainbow itself. The word has other uses, as the *iris* of the eye, so called because of the colours of that membrane; the *iris* of botany, from the blue colour of the plant.—Der. *irisé*.
- Ironie**, *sf.* irony; from L. *ironia*.—Der. *ironique*.
- Irradiation**, *sf.* irradiation. See *irradier*.
- Irradier**, *va.* to irradiate; from L. *irradiare*.—Der. *irradiation*.
- Irrachetable**, *adj.* that cannot be redeemed; from *in* and *rachetable*, from *racheter*, q. v.
- Irraisonnable**, *adj.* unreasonable. See *raisonnable*.
- Irrationnel**, *adj.* irrational; from L. *irrationalis*.
- Irreconcilable**, *adj.* irreconcilable. See *réconcilier*.
- Irrecusable**, *adj.* unexceptionable; from L. *irrecusabilis*.
- Irréductible**, *adj.* irreducible; a scientific term. See *réduire*.—Der. *irréductibilité*.
- Irrefléchi**, *adj.* that on which one has not reflected; then of persons inconsiderate, thoughtless. See *réfléchir*.
- Irreflexion**, *sf.* thoughtlessness. See *réflexion*.
- Irreformable**, *adj.* (as a law-term), that cannot be reconsidered (of a judgment, etc.); generally, incapable of reformation; from L. *irreformabilis*.
- Irrefragable**, *adj.* irrefragable; from L. *irrefragabilis**.
- Irregularité**, *sf.* irregularity. See *régularité*.
- Irrégulier**, *adj.* irregular. See *régulier*.
- Irreligieux**, *adj.* irreligious; from L. *irreligiosus*. For *-osus* = *-eux* see § 229.
- Irreligion**, *sf.* irreligion; from L. *irreligionem*.
- Irremédiable**, *adj.* irremediable; from L. *irremediabilis*.
- Irremissible**, *adj.* irremissible; from L. *irremissibilis*.
- Irreparable**, *adj.* irreparable; from L. *irreparabilis*.
- Irrepréhensible**, *adj.* irreprehensible; from L. *irreprehensibilis*.
- Irreprochable**, *adj.* unapproachable. See *reprocher*.
- Irrésistible**, *adj.* irresistible; from L. *irresistibilis**.
- Irrésolu**, *adj.* irresolute. See *résolu*.
- Irresolution**, *sf.* irresolution. See *résolution*.
- Irrespectueux**, *adj.* disrespectful. See *respectueux*.
- Irretractable**, *adj.* that cannot be withdrawn; from L. *irretractabilis*.
- Irrévérence**, *sf.* irreverence; from L. *irreverentia*.
- Irrévérent**, *adj.* irreverent; from L. *irreverentem*.
- Irrevocable**, *adj.* irrevocable; from L. *irrevocabilis*.—Der. *irrevocabilité*.
- Irrigation**, *sf.* irrigation; from L. *irrigationem*.
- Irritabilité**, *sf.* irritability; from L. *irritabilitatem*. For *-tatem* = *-té* see § 230.
- Irritable**, *adj.* irritable; from L. *irritabilis*.
- Irritation**, *sf.* irritation; from L. *irritationem*.

- Irriter**, *va.* to irritate; from L. *irritare*.
Irruption, *sf.* an irruption; from L. *irruptionem*.
ISABELLE, *sf.* a yellowish white; a word of hist. origin (§ 33); from the legend of the vow of the Archduchess Isabelle, at the siege of Ostend (1601-1604) that she would not change her linen till her husband Albret had reduced the town; the word is applied to yellow ribbons, and horses.
Islamisme, *sm.* Mohanimedanism; from the Ar. *islam* (§ 30).
Isocèle, *adj.* isosceles; for *isoscèle*, from Gr. *ἰσοσκελής*, comp. of *ἴσος* and *σκέλος*.
Isochrone, *adj.* isochronous; from Gr. *ἰσόχρονος*.—Der. *isochronisme*.
Isolation, *sf.* isolation. See *isoler*.
Isolément, *sm.* isolation, loneliness. See *isoler*.
† Isoler, *va.* to isolate, detach; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *isolare*.—Der. *isolement*, *isolation*, *isoloir*.
ISSU, sprung from p. p. of O. Fr. *issir*, which from L. *exire*. For *x=ss* see § 150; for *o=i* see § 59.—Der. *issue* (partic. subst.).
ISSUE, *sf.* an issue. See *issu*.
Isthme, *sm.* an isthmus; from L. *isthmus*.
Italique, *adj.* italic; from L. *italicus*. A word of historic origin (§ 33), the typographical letters called italics having been introduced at Venice by Aldus Manutius.
† Item, *adj.* moreover; the L. *item*.
Itératif, *adj.* iterative; from L. *iterativus*.
Itinéraire, *sm.* an itinerary; from L. *itinerarius*.
IVOIRE, *sm.* ivory; from L. *eboreus*. For *eboreus=eborius* see Hist. Gram. p. 66; for *ori=oir*, by attraction of the *i* see § 84; for *o=i* see § 58; for *b=v* see § 113.
IVRAIE, *sf.* (Bot.) tares, darnel; from L. *ebriaca*, der. from *ebrius*; by reason of the drunkenness, or rather the torpor, caused by it. For *ebri=ivre*—see *ivre*; for *-aca=-aie* and for loss of *c* see *ami*; for *a=ai* see § 54.
IVRE, *adj.* drunken; from L. *ebrius*. For *o=i* see § 59; for *b=v* see § 113.—Der. *ivresse*, *enivrer*, *ivrogne*.
IVRESSE, *sf.* drunkenness. See *ivre*.
IVROGNE, *sm.* a drunkard. See *ivre*.—Der. *ivrognerie*.

J.

- JA**, *adj.* already; from L. *jam*. For loss of final *m*, already gone in popular Lat., see in inscriptions under the Empire, such words as Corsica for Corsicam, viro for virum, urbe for urbem, etc.—Der. *dejà*, *jadis*, *jamais*.
JABLE, *sm.* a cross groove. Origin unknown. Der. *jabler*.
JABOT, *sm.* a pouch (of birds), shirt frill. Origin unknown.—Der. *jaboter*.
JACASSER, *vn.* to chatter like a *jacques* (soubriquet of a magpie). Proper names of men are often applied to birds, as e. g. *pierrôt* to the sparrow..
JACHERÉ, *sf.* fallow-land; formerly *jaschière*, *gaschière*, from Low Lat. *gascaria**, so used in mediæval documents, as e. g. 'Unusquisque equus, qui laborat in terra ejusdem villani, id est in *gascartia*,' from a rathcent. text. Origin unknown. *Gascaria* becomes *gaschière* by *o=ch*, see § 126; and by *-aria=-ière*, see § 198; then *jachière* by loss of *s*, see § 148; and by *g=j*, see § 130.—Der. *jachérer*.
JACINTHE, *sf.* a hyacinth; from L. *hyacinthus*. *Hya* has become *ja* by loss of initial *h*, see § 134, and by *y=i=j*, see § 101.
Jacobin, *sm.* (1) a member of the order of S. Dominic, a Jacobin friar; so called from the church of S. Jacques at Paris, near which their convent stood; (2) a member of the Jacobin club, so called from the street in which it met; a word of hist. origin (§ 33).
Jaconas, *sm.* jaconet. Origin unknown.
JACQUE, *sf.* a coat. See *jaquette*.
JACQUERIE, *sf.* jacquerie, insurrection of peasantry; from the name *jacques*, soubriquet of the revolted peasantry of the 14th century; a word of hist. origin (§ 33).
Jactance, *sf.* boasting; from L. *jactantia*.

- Jaculatoire**, *adj.* ejaculatory; from L. *jaculatorius*.
- JADE**, *sm.* (Min.) jade; from Chinese *yu-she* (§ 31).
- JADIS**, *adv.* of old, of yore; compd. of *jā* and *dis*. *Jā* is from L. *jam*, q. v.; *dis* is from L. *dies*. For this combination with *dies* cp. *tandis* (tam and dies) and the obsolete *tousdis* (totos dies).
- † **Jaguar**, *sm.* a jaguar; introd. from the colonies of South America, Sp. *jaguar* or *jaguara* (§ 26).
- JAILLIR**, *vn.* to gush out; a form of *jailler**, from L. *jaculare**, in Isidore of Seville. For regular contr. of *jaillāre* into *jaclāro* see § 52, whence *jailler* by *cl=il*, see § 129.—Der. *jaillissement*, *rejaillir*.
- JAIS**, *sm.* jet, black, anber; a very ill-formed word, from L. *gagates*. *Jais* was in O. Fr. *jayer*, in Walloon *gaière*. *Gagātes* losing its medial *g* (see § 131) becomes *gayet* by intercalating an euphonic *y* and by *a=e* (see § 54); *gayet* becomes *jayet* by *g=j*, see § 130. Up to this point the transformation is regular; how *jayet* was degraded into *jaye* then *jai* or *jais* is not known.
- Jalap**, *sm.* (Bot.) jalap; of hist. origin (see § 33), from the Mexican town of *Jalapa*, Sp. *Xalapa*, whence the plant was brought to Europe at the beginning of the 17th cent.
- JALE**, *sf.* a large bowl. Origin unknown.—Der. *jalage*.
- JALON**, *sm.* a stake, landmark. Origin unknown.—Der. *jalonner*, *jalonneur*.
- JALOUSER**, *va.* to be jealous of. See *jalousx*.
- JALOUSIE**, *sf.* jealousy. See *jalousx*.
- JALOUX**, *adj.* jealous; from L. *zelosus*. For *o=a* see *amender*; for *o=ou* see § 81 and § 229 note 5; for *z=j* cp. *jujube* from *zizyphum* and § 152.—Der. *jalouser*, *jalousie*.
- JAMAIS**, *adv.* ever. See *jā* and *mais*. Cp. also Hist. Gram. p. 157.
- JAMBE**, *sf.* a leg; formerly *gamba*, It. *gamba*, from L. *gamba*, a thigh; then a leg, in Vegetius, De Art. Veterin. lib. i. 56: 'Post quod admonitus injuria, tollit altius crura, et in flexione geniculorum atque gambarum molliter veluit.' For *g=j* see § 130, 167.—Der. *jambage*, *jambon*, *enjamber*, *jambière*, *jambette*, *jambé*.
- JAMBON**, *sm.* a ham. See *jambe*.—Der. *jambonneau*.
- † **Janissaire**, *sm.* a janissary; of Oriental origin, Turkish *jenitcheri* (§ 31).
- Janseniste**, *sm.* a Jansenist; of hist. origin (see § 33), from Jansenius, bishop of Ypre.—Der. *jansenisme*.
- JANTE**, *sf.* felloe (of wheels); from L. *canitem**, found in the Florentine Glosse. The origin of *canitem* is unknown. *Cānitem*, regularly contr. into *can'tem* (§ 51), becomes *jante* by *m=n*, see § 161 and by *o=g=j*, see § 127.
- JANVIER**, *sm.* January; from L. *Januarius*. For *-arius = -ier* see § 198. For the consonification of *u* into *v* cp. *vidua*, *veuve*, *πλευρά*, *plèvre*; and after a *q*, as *sequere*, *suiure*; *aqua*, *ève**. This change is found even in Lucretius, who has *genva* for *genua*, *tenuis* for *tenuis*; so also Metrov. Lat. of the 6th cent., *severe* for *seque* (*seq'vere*).
- JAPPER**, *vn.* to yelp, yapp (of little dog foxes, etc.); an onomatopoeic word, see § 34.—Der. *jappement*.
- Jaque**, *sm.* a jacket; of hist. origin (see § 33), from the time of the *Jacquerie*; a garment much worn by the *Jacques*, or revolted peasants of the 14th cent.—Der. *jaquette*.
- JAQUEMART**, *sm.* a clockhouse, jack. Origin unknown.
- Jaquette**, *sf.* a jacket. See *jaque*.
- JARDIN**, *sm.* a garden; formerly *gardin*, c. Germ. origin, Goth. *gards*, Germ. *garte*. (§ 20). For *g=j* see § 130; for *t=d* see § 117.—Der. *jardiner*, *jardinier*, *jardinage*, *jardinnet*.
- JARGON**, *sm.* jargon, gibberish. Origin unknown.—Der. *jargonner*.
- † **Jarre**, *sf.* (1) a jar; from Sp. *jarra*; (2) *sm.* the long hairs on a fur or skin; origin unknown; (3) (in western France) a sand bank.
- JARRET**, *sm.* ham, hamstring; formerly *garret*, dim. of a lost radical *garre**, found also in Prov. *garra*; of Celtic origin, Bre *gâr* (§ 19). For *g=j* see §§ 130, 167.—Der. *jarretière*.
- JARRETIÈRE**, *sf.* a garter. See *jarret*.
- JARS**, *sm.* a gander. Origin unknown.
- † **Jaser**, *vn.* to chatter, prattle; a modern word, from Prov. *gasar* (§ 24), a word c. Germ. origin, Scand. *gassi*, a prattler (§ 20). For *g=j* see § 130.—Der. *jaseur*, *jaserie*.
- † **Jasmin**, *sm.* jessamine; the Sp. *jasmu* (§ 26); a word of Ar. origin, Ar. *īsmīn*.
- Jaspe**, *sm.* jasper; from L. *iaspis* (found Pliny).—Der. *jasper*, *jaspure*.
- JATTE**, *sf.* a bowl; formerly *gatte*, S *gabata*, from L. *gabata*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *gabāta* to *gab'ta*, when

- gatte*, by *bt=tt* (§ 168). *Gatte* becomes *jatte* by *g=j*, see §§ 130, 167. *Jatte* is a doublet of *joue*, q. v.—Der. *jattée*.
- JAUGER**, *va.* to gauge. Origin doubtful, perhaps from L. *qualificare*. If so, its doublet is *qualifier*, q. v.—Der. *jauge* (verbal subst.), *jaugeage*.
- JAUNE**, *adv.* yellow; formerly *jalne*, from L. *galbinus*. For regular contr. of *galbinus* into *galb'nus* see § 51, whence *galnus* (see § 113), whence *jalne* (for *g=j* see §§ 130, 167), lastly *jaune* (for *al=au* see § 157).—Der. *jaunâtre*, *jaunir*, *jaunisse*.
- JAVART**, *sm.* a quitor (veterinary). Origin unknown.
- † **Javeline**, *sf.* a javelin; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *giavolina* (§ 25).
- JAVELLE**, *sf.* a sheaf; formerly *gavelle*, It. *gavella*, a handful of shoots or ears, from L. *capella**, a handful, from the same root as *capulus*. *Capella* becomes *gavelle* by *p=v* (see § 111), and *c=g* (see § 114); lastly *javelle* (for *g=j* see §§ 130, 167).—Der. *javeler*, *juvelcur*, *enjaveler*.
- JAVELOT**, *sm.* a javelin. Origin unknown.
- JAYET**, *sm.* pitch-coal. See *jais*.
- JÉ.** *pers. pron.* I; in 11th cent. *jo*, in 9th cent. *io* and *eo*, from L. *ego*. By regular loss of medial *g* (see § 131) *ego* becomes *eo*, found in 9th cent. in the Strasburg Oaths: *Eo salvarni cest meon fradre Karlo*, = 'Ego salvabo eccistum meum fratrem Karolum.' Just as *leonem* becomes *lion*, *eo* becomes *io* (see § 57); it is so found in the Oath of Karl the Bald, A.D. 842: *Ne io ne neuls*, lit. 'Nec ego nec nec-ullus.' According to the rule (see *abrégé*) *io* was consonified into *jo*, which, about the middle of the 12th cent., was weakened into *je*, just as the O. Fr. forms *go*, *lo* are softened into *ce*, *le*. See also Hist. Gram. p. 110.
- Jérémiaide**, *sf.* a Jeremiad; of hist. origin, see § 33.
- Jésuite**, *sm.* a Jesuit; originally *Jésuiste*, from *Jésus*; of hist. origin (§ 33). For loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *Jésuitique*, *Jésuitisme*.
- JET**, *sm.* a throw. See *jeter*.
- JETER**, *va.* to throw, cast. It. *gettare*, from L. *jactare*. For *a=s* see § 54; for *ot=t* see § 168.—Der. *jet* (verbal subst.), *jetée* (partic. subst.), *déjeter*, *rejeter*, *sur-jeter*, *jéton*.
- JETON**, *sm.* a counter, token. See *jeter*.
- JEU**, *sm.* play, sport, game. Prov. *joc*, from L. *jocus*. For *o=eu* see § 76; for loss of final *o* see § 129. The L. *jocus*, which is a later form of the ancient *dioous*, is a Latin example of the tendency to pass from *di* to *j*, of which *jour* is a French example; see § 119.
- JEUDI**, *sm.* Thursday. It. *giovedì*, from L. *Jovis dies*, found in the Inscriptions. *Jovis* becomes *jeu* by loss of *v* (see § 141) and by *o=eu*, see §§ 76, 119. We see that this derivation is right when we find that the Prov., reversing the order of the compounds, calls the day *dijous* (*dies jovis*).
- JEUN** (A), *adv.* fasting; formerly *jeün*, from L. *jejunus*, by dropping the medial *j*, as is also done in *jeüne* from *jejunium*, *jeûner* from *jejunare*; see § 139.
- JEUNE**, *adj.* young; formerly *jone*, from L. *juvenis*. For regular contr. of *jūvénis* into *juv'nis* see § 51, hence *jone*, by *vn=n* (see *alléger*), and by *u=o*, see § 90; *jone* becomes *jeune* by *o=eu*, see §§ 76, 90.—Der. *jeunesse*, *rajeunir*.
- JEÛNE**, *sm.* fasting, a fast; formerly *jeüne*, from L. *jejunium*. For letter-changes see *jeun*.
- JEÛNER**, *vn.* to fast; formerly *jeûner*, from L. *jejunare*. For letter-changes see *jeun*.—Der. *déjeuner*, *jeûneur*.
- JOAILLIER**, *sm.* a jeweller. See *joyau*.—Der. *joaillerie*.
- † **Jockey**, *sm.* a jockey; the Engl. *jockey* (§ 28). Its doublet is *jacquet*.
- Jocrisse**, *sm.* a silly servant. Origin unknown.
- JOIE**, *sf.* joy; from L. *gaudia* (pl. of *gaudium* treated as a sing. fem.) by dropping medial *d* (see § 120), whence *gau-ia*, which becomes *joie* by *au=o*, see § 107, and *g=j*, see § 167.
- JOINDRE**, *va.* to join; from L. *jungere*. For *ungere=oindre* see *oindre*.
- JOINT**, *sm.* a joint; from L. *junctus*. For *u=oi* see § 91; for loss of medial *o* see Hist. Gram. p. 82.—Der. *jointée*, *jointoyer*.
- JOINTURE**, *sf.* a joint; from L. *junctura*. For *unct=oint* see *joint*.
- JOLI**, *adj.* pretty; a word of Germ. origin, O. Scand. *jul*, properly a festival, then joy, whence the original sense of *joli*=joyous (§ 20).—Der. *joliet*, *enjoliver*, *joliveté*.
- JONC**, *sm.* a rush; from L. *juncus*. For *u=o* see § 97.—Der. *joncher* (formerly to strew with rushes, then, by extension, to cover with verdure, flowers, etc.), *jonchet* (originally a peg made of rushes).
- JONCHER**, *va.* to strew, scatter. See *jonc*.—Der. *jonchée* (partic. subst.).

JONCHET, *sm.* spillekins (a game). See *jone*.

Junction, *sf.* a junction; from L. *junctio* *nem*. For *u* = *o* see § 97.

JONGLER, *vn.* to juggle, originally to divert anyhow; from L. *joculāri*. For regular contr. into *joculāri* see § 52; whence *jongler* by insertion of *n*, see *concombre*, and by *cl* = *gl* see *aigle*.—Der. *jonglerie*, *jongleur*.

JONGLERIE, *sf.* jugglery. See *jongler*.

JONGLEUR, *sm.* a juggler. See *jongler*.

†**Jonquille**, *sf.* a jonquil; from Sp. *junquillo* (§ 26).

JOUAILLER, *vn.* to play a little (at cards or on an instrument); from *jouer*, *q. v.* with the deprecatory diminutive *-ailler*.

JOUBARBE, *sf.* (Bot.) sengreen, houseleek; from L. *Jovis barba*, found in Pliny. *Jovis* becomes *jou* by loss of *v*, see § 141, and by *δ* = *ou*, see § 76. The Italians, reversing the parts of the compd. *Jovis barba*, call the plant *barba di Giove*.

JOUE, *sf.* a cheek; formerly *joe*, originally *jode*, It. *gota*, Prov. *gauta*, from late L. *gauta**, a word found in medieval texts: 'Habit partem capitis St. Bartholomaei, quae maxilla seu faux, vel *gauta* vulgariter dicitur.' Monum. Iren. vi. Jun. pag. 268, quoted by Ducange, suppl. ii. *Gauta* is contrd. from *gavata*, a form used by Ennodius, and this is a transformation of *gabata*, a porringer, in Martial. For the transition from the sense of porringer to that of cheek, see § 14. *Joue* is a doublet of *jutte*, *q. v.* *Gabata* became first *gavāta* (see § 111), then *gav'ta* (see § 51), then *gauta* (see *aurone* and § 141), whence *joe* by loss of *t* (see § 117), by *au* = *o* (see § 107), and *g* = *j* (see § 167). O. Fr. *joe* becomes *joue* by *o* = *ou*, see § 76.—Der. *joufflu* (there are no data by which to ascertain the relation between this word and the primitive *gabata*).

JOUER, *va.* to play. Prov. *jogar*, from L. *jocari*, by regular loss of medial *o*, see § 129; and *o* = *ou*, see § 76.—Der. *joueur*.

JOUET, *sm.* a plaything, toy; dim. of *jeu*, *q. v.*; notice also the curious change of the diphthong from *eu* to *ou*, the word being affected almost as much by the vb. *jouer* as by the sm. *jeu*.

JOUFFLU, *adj.* chubby, fat-cheeked. See *joue*.

JOUG, *sm.* a yoke; from L. *jugum*. For *ū* = *ou* see § 90.

JOUIR, *vn.* to enjoy; formerly *joir*. Prov.

gaudir, from L. *gaudere*. For *gaudere* = *gaudire* see *accomplir*. *Gaudire* loses its medial *d*, see § 120, whence *joir*. For *g* = *j* see §§ 130, 167; for *au* = *o* see § 107. *Joir* becomes *jouir* by *o* = *ou*, see § 76. *Jouir* is a doublet of *gaudir*, *q. v.*—Der. *jouissant* (whence *jouissance*), *réjouir*.

JOUR, *sm.* a day; formerly *jor*, originally *jorn*, It. *giorno*, from L. *diurnus*, properly diurnal, daily, then in Low Lat. the length of time called a day. *Diurnus* consonifies *di* into *j* (see § 119), and makes *u* = *o* (see § 97), whence *jornus*, found for *diurnus* in Carolingian documents, e. g. in a Chartulary of A. D. 896: 'Donamus etiam mancipia his nominibus . . . sub eo censu, ut masculi denarios 4 de capite annis singulis, simul et *jornos* 2 nisi reditus terrae teneant.' *Jornus* produces O. Fr. *jorn*, whence *jor* (see *anbour*), whence modern form *jour* (see § 86). *Jour* is a doublet of *diurne*, *q. v.*—Der. (from O. Fr. *jorn*), the O. Fr. *jornée* (now *journée*, for *o* = *ou* see § 86), *ajourner*, *séjourner*.

JOURNAL, *sm.* a journal; formerly *jornal* (properly that which takes place daily), from L. *diurnale*, written *jornale* in Merov. documents, by change of *diurn-* into *jorn-*; see *jour*. 'Similiter dono *jornales* de terra arabili,' is found in an 8th-cent. Chartulary. *Jornale* gives O. Fr. *jornal*, which becomes *journal* by *o* = *ou*, see § 86. *Journal* is a doublet of *diurnal*, *q. v.*—Der. *journalier*, *journaliste*, *journalisme*.

JOURNALIER, *adj.* daily, variable. See *journal*.

JOURNALISME, *sm.* journalism. See *journal*.

JOURNALISTE, *sm.* a journalist. See *journal*.

JOURNÉE, *sf.* a day (from rising to rest); for the formation of this suffix *-ée* see § 201. See *jour*.

JOUTE, *sf.* a joust. See *jouter*.

JOUTER, *vn.* to joust, tilt, tourney; formerly *jouster*, originally *juster*, Sp. *justar*, from L. *juxtare**, to draw near, thence to fight hand to hand, in medieval Lat., from *juxta*. *Juxtare* becomes *juster* by *x* = *s*, see § 150; by *u* = *ou*, see § 90, whence *jouter* by loss of *s*, see § 148. *Jouter* is a doublet of *jouxter*.—Der. *joute* (verbal subst.). *jouteur*.

JOUVENCE, *sf.* youth; as if from an imagined L. *juventia**. For *u* = *ou* see § 90; for *-tia* = *-ce* see § 224.

JOUVENCEAU, *sm.* a young lad; formerly

jouvencel, It. *giovincello*, from L. *juvenicellus*; dim. of *juvenis*. *Juvenicellus*, regularly contrd. into *juven'cellus* (§ 52) (found in a document of A.D. 1150), becomes *jouvencel* by *u=ou*, see § 90; then *jouvenceau* by *el=eau*, see § 282.

† **Jovial**, *adj.* jovial; from It. *giovale* (§ 25).

JOYAU, *sm.* a jewel; formerly *joyel*, *joel*, from late L. *jocale* *, found in Gregory of Tours. This word, derived from *jocari*, is common in sense of a jewel in medieval Lat. documents: thus, 'Reges . . . *jocalia* plurima in sanctae ecclesiae ornamentum contulerant,' says Ingulphus, p. 858. *Jocale* having lost its medial *o* (see § 129), and changed *al* to *el* (see *annuel*), becomes *joel*, thence *joyel*, by intercalation of an euphonic *y*, see § 167. *Joyel* becomes *joyau* by *el=au*, see § 282.—Der. *joaillier* (from O. Fr. *joal*, *joel*).

JOYEUX, *adj.* joyful, joyous; from L. *gaudiosus*. *Gaudiosus* loses its medial *d* (see § 120), and becomes *joyeux* by *g=j* (see § 167), by *au=o* (see § 107), and by *-osus=-eux* (see § 229).—Der. *joyeuseté*.

Jubé, *sm.* a roodloft; of hist. origin, see § 33; so called because of the 'Jube, domine, dicere,' which was formerly chanted in that part of the church.

Jubilation, *sf.* jubilation; from L. *jubilationem*, found in St. Jerome.

Jubilé, *sm.* a jubilee; from L. *jubilaeus*.

JUCHER, *vn.* to roost, perch. Origin unknown.—Der. *juchoir*, *déjucher*.

Judaïque, *adj.* Judaical, Jewish; from L. *judaicus*.

Judaïser, *vn.* to judaize; from L. *judaizare*.

Judaïsme, *sm.* Judaism; from L. *judaismus*.

† **Judas**, *sm.* Judas, a traitor; of hist. origin, see § 33; the L. *Judas*.

Judicature, *sf.* judicature; from L. *judicatura* *.

Judiciaire, *adj.* judicial; from L. *judiciarius*.

Judicieux, *adj.* judicious; from L. *judiciosus* *. For *-osus=-eux* see § 229.

JUGE, *sm.* a judge. Prov. *jutge*, It. *giudice*, from L. *judicem*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *judicem* into *jud'oem*, whence *juge* by *do=c=g*; for loss of *d* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for *o=g* see § 129.

JUGEMENT, *sm.* judgment. See *juger*.

JUGER, *va.* to judge; from L. *judicare*.

For *judicare=juger* see *juge*.—Der. *jugement*, *adjuger*, *préjuger*.

Jugulaire, *adj.* jugular; from L. *jugulum*.

JUIF, *adj.* Jewish, *sm.* a Jew; from L. *judaeus*. For *ae=o* see § 104, hence *judeus*; then *judius* * (see § 59), whence *juif* by attraction of *i* (see § 96), and final *d=f* (see § 122).—Der. *juiverie*.

JUILLET, *sm.* July; dim. of L. *julius* (July, at Rome), whence a dim. *juliettus* *, whence *juillet* by *li=il*, see *ail* and § 96.

JUIN, *sm.* June; from L. *junius* by transposition of *i*, see § 96.

JUJUBE, *sf.* (Bot.) jujube; from L. *zizyphum*. For regular change of *y* into *u* see § 101, whence *zizuphum*, whence *jujube*. For *z=j* see § 152; for *i=u* see *affubler*, and Hist. Gram. p. 51: *ph=f=b* is a change against all rule.—Der. *jujubier*.

† **Julep**, *sm.* (Med.) julep; the Sp. *julep* (§ 26), which from Ar. *jelâb*.

JUMEAU, *adj.* twin, twinborn; from L. *gemellus*. For *-ellus=-eau* see § 204. In this case initial *g* becomes *j*, as in *gaudere*, *jouir*, see § 130. For *o=eu=u* cp. *buveur*, *bleuet*, *purée*, in O. Fr. *beuveur*, *bleuet*, *penrée*. The same changes are found in *réussir* from *re-exire*. *Jumeau* is a doublet of *gêmeaux*.—Der. *jumelles*.

JUMENT, *sf.* a mare; from L. *jumentum*, a beast of burden in Class. Lat., a mare in late and medieval Lat.

JUPE, *sf.* a petticoat; a word of Oriental origin, Ar. *jubbet*, an under-garment (§ 31).

JUPON, *sm.* a short petticoat. See *jupe*.

JURANDE, *sf.* a wardenship. See *jurér*.

JURER, *vn.* to swear; from L. *jurare*. For *-are=-er* see § 263.—Der. *jurement*, *juron*, *jurande*.

Jurisdiction, *sf.* jurisdiction; from L. *jurisdictionem*.

Juridique, *adj.* juridical; from L. *juridicus*.

Jurisconsulte, *sm.* a jurisconsult; from L. *jurisconsultus*.

Jurisprudence, *sf.* jurisprudence; from L. *jurisprudentia*, used by Ulpian.

JURON, *sm.* a big oath (in the worse sense of the word; the termination *-on*, which properly signifies augmentation, coming to bear a bad sense with it). See *jurér*.

† **Jury**, *sm.* a jury; the Engl. *jury* (§ 28). Its doublet is *jurée*.

JUS, *sm.* juice, sauce; from L. *jus*.—Der. *juteux*.

JUSANT, *sm.* the ebb of the tide; der. from *jus*, an adv. which signifies 'downwards' in O. Fr. O. Fr. *jus* is from late L. *jusum* *.

- down, in St. Augustine: '*Jusum facere Deum*,' he says in his treatise on the First Epistle of St. John. *Jusum* is a low form of class. L. *deorsum*. For *deo*=*ju*- see § 119.
- JUSQUE**, *prep.* as far as, until; from L. *de usque*, compd. of *de* and *usque*. *Deusque* regularly became *dusque*, see § 59; whence *jusque* by consonification of *di* into *j*, see § 119.
- Jusquiam**, *sf.* (Bot.) *hyoscyamus*; from L. *hyoscyamus*, corrupted into *jusquiamus* * (so used in Vegetius).
- Jussion**, *sf.* a command; from L. *jussio-nem*.
- JUSTAUCORPS**, *sm.* a close coat, compd. of *juste*, *au*, *corps*, *q. v.*
- JUSTE**, *adj.* just, accurate, apt; from L. *justus*.
- JUSTESSE**, *sf.* justice; from L. *justitia*, by *-itia*=*-esse*, see § 245. Its doublet is *justice*, *q. v.*
- Justice**, *sf.* justice; from L. *justitia*. For *-tia*=*-ce* see § 214, note 2. Its doublet is *justesse*, *q. v.*—Der. *justicier*, *justiciable*.
- Justification**, *sf.* justification; from L. *justificationem*.
- Justifier**, *va.* to justify; from L. *justificare*.—Der. *justifiable*.
- JUTEUX**, *adj.* juicy. See *jus* and § 229.
- Juvenile**, *adj.* juvenile; from L. *juvenilis*.
- Juxtaposer**, *va.* to juxtapose; from L. *juxta* and Fr. *poser*, *q. v.*—Der. *juxtaposition*.

K.

- † **Kan**, *sm.* a khan; of Oriental origin, Pers. *khān* (§ 31).
- † **Kangarou**, *sm.* a kangaroo; name and animal imported from Australia.
- † **Kaolin**, *sm.* kaolin, porcelain clay; of Chinese origin, Chinese *kaoling* (§ 31).
- Képi**, *sm.* a soldier's cap; from Germ. *küppi*, dim. of *kappe*, a cap (§ 27).
- † **Kermès**, *sm.* kermes; of Oriental origin, Ar. *kermes*, cochineal (§ 31).
- † **Kermesse**, *sf.* a kirk-mass, feast-day; from Flem. *kerkmisse* (§ 27).
- Kilo-**, *sm.* a 'kilo' (a thousand of); mis-formed from Gr. *χίλοι*.
- Kilogramme**, *sm.* a kilogram (2lb. 3oz. 4·428 dr. avoirdupois). See *kilo-* and *gramme*.
- Kilolitre**, *sm.* kilolitre (1 tun 10 galls. nearly). See *kilo-* and *litre*.
- Kilomètre**, *sm.* a kilometre (1093·6389 yards). See *kilo-* and *mètre*.
- † **Kiosque**, *sm.* a kiosk; of Oriental origin, Turk. *kieuchk* (§ 31).
- † **Kirsch-wasser**, *sm.* kirsch-wasser (a spirit made of cherry-stones); the Germ. *kirsch-wasser* (§ 27).
- † **Knout**, *sm.* the knout; the Russian *knout* (§ 29).
- Kyrielle**, *sf.* a litany, long list; a word fabricated by means of the first two words of the Greek Litany, *κύριε ἐλ-έησον*, which contains a long list of invocations of Saints; whence the word comes to mean a long enumeration or string of things.
- Kyste**, *sm.* (Med.) cyst; from Gr. *κύστις*.

L.

LA, *art. f.* the. See *le*.

La, *interj.* *La*, sixth note of the musical scale. This word is the first syllable of the word *labii* in the first strophe of the Hymn of St. John Baptist, from which the names

of the original six notes of the gamut are drawn: '*Ut queant laxis-re-sonare fibris Mi-ra gestorum fa-muli tuorum, Sol-ve polluti la-bii reatum*.' Guy of Arezzo first gave these names to the notes.

LA, *adv.* there; from *L. illac*. For loss of initial *il* see *le*; for loss of *o* see § 129.

† **Labarum**, *sm.* the labarum; the *L. labarum**, the name of the Imperial standard at Rome.

Labeur, *sm.* labour; from *L. laborem*. For *o*=*eu* see § 79.

Labial, *adj.* labial; as if from a *L. labialis**, from *labium*.

Laboratoire, *sm.* a laboratory; a *Fr.* deriv. in *-oire*, see § 233.

Laborieux, *adj.* laborious; from *L. laboriosus*. For *-osus*=*-eux* see § 229.

Labourer, *va.* to labour, work, till the ground, plough (for the restriction of meaning see § 12); from *L. laborare*.—*Der. labour* (verbal subst.), *labourage*, *labourable*, *laboureur*.

Labyrinthe, *sm.* a labyrinth; from *L. labyrinthus*.

LAC, *sm.* a lake; from *L. lacus*.

LACER, *va.* to lace. See *lacs*.—*Der. lacies*, *enlacer*, *délacer*, *entrelacer*.

Lacération, *sf.* laceration; from *L. lacerationem*.

Lacérer, *va.* to lacerate; from *L. lacerare*. **LACET**, *sm.* a lace. See *lacs*.

LACHE, *adj.* cowardly. *O. Fr. lasche*, *Prov. lasc*, *It. lasco*, from *L. lascus**, which is a transposition of *lactus*, i. e. *laxus*. The double consonant *x*=*cs* is thus transposed in a few words; thus *lîcher*, *O. Fr. lascher*, *lasquer* in the *Chanson de Roland*, from *lascare* for *lacsare* (*laxare*); *mîche*, *O. Fr. mesche*, from *mysca* for *mycsa* (*myxa*); *tûche*, *O. Fr. tasche*, from *tasca* for *tacsca* (*taxa**). *Lascus* becomes *lâche* by *as*=*â*, see § 148; and by *o*=*ch*, see § 126.

LÂCHER, *va.* to slacken, loosen; formerly *lascher*, from *L. laxare*. For *lacsare* (*laxare*) = *lascare* = *lascher*, see *lîche*; for loss of *s* see § 148. *Lîcher* is a doublet of *laisser*, q. v.—*Der. relîcher*.

LÂCHETÉ, *sf.* cowardice; formerly *lascheté*, *It. laschità*, from *L. laxitatem*. For *laxi*=*lâche* see *lîche*; for *-tatem*=*-té* see § 230.

LACIS, *sm.* network. See *lacer*.

Laconique, *adj.* laconic; from *L. laconicus* (*Laconian*).

Laconisme, *sm.* brevity of speech; from *Gr. λακωνισμός*.

Lacrymal, *adj.* (Med.) lachrymal; from *L. lacrymalis**.—*Der. lacrymatoire*.

LACS, *sm.* a string, bowstring, lace (of boots). From *L. laqueus*; one of the rare *Fr.* words formed from the *L.* nominative.

For *qu*=*c* see *car*; for continuance of *s* see § 149.—From the old objective case *lac* come *lacer*, *lacet*.

Lactation, *sf.* lactation; from *L. lactatio*-*nem*.

Lacté, *adj.* lacteal; from *L. lacteus*.

Lacune, *sf.* a chasm, lacuna; from *L. lacuna*. Its doublet is *lagune*, q. v.

Lacustre, *adj.* of or belonging to a lake, lacustrine; from *L. lacustris*.

LADRE, *sm.* a leper; *adj.* leprous; from *L. Lazarus*, the poor man in the Gospel, covered with sores, whence by extension (§ 12) applied to all lepers. *S. Lazarus* was invoked in the middle ages against leprosy, and *lazarus* in late *Lat.* documents signifies a leper: 'De infirmis qui et leprosi, vulgo autem lazarii, nominantur.' *Lázarus*, regularly contr. (see § 51) to *lázarus*, becomes *laz-d-re*, by *zr*=*zdr*, see *ancêtre*. For *ladre*=*ladre* see *Hist. Gram.* p. 81, and § 148. It is confirmatory of this derivation that *S. Lazare* is called *S. Ladre* in France north of the Loire. *Ladre* is a doublet of *Lazare*.—*Der. ladrenie*.

† **Lagune**, *sf.* a lagoon; from *It. laguna* (§ 25). Its doublet is *lacune*, q. v.

LAI, *adj.* unlettered; from *L. laicus*. For loss of *c* see § 129. Its doublet is *laïque*, q. v.

LAI, *sm.* a plaint, lay; of Celtic origin, *Kymr. llais* (§ 19).

LAIÛCHE, *sf.* sedge; formerly *laische*, *It. lisca*; of Germ. origin, *O. H. G. lisca* (§ 20). For *i*=*ai* see *marraine* and § 74; for *o*=*ch* see § 126. *Laiche* is a doublet of *lèche*.

LAID, *adj.* ugly. *It. laide*; of Germ. origin, *O. H. G. laid*, odious (§ 20).—*Der. laideron*, *laideur*, *enlaidir*.

LAIË, *sf.* a sow. Origin unknown.

LAIË, *sf.* a path; from medieval *L. ledā**, a woodland track: 'terram, alnetum, paludem, quae jacent inter ledam . . . et schlusam molendini,' from a charter of A. D. 1136. *Leda* is of Germ. origin, *Scand. leid* (§ 20). *Leda* becomes *lais* by loss of *d*, see § 121; and by *o*=*oi*=*ai*, see §§ 61, 63.

LAINE, *sf.* wool. *It. lana*, from *L. lana*. For *-ana*=*-aine* see § 194.—*Der. lainier*, *lainage*, *lainerie*, *lainier*.

LAINEUX, *adj.* woolly; from *L. lanosus*. For *a*=*ai* see § 54; for *-osus*=*-eux* see § 229.

Laique, *adj.* laic, lay; from *L. laicus*. Its doublet is *O. Fr. lai*.

LAIS, *sm.* (1) a standard-tree, in a wood;

(2) a deposit at a river-mouth, or on the sea-shore. See *laisser*.

LAISSE, *sf.* a string, leash; from L. *laxa**, found in medieval documents. *Laxa* is from *laxus*, loose, i.e. a string loosely held. For *a=ai* see § 54; for *x=ss* see § 150.

LAISSER, *va.* to leave; from L. *laxare* (found in Gregory of Tours). For *a=ai* see § 54; for *x=ss* see § 150. Its doublet is *lâcher*, *q. v.*—Der. *lais* (verbal subst.), *relais*, *délaissé*.

LAIT, *sm.* milk; from L. *lactem*. For *ct=it* see § 129.—Der. *laité*, *laiterie*, *laitage*, *laiteux*, *laitier*, *allaiter*.

LAITANCE, *sf.* (Ichth.) milt. See *laite*.

LAITE, *sf.* (Ichth.) milt, soft roe; from L. *lactes*. For *ct=it* see § 129. Its doublet is *lactée*.—Der. *laitance*.

LAITON, *sm.* latten, brass. Origin unknown.

LAITUE, *sf.* a lettuce; from L. *laetuca*. For *ct=it* see § 129, for *-uca=-ue* see § 237.

LAIZE, *sf.* a width (of cloth, etc.); formerly *laize*, as if from a L. *latia**, deriv. of *latus*. For *a=ai* see § 54; for *tia=se* see § 244; for *s=z* see § 149.

† **Lama**, *sm.* a Lama; of Tibetan origin, signifying a priest of Buddha (§ 31).

† **Lama**, *sm.* (Zool.) the llama; of Peruvian origin, as is also the animal (§ 32).

LAMANEUR, *sm.* a harbour pilot; from O. Fr. *laman*, a coast pilot. *Laman* is of Germ. origin, Flem. *lotman* (§ 27).

LAMBEAU, *sm.* a shred, scrap, rag; formerly *lambel*, a form which remains in heraldry. For *el=eau* see § 282. Origin unknown. Its doublet is the heraldic term *lambel*.

Lambin, *sm.* a dawdler; of hist. origin, from Lambin who wearied the world with his diffuse commentaries on Latin authors (see § 33).—Der. *lambiner*.

LAMBOURDE, *sf.* a joist. Origin unknown.

LAMBREQUINS, *sm. pl.* the covering of or trappings of a helmet; from the Walloon *lamekin* (§ 27). Origin unknown.

LAMBRIS, *sm.* panelling; from O. Fr. *lambré*. Origin uncertain, perhaps (Diez) from L. *lamina*; for *lámína=lam'na* see § 51; for *mn=mr* see *coffre*; whence *mbr*, see *absoudre*.—Der. *lambrisser*, *lambrissage*.

LAMBRUCHE, *sf.* the wild vine; in 16th cent. *lambrusche*, from L. *labrusca*. For loss of *s* see § 148; for addition of *m cp.* turbo, *trombe*.

LAME, *sf.* a plate (of metal), wire (of gold, etc.), blade, wave (of sea); from L. *lamina*,

by regular contr. (see § 51) of *lámína* into *lam'na*, whence *lame* by *mn=m*, see *allumer* and § 168.—Der. *lamé*, *lamelle*, *lamelleux*, *lamellé*.

Lamentable, *adj.* lamentable; from L. *lamentabilis*.

Lamentation, *sf.* lamentation; from L. *lamentationem*.

Lamenter, *va.* to lament; from L. *lamentari*.

Lamie, *sf.* a lamia; from L. *lamia*.

Laminer, *va.* to flatten (metals); from a L. *laminare**, der. from *lamina*.—Der. *laminage*, *laminoir*.

Lampadaire, *sm.* a lamp-stand; from L. *lampadarius*.

LAMPAS, (1) *sm.* lampas (a fabric in Chinese silk); (2) *sm.* a lampas (veterinary). Origin unknown.

LAMPE, *sf.* a lamp; from L. *lampas*.—Der. *lampion*, *lampiste*.

LAMPER, *va.* to guzzle, gulp down. See *laper*.—Der. *lampée* (partic. subst.).

LAMPION, *sm.* a lamp. See *lampe*.

LAMPISTE, *sm.* a lampmaker, lamplighter. See *lampe*, and § 217.

LAMPROIE, *sf.* a lamprey. Prov. *lamprada*, It. *lampreda*, from L. *lampetra*. *Lampetra* regularly changes *tr* into *dr* (see *aider*), whence *lampedra**, found in 7th-cent. documents, hence *lampreda** by transposition of the *r*, see *apréte*. *Lampreda* becomes *lamproie* by losing *d*, see § 121; and by *o=oi*, see § 63.

LANCE, *sf.* a lance. It. *lancia*, from L. *lancea*, by regular transformation of *ea* into *ia*, see *abrégér*; whence *lance*, by *cia=ce*, see § 244.—Der. *lancer* (properly to throw the lance, then to cast a glance), *lancette*, *lancier*.

LANCER, *va.* to dart, throw, shoot. See *lance*. **Lancinant**, *adj.* (Med.) shooting (of pain); from L. *lancinans*.

† **Landau**, *sm.* a landau; a word of hist. origin, from the town Landau (§ 33).

LANDE, *sf.* waste land; of Germ. origin, Germ. *land* (§ 27).

Landgrave, *sm.* a landgrave; from Germ. *land* and *graf* (§ 27).

LANDIER, *sm.* a kitchen fire-dog. Origin unknown. (Littré connects it with Walloon *andi* and the O. Engl. *andiron*.)

LANGUAGE, *sm.* language. See *langue*.

LANGE, *sm.* swaddling band; from L. *lanæa**. *Lanæa* becomes regularly *lania* (see *accointer*), whence *lanja* by *-ia=-ja* (see *abrégér*), whence *lange*.

- LANGOUREUX**, *adj.* languishing, consumptive. See *langueur*.
- LANGOUSTE**, *sf.* a lobster; in O. Fr. bot! a locust and a lobster. In a 13th-cent Psalter we read that God gave over the crops of Egypt to the *langoustes*. *Langouste*, Port. *lagosta*, is from L. *locusta*. *Locusta* becomes *langouste* by addition *n*, see *concombre*. For *u=ou* see § 97 for *o=a* see *dame*.
- LANGUE**, *sf.* a tongue; formerly *lengue* from L. *lingua*. For *in=en=an* see § 71, and Hist. Gram. p. 48.—Der. *langage*, *langnette*.
- LANGUEUR**, *sm.* languor; from L. *languorem*. For *o=eu* see § 79.—Der. *langoureux*.
- LANGUIR**, *vn.* to languish; from L. *languere*. For *e=i* see § 59.
- LANIER**, *sm.* a kind of falcon (falco *lanarius*); from L. *lanarius*. For *-arius* = *-ier* see § 198.
- LANIÈRE**, *sf.* a thong; in O. Fr. a woollen strap. We find the phrase *tisser et las ebraies* et *lasuieres* in 13th cent. in the *Partonopeus*. *Lanière* is from L. *lanaria* from *lana*. For *-aria* = *-ière* see § 198. The O. Fr. *s* in *lanière* is a difficulty not accounted for, and it has been suggested with some probability that *lanière* comes from *laciniarum**, a der. of L. *lacinia*, whence *lac'niarum** (see § 52), whence *lasnière* by substituting *s* for soft *c* (§ 129) and by *-arius* = *-ière* (§ 198).
- Lanifère**, *adj.* laniferous; from L. *lanifer*.
- † **Lansquenet**, *sm.* a lansquenet, mercenary soldier; from Germ. *lands knecht* (§ 27).
- LANTERNE**, *sf.* a lantern; from L. *laterna*. For insertion of *n* see *concombre*.—Der. *lanternier*.
- LAPER**, *va.* to lap; of Germ. origin, Germ. *lappen* (§ 27). Another form of *laper* is *lamper*. For addition of *m* see *lambruche*.
- LAPERAU**, *sm.* a young rabbit. See *lapin*.
- Lapidaire**, *sm.* a lapidary; from L. *lapidarius*.
- Lapidation**, *sf.* stoning (to death); from L. *lapidationem*.
- Lapider**, *va.* to stone; from L. *lapidare*.
- LAPIN**, **LAPERAU**, *sm.* a rabbit; from a common root *lap*. Origin unknown.
- Laps**, *sm.* a lapse; from L. *lapsus*.
- † **Laquais**, *sm.* a lackey, servant; from Sp. *lacayo* (§ 26).
- † **Laque**, *sf.* gum-lac, lake (colour); from It. *lacca* (§ 25).—Der. *laqueux*.
- LARCIN**, *sm.* larceny, theft. O. Fr. *larcin*, originally *larrecin*, Sp. *ladrocinio*, from L. *latrocinium*. For *tr=rr=r* see § 168; for loss of *o* see § 52.
- LARD**, *sm.* bacon; from L. *lardum*.—Der. *larder*, *lardoire*, *lardon*, *entrelarder*.
- † **Lares**, *sm.* Lares, household gods; the L. *lares*.
- LARGE**, *adj.* plentiful, broad, large; from L. *largus*. Its doublet is *large*.—Der. *largir*, *largeur*.
- LARGESSE**, *sf.* largesse, bounty; from L. *largitia**. For *-itia* = *-esse* see § 245.
- LARGEUR**, *sf.* breadth. See *large*.
- † **Largue**, *adj.* large, flowing; from It. *largo* (§ 25).—Der. *larguer*.
- LARME**, *sf.* a tear. Sp. *lagrima*, from L. *lacryma*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *lacryma* into *lac'rma*, whence *larme*. For *cr=r* see *bénir*.—Der. *larmier*, *larmoyer*.
- LARMOYER**, *vn.* to shed tears. See *larme*.—Der. *larmolement*.
- LARRON**, *sm.* a thief; from L. *latronem*. For *tr=rr* see *arrière* and § 168.—Der. *larronnesse*, *larronneau*.
- Larve**, *sf.* a mask, (Entom.) larva; from L. *larva*.
- Larynx**, *sm.* the throat, larynx; from Gr. *λάρυγξ*.—Der. *laryngé*, *laryngien*, *laryngite*.
- LAS**, *adj.* weary; from L. *lassus*, which is an assimilated form of *laxus*.
- Lascif**, *adj.* wanton; from L. *lascivus*.
- Lasciveté**, *sf.* wantonness; from L. *lascivitatem*. For *-tatem* = *-té* see § 230.
- ASSER**, *va.* to fatigue, tire; from L. *lassare*.—Der. *délasser*.
- Lassitude**, *sf.* weariness; from L. *lassitudo*.
- † **Last**, *sm.* a last (a weight); from Germ. *last* (§ 27).
- latent**, *adj.* latent; from L. *latentem*.
- latéral**, *adj.* lateral; from L. *lateralis*.
- laticlave**, *sm.* a laticlave (a part of a Roman consul's dress); from L. *laticlavus*.
- latin**, *adj.* Latin; from L. *latinus*.
- Latiniser**, *va.* to latinise; from L. *latinizare*.—Der. *latinisme*, *latiniste*.
- Latinisme**, *sm.* Latinism. See *latiniser*.
- latiniste**, *sm.* a Latinist. See *latiniser*.
- Latinité**, *sf.* Latinity; from L. *latininitatem*.
- Latitude**, *sf.* latitude; from L. *latitudinem*.
- Latrines**, *sf. pl.* a privy; from L. *latrina*.
- LATTE**, *sf.* a lath; of Germ. origin, Germ. *latte*, *latte* (§ 27).—Der. *latter*, *lattis*.
- † **Laudanum**, *sm.* laudanum. Origin unknown.

Laudatif, *adj.* laudatory; from L. *laudativus*.

† **Laudes**, *sf. pl.* lauds (in the Liturgy of the Roman Catholic Church); the L. *laudes*.

Lauréat, *adj.* laureate; from L. *laureatus*.

LAURIER, *sm.* (Bot.) a laurel, bay-tree; from a L. form *laurarius**, der. from *laurus*. For -arius = -ier see § 198.

† **Lavabo**, *sm.* a wash-stand; the L. *lavabo*, fut. of *lavare*.

LAVAGE, *sm.* the act of washing (in binding), the cleansing of books, etc. See *laver*; for the termination -age see § 248.

† **Lavande**, *sf.* (Bot.) lavender; from It. *lavanda* (§ 25).

† **Lave**, *sf.* lava; from It. *lava* (§ 25).

LAVER, *va.* to wash; from L. *lavare*.—Der. *laveur*, *lavis*, *lavoir*, *lavure*, *lavasse*, *lavement*, *lavandière*.

Laxatif, *adj.* laxative; from L. *laxativus*.

LAYER, *va.* to lay out paths in a wood. See *laie*.—Der. *layer*.

LAYETTE, *sf.* baby linen, properly a box (still used for a drawer in the phrase *layette d'archives*), then the linen etc. in the box. So similarly we have *corbeille de mariage* meaning the trousseau in the basket. *Layette* is dim. of O. Fr. *laye*, of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *lada* (§ 20). For loss of *d* see § 121.—Der. *layetier*.

† **Lazaret**, *sm.* a lazaretto, lazard-house; from It. *lazaretto* (§ 25).

† **Lazzi**, *sm. pl.* pantomime, buffoonery; the It. *lazzi* (§ 25).

LE, *pers. pron. m.* the; formerly *lo*, Sp. *lo*, from L. *illum*. For the use of the pron. *ille* as an article see Hist. Gram. p. 160. **Il-lum** becomes *le* just as *il-la* becomes *la*, *il-los les*, *il-luic* (= *illi-huic*) *lui*, *il-lorum leur*, by the loss of the first syllable (which is short in the Lat. comedians). **Ille**, *illa*, *illum* are almost enclitic, as may be seen by the compds. *ellum*, *ellam* in Terence, these being contr. of *en-illum*, *en-illam*, by dropping *il*, *en(il)lum*, *en(il)lam*; whence *en'lum*, *en'lam*, whence *ellum*, *ellam*, by assimilating *nl* into *ll*. Thus we see how *ille*, not being accented, lost its first syllable in Fr.

1. **Il-lum**, thus reduced to *lum*, becomes *lo* by losing *m* (see *ja*) and by *u=o* (see § 93). O. Fr. *lo* becomes *le* just as *jo* and *po* become *je* and *ce*.

2. **Il-los**, reduced to *los*, becomes *les* by the same softening of *o* into *e*.

3. **Illi-huic**, contrd. to *ill'huic*, whence *illuic* by loss of *h* (see § 135), becomes

illui, to be seen in an inscription in Imperial times (Mur. 2088, 6): 'ultimum illui spiritum.' *Illui* losing its initial syllable becomes *lui*.

4. **Il-lorum**, reduced to *lorum*, becomes *leur* by *o=eu*, see § 79.

Le is a doublet of *il*, q. v.

LÊ, *sm.* breadth (of a textile fabric); from L. *latus*. For -atus = -ê see § 201.

LÊCHE, *sf.* a thin slice. Origin unknown. Its doublet is *laiche*, q. v.—Der. *lêchefrite*.

LÊCHER, *va.* to lick. Prov. *lechar*, It. *leccare*; of Germ. origin, Germ. *lecken* (§ 27). For *ck* or *cc=ch* see *acheter*.

LEÇON, *sf.* a lesson; from L. *lectionem*. For -ctionem = -çon see § 232.

Lecteur, *sm.* a reader; from L. *lectorem*. **Lecture**, *sf.* a lecture, reading; from L. *lectura*.

Légal, *adj.* legal; from L. *legalis*. Its doublet is *loyal*, q. v.—Der. *légaliser*, *légalisation*.

Légalité, *sf.* legality; as if from a L. *legalitatem**. Its doublet is *loyauté*, q. v.

Léga, *sm.* a legate; from L. *legatus*. Its doublet is *légué*.

Légataire, *adj.* legatory; from L. *legatarius*.

Légation, *sf.* a legation; from L. *legationem*.

† **Lège**, *adj.* light (of ships); of Dutch origin, with many other seafaring terms, Dutch *leeg* (§ 27).

Légendaire, *adj.* legendary. See *légende*.

Légende, *sf.* a legend; pl. n. of the fut. pass. part. *legenda* from *legere*.—Der. *légendaire*.

LÉGER, *adj.* light; from L. *leviarius**, der. from *levis*. For *leviarius=levjarius*, by consonification of *i*, see Hist. Gram. p. 65; the *v* is dropped and *g* takes the place of the *j* (see *abrégé*); for -arius = -ier see § 198; hence O. Fr. *légier*, which falls to *léger* by reduction of -ier to -er (see § 198).—Der. *légèreté*.

Légion, *sf.* a legion; from L. *legionem*.

Légionnaire, *sm.* a legionary; from L. *legio*.

Législateur, *sm.* a legislator; from L. *legislatorem*.—Der. *législature*.

Législatif, *adj.* legislative; from L. *legislativus**.

Législation, *sf.* legislation; from L. *legislationem*.

Légitime, *sm.* a legit; from L. *legista**, der. from *legem*.

Légitime, *adj.* legitimate; from L. *legiti-*

- mus.—Der. *illégitime*, *légitimer*, *légitim-
aire*, *légitimation*, *légitimité*.
- LEGS**, *sm.* a legacy; this word is one of the rare instances in which the nominative form is retained: the objective form would have been *leg*. The word is the verbal subst. of *léguer*, *q. v.*
- Léguer**, *va.* to bequeath; from L. *legare*: -are = -uer is unusual.—Der. *legs* (verbal subst.).
- Légume**, *sm.* a vegetable; from L. *legumen*.—Der. *légumineux*.
- Lemme**, *sm.* (Math.) a lemma; from L. *lemma*.
- Lémures**, *sf. pl.* lemures, spectres; from L. *lemures*.
- LENDEMAIN**, *sm.* the following day; formerly *l'endemain*, compd. of *en* (*q. v.*) and *demain* (*q. v.*). For the agglutination of the article and the subst. from *l'endemain* to *lendemain*, see *lierre*.
- Lénitif**, *adj.* (Med.) lenitive; from L. *lenitivus**, der. from *lenitus*.
- LENT**, *adj.* slow; from L. *lentus*.—Der. *ralentir*, *adentir*.
- LENTE**, *sf.* a nit; from L. *lendem*. For *d = t* see § 121.
- Lenteur**, *sf.* slowness; from L. *lentorem*.
- Lenticulaire**, *adj.* lenticular; from L. *lenticularis*.—Der. *lenticulé*.
- LENTILLE**, *sf.* a lentil, freckle; from L. *lenticula*. For -icula = -ille see § 257.
- Lentisque**, *sm.* (Bot.) a lentiscus, mastic-tree; from L. *lentiscus*.
- Léonin**, *adj.* leonine; from L. *leoninus*.
- Léopard**, *sm.* a leopard; from L. *leopardus*.
- Lèpre**, *sf.* leprosy; from L. *lepra*.
- Lépreux**, *adj.* leprous; from L. *leprosus*. For -osus = -eux see § 229.—Der. *léproserie*.
- LEQUEL**, *rel. pron.* which; from *le* and *quel*, *q. v.*
- LÉROT**, *sm.* the garden dormouse. See *loir*.
- LES**, *pers. pron. pl. the*. See *le*.
- Lèse**, *adj.* lit. wounded, hurt, then treasonable; from L. *laesus*. The word, which is used only in combination with a subst. as *lèse-majesté*, *lèse-société*, etc., is a latinism introduced by the lawyers, from the L. *laesa maiestas*.—Der. *lésér*.
- Lésér**, *va.* to injure. See *lèse*.
- † **Lésine**, *sf.* meanness; from It. *lesina* (§ 25). The word is really of hist. origin; derived from the '*famosissima compagna della lesina*,' 'the ever-famous company of the awl,' so called because its members saved their cobbler's-bills by mending their own shoes: whence the word came to signify any kind of mean or sordid economy.—Der. *lésiner*.
- Lésiner**, *vn.* to be mean, stingy. See *lésine*.—Der. *lésinerie*.
- Lésion**, *sf.* (Med.) lesion, injury; from L. *laesionem*.
- LESSIVE**, *sf.* a lye, wash; from L. *lixiva* (*sc. cinis*, in Pliny). For *i = e* see § 72; for *x = ss* see § 150.—Der. *lessiver*.
- † **Léist**, *sm.* ballast; from Germ. *last* (§ 27).—Der. *lester*.
- LESTE**, *adj.* brisk, light. It. *lesto*, Sp. *listo*; of Germ. origin, Germ. *listig* (§ 27).
- Lester**, *va.* to ballast. See *lest*.—Der. *lesteur*, *lestage*.
- Léthargie**, *sf.* a lethargy; from L. *lethargia*.—Der. *léthargique*.
- LETTRE**, *sf.* a letter; from L. *littera*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *littëra* into *litt'ra*, whence *lettre*. For *i = e* see § 72.
- LETTRE**, *adj.* lettered, literary; from L. *litteratus*. For regular contr. of *littër-
atus* into *litt'ratus* see § 52, hence *lettré*. For -atus = -é see § 201; for *i = e* see § 72.—Der. *illettré*.
- Leude**, *sm.* a leud, great vassal; from Me-rov. L. *leudes*, a king's comrade; of Germ. origin (§ 20); it survives in mod. Germ. *leute*.
- LEUR**, *adj.* their. See *le*.
- LEURRE**, *sm.* a lure, decoy; of Germ. origin, M. G. *luoder* (§ 20), which, contrd. into *luod'r*, becomes *leurre*. For *dr = rr* see § 168; for *uo = o* see § 93; for *o = eu* see § 76.—Der. *leurrer*, *deluré* (§ 13).
- LEVAIN**, *sm.* leaven, yeast; from L. *levamen*. For -amen = -ain see § 226.
- LEVANT**, *sm.* the East, Levant. See *lever*.—Der. *levantin*, *levantine*.
- LEVER**, *va.* to raise; from L. *levare*.—Der. *levée* (partic. subst.), *levûre*, *levier*, *levant*, *élever*, *prélever*.
- LEVIS**, *adj.* for drawing up (in *pont-levis*). Prov. *levadis*, Port. *levadico*, as if from a L. *levaticius**, lit. that which one lifts, der. from *levare*; for -aticius = -adis, -ais, -eis, -is, see § 214.*
- Lévitte**, *sm.* a Levite; from L. *levites**.
- LEVRAUT**, *sm.* a leveret. A dim. of *lièvre*, *q. v.*—Der. *levrauder*.
- LÈVRE**, *sf.* a lip; from L. *labrum*. For *a = e* see § 54; for *b = v* see § 113.
- LEVRETTE**, *sf.* a harrier, greyhound. See *lièvre*.
- LEVRIER**, *sm.* a greyhound; from L. *leporarius** (*sc. canis*): for loss of atonic *ô* (*lep'rarius*) see § 52; for *p = v* see § 111;

for -arius = -ier see § 198. The *levrier*, then, is a dog used in coursing; as we see in a 12th-cent. Act: 'Si quis per canes leporarios feram fugaverit, etc.' The use of the word as a sm. (canis having been dropped, see § 180) is first seen in Matthew of Westminster (middle of 14th century), 'Nutrierat . . . leporarium quendam.'

LEVÔRE, *sf.* yeast. See *lever*.

Lexique, *sm.* a lexicon; from Gr. λέξικον. —Der. *lexicographe*, *lexicographie*, *lexicographique*.

LÈZ, *adv.* near; from L. *latus*. In Low Lat. *latus* was used for *juxta*, near. 'Plexitium *latus* Turonem,' i. e. *Plessis-lèz-Tours*, i. e. *Plessis-near-Tours*; so *Passy-lèz-Paris*, *Champigny-lèz-Langres*. The O. Fr. *lèz* was a sm. Thus *le roi est sur son trône, et son fils à son lèz*, i. e. at his side, so also in Villehardouin 93 we read *seant ambedui lez à lez en dui chaires*. *Latus* becomes *lèz* by -atus = -es, sitting side by side; then *es* = *ez*, see § 149: the usual and more modern form would have been *lé*; the word however follows the Prov. form, *latz*, *laz*.

LÉZARD, *sm.* a lizard; from L. *lacertus*. For *a* = *e* see § 54; for *c* = *z* see *amitié*; for *e* = *a* see § 65, note 1; for *t* = *d* see § 117. —Der. *lézarde* (properly a crack in a wall into which a lizard can creep), *lézardier*.

LIAISON, *sf.* a junction, connection; from L. *ligationem*, by loss of medial *g* (§ 131) and by -ationem = -aison, see § 232.

† **Liane**, *sf.* (Bot.) a liane; from Fr. *lier*. Its doublet is *lien*, *q. v.*

LIARD, *sm.* a very small coin worth $\frac{1}{4}$ of a penny. Origin unknown.

LIASSE, *sf.* a bundle (of papers). See *lier*.

Libation, *sf.* a libation; from L. *libationem*.

Libelle, *sm.* a libel; from L. *libellus*. —Der. *libeller*, *libelliste*.

Libéral, *adj.* liberal; from L. *liberalis*.

Libéralité, *sf.* liberality; from L. *liberalitatem*. For -tatem = -té see § 230.

Libérateur, *sm.* liberator; from L. *liberatorum*.

Libération, *sf.* liberation; from L. *liberationem*. Its doublet is *livraison*, *q. v.*

Libérer, *va.* to liberate; from L. *liberare*. Its doublet is *livrer*, *q. v.*

Liberté, *sf.* liberty; from L. *libertatem*.

Libertin, *adj.* libertine, licentious; *sm.* a libertine, lit. a freedman, hence one who has freed himself from the duties of religion,

common in 17th cent.; then one who keeps no rule, disorderly. From L. *libertinus*. —Der. *libertinage*.

Libidineux, *adj.* lustful; from L. *libidinosus*.

Libraire, *sm.* a bookseller; from L. *librarius*.

Librairie, *sf.* a library; from L. *libraria*, der. from *liber*.

Libre, *adj.* free; from L. *liber*.

LICE, *sf.* a tiltyard, lists. Origin unknown.

LICE, *sf.* the weft, woof; from L. *lucium*.

LICE, *sf.* a hound bitch; formerly *lisse*, from L. *lycise*. For loss of medial *c* see § 129, hence *ly-isce*, whence Prov. *lèissa*, Fr. *lisse*, then *lice*.

Licence, *sf.* licence; from L. *licentia*. —Der. *licencier*, *licencié*.

Licencieux, *adj.* licentious; from L. *licentiosus*.

Lichen, *sm.* a lichen; from Gr. λειχην.

Licitation, *sf.* sale by auction (of property belonging to co-proprietors); from L. *licitationem*.

Licite, *adj.* licit, lawful; from L. *licitus*.

Liciter, *va.* to sell by auction (joint-property); from L. *licitari*.

† **Licorne**, *sf.* an unicorn. It. *licorno* (§ 25), a word which is a corruption of the L. *unicornis*.

LICOU, *sm.* a halter; formerly *licol*, for *liecol*; see *lier* and *cou*.

Licteur, *sm.* a lictor; from L. *lictorem*.

LIE, *sf.* lye (of wine), dregs. Origin unknown.

LIE, *adj.* gay, merry, in the phrase *faire chère lie*, i. e. give glad welcome, lit. = *visage joyeux* (see *chère*). *Lie* is from L. *laeta*. For *ae* = *e* see § 104; for *e* = *i* see § 60; for loss of medial *t* see § 117.

LIEGE, *sm.* cork; from L. *levium*, der. from *levis*. For consonification of *vi* into *vj*, and for *vj* = *g*, see *abrégé*; for *e* = *ie* see § 56.

LIEN, *sm.* a band, bond; formerly *liain*, Prov. *liam*, Port. *ligame*, from L. *ligamen*. For loss of medial *g* see § 131, hence *liain*; for -amen = -ain see § 226; for -ain = -en see *ancien*: cp. *chien* which is for *chlain*. *Lien* is a doublet of *liane*, *q. v.*

LIER, *va.* to bind; from L. *ligare*. For loss of medial *g* see § 131; for -are = -er see § 263. Its doublet is *liquer*, *q. v.* —Der. *lieur*.

LIERRE, *sm.* ivy. O. Fr. *ierre*, *hierre*, in the 10th cent. *edre*, from L. *hedera*. *Hédéra*, following the law of the Lat. accent (see

- § 51), is contrd. into *hedra*, whence *hierre*. For *e=ie* see § 56; for *dr=rr* see § 168. *Hierre* next becomes *ierre* by dropping initial *h*, see *atelier*. In the middle ages people properly said *l'ierre*, and it was not till towards the 15th cent. that the article became absolutely joined to the subst., so as to form *lierre*. This noun is in its turn preceded by another article, *le lierre*. This was not decisively settled for a long time: Ronsard writes *l'hierre*, not *le lierre*; and Dubellay says sometimes, *Le chef environné de verdoyant lierre*; sometimes *Les vieux murs, hideux de ronces et d'hierre*. This corruption is found in several other words; thus we find *le lendemain*, *le loriot*, *la luette*, *lors*, whereas in O. Fr. men said more correctly *l'endemain*, *l'oriot*, *l'uette*, *l'ors*; see those words.
- LIESSE**, *sf.* jollity; formerly *leesse*, originally *l'édice*, It. *letizia*, from L. *laetitia*. For *ae=e* see § 104. *Letitia* loses its medial *t* (see § 117) and changes *-itia* into *-esse* (see § 245), whence *leesse*, whence *liesse*. For *e=i* see § 59.
- LIEU**, *sm.* a place; formerly *liu*, from L. *locus*. For loss of *c* see § 129; for *o=eu* see § 76, whence O. Fr. *leu*, whence *lieu*; cp. *Dieu* for *Déu*.
- LIEUE**, *sf.* a league; from L. *leuca*. For loss of medial *c* see § 129; for *eu=ieu* see *lieu*.
- LIEUTENANT**, *sm.* a lieutenant. See *lieu* and *tenant*.—Der. *lieutenance*.
- LIEVRE**, *sm.* a hare; originally *levre*, from L. *leporum*. For regular contr. of *lêpōrem* into *lep'rem* see § 51, whence *lebre*, by changing *p* into *b* (see § 111), then *livre*, in the Chanson de Roland, by *b=v* (see § 111), then *lièvre* by *e=ie* (see § 56).—Der. *levraut*, *levrette*, *levrier*.
- Ligament**, *sm.* a ligament; from L. *ligamentum*.—Der. *ligamenteux*.
- Ligature**, *sf.* a ligature; from L. *ligatura*. Its doublet is *liure*.
- LIGE**, *adj.* liege; a word of Germ. origin, Germ. *ledig* (§ 27). Its doublet is *lège*.
- LIGNAGE**, *sm.* lineage. Prov. *lignatge*, from L. *lineaticum**, der. from *linea*. For *linea=ligne* see *ligne*; for *-aticum=-age* see § 248.—Der. *lignager*.
- LIGNE**, *sf.* a line; from L. *linea*. To arrive at *ligne* from *linea*, while *lineus* has produced *linge*, presumes the passage from *linea* to *linia* (see § 56); then for *-nia=-nge* see § 244; see also Hist. Gram. pp. 65, 66.—Der. *lignée*, *aligner*, *enligner*.
- LIGNÉE**, *sf.* lineage. See *ligne*.
- LIGNEUL**, *sm.* shoemaker's thread; from L. *lineolum**, der. from *linea*. For *linea=ligne* see *ligne*; for *-eolum=-eul* see § 253.
- Ligneux**, *adj.* woody, ligneous; from L. *lignosus*. For *-osus=-eux* see § 229.
- Ligue**, *sf.* a league. See *liguer*.
- Liguer**, *va.* to lague, band together; from L. *ligare*.—Der. *ligue* (verbal subst.), *ligueur*.
- Ligueur**, *sm.* a leaguer. See *liguer*.
- † **Lilas**, *sm.* (Bot.) a lilac; from Sp. *lilac* (§ 26).
- Liliacé**, *adj.* (Bot.) liliaceous; from L. *liliaceus**, found in Palladius.
- LIMACE**, *sf.* also in form **LIMAS**, *sm.* a slug, thence a screw (mechanical); from L. *limacem*.—Der. *limacon*.
- LIMACON**, *sm.* a snail. See *limace*.
- LIMAÏLLE**, *sf.* filings. See *limer*.
- LIMANDE**, *sf.* a mudfish, dab. See *lime*.
- Limbe**, *sm.* a border; from L. *limbus*.
- Limbes**, *sm. pl.* (Theol.) limbo; from L. *limbo*.
- Lime**, *sf.* a file; from L. *lima*.
- Limer**, *va.* to file; from L. *limare*.—Der. *limaille*, *limure*.
- LIMIER**, *sm.* a bloodhound, limehound; formerly *liemier*, from O. Fr. *liem*, a leash, from L. *ligamen*, so meaning properly a dog held in leash. Prov. *liamier* is also der. from *liam*. *Liagen* becomes O. Fr. *liem* by dropping medial *g*, see § 131, and by *a=e* see § 54.
- Limitation**, *sf.* limitation; from L. *limitationem*.
- Limite**, *sf.* a limit, boundary; from L. *limitem*.
- Limiter**, *va.* to limit; from L. *limitare*.—Der. *illimité*, *limitatif*, *limité*.
- Limitrophe**, *adj.* bordering, neighbouring; from L. *limitrophus*.
- LIMON**, *sm.* slime, clay; from a root *lim** (or probably *slim**), which is found in L. *limus*.—Der. *limoneux*.
- † **Limon**, *sm.* a lemon; from It. *limone* (§ 25).—Der. *limonier*, *limonade*.
- LIMON**, *sm.* shaft, thill (of a cart). Origin unknown.—Der. *limonière*, *limonier*.
- Limonade**, *sf.* lemonade. For this foreign termination *-ade* see § 201. See *limon* 2.—Der. *limonadier*.
- LIMONEUX**, *adj.* slimy, oozy. See *limon* 1.
- Limpide**, *adj.* limpid; from L. *limpidus*.
- Limpidité**, *sf.* limpidity; from L. *limpiditatem**. For *-tatem=-té* see § 230.

- LIN**, *sm.* flax; from L. *linum*.—Der. *linon*, *linot*.
- LINCEUL**, *sm.* a shroud. Prov. *linsol*, from L. *linteolum*. By regular change of *teolum* = *tiolum* (see Hist. Gram. p. 66) = *ciolum* (see *agencer*), we arrive at *lin-ciolum*. We find *linciolus* in 7th cent. in the Glosses of Reichenau: 'Siindones *linciolos*.' *Linciolus* becomes *linceul* by *-iolum* = *-eul*, see § 253.
- Linéaire**, *adj.* linear; from L. *linearis*.
- Linéal**, *adj.* linear; from L. *linealis*.
- Linéament**, *sm.* a trace, rudiment, lineament; from L. *lineamentum*.
- LINGE**, *sm.* linen; originally made of linen, *linge* being an *adj.* in O. Fr. The O. Fr. phrase was *un drap linge* = a linen cloth. *Linge* is der. regularly from *adj.* *lineum*. For *lineum* = *linium* and for *iu* = *ju* (*lin-jum*), whence *linge*, see Hist. Gram. pp. 65, 66.—Der. *linger*, *lingère*, *lingerie*.
- LINGOT**, *sm.* an ingot. Origin unknown.—Der. *lingotière*.
- Lingual**, *adj.* lingual; from L. *lingualis**, der. from *lingua*.
- Linguiste**, *sm.* a linguist; der. from *lingua*.—Der. *linguistique*.
- Linguistique**, *adj.* linguistic. See *linguiste*.
- Liniment**, *sm.* a liniment; from L. *linimentum*.
- LINON**, *sm.* lawn. See *lin*.
- LINOT**, **LINOTTE**, *sm.* a linnet; a dim. of *lin*, so called because it feeds chiefly on flax.
- LINTEAU**, *sm.* a lintel, headpiece (of a door); formerly *lintel*, from L. *limitellus**, der. from *limitem*. For regular contr. of *limitellus* into *lim'tellus* see § 52; hence *lintel* by *m* = *n*, see § 160; for *-ellus* = *-eau* see § 282.
- LION**, *sm.* a lion; from L. *leonem*. For *eo* = *io* see Hist. Gram. p. 65.
- LIPPE**, *sf.* a pouting lip; of Germ. origin, Germ. *lippe* (§ 27).—Der. *lippée*, *lippu*.
- LIPPEE**, *sf.* a mouthful, meal. See *lippe*.
- Liquation**, *sf.* (Chem.) liquation; from L. *liquationem*.
- Liquéfaction**, *sf.* liquefaction; from L. *liquefactionem**.
- Liquéfier**, *va.* to liquefy; from L. *liqueficare**.
- Liqueur**, *sf.* a liquor; from L. *liquorem*.—Der. *liqueureux*, *liquoriste*.
- Liquide**, *adj.* liquid; from L. *liquidus*.—Der. *liquider*.
- Liquider**, *va.* to liquidate. See *liquide*.—Der. *liquidation*, *liquidateur*.
- Idiquidité**, *sf.* liquidity; from L. *liquiditatem*, used for purity, clearness, by Apuleius.
- LIRE**, *va.* to read; from L. *legere*. For regular contr. of *légère* into *lègre* see § 51, whence *lire*. For *gr* = *r* see § 131; for *e* = *i* see § 60.—Der. *lisant*, *liseur*, *lisable*.
- LIRON**, *sm.* a garden dormouse. See *loir*.
- LIS**, *sm.* (Bot.) a lily; from L. *lilium*, from *lilium*, by regular contr. of *lilium* into *lil's* (see § 51). For the continuance of the *s* see § 149. This word is one of the rare nominative forms surviving in the French language: in the 12th cent. the other form *lilie* existed. For loss of *l* see § 158. An orthographic variety of the word is *lys*.—Der. *liseron*.
- LISERÉ**, *sm.* a piping, narrow bordering (of ribbon); partic. subst. of O. Fr. verb *liserer*, which is from *lisière*.
- LISERON**, *sm.* (Bot.) bindweed. Origin uncertain.
- LISIBLE**, *adj.* legible. See *lire*.
- LISIÈRE**, *sf.* binding (of cloths), edge. See *liste*.—Der. *liseré*, *q. v.*
- † **Lisse**, *sf.* a hand-railing; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *liscio* (§ 25).—Der. *lisser*, *lissoir*.
- LISSE**, *sf.* warp (of tapestry); from L. *licium*. This word is a doublet of *lice* (*q. v.*), and the less satisfactory form. For *-icium* = *-isse* see § 273.
- LISSE**, *adj.* smooth; from O. H. G. *lise* (mod. Germ. *leise*) §§ 20, 27.
- LISTE**, *sf.* a list, properly a strip on which is written a row of names; originally a band, strip (so the word *list* is used in Engl. and *liste* in Fr. for a white band across a horse's forehead). *Liste*, meaning a band, is of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *lista* (§ 20).—Der. *lisière* (a little *liste*. *Lisière* is from *listière*; for *st* = *ss* = *s* see § 168 and *angoisse*), *listeau*, *liteau*, *liston*, *listel*.
- LISTEAU**, *sm.* a blue strip (in table linen). See *liste*.—Der. *liteau* (for *listeau*; for loss of *s* see § 148).
- LISTON**, *sm.* a scroll (heraldry). See *liste*.
- LIT**, *sm.* a bed; from L. *lectum*. For *e* = *i* see § 65; for loss of *o* before *t* see § 129.—Der. *litière*, *aliter*, *litcau*, *litée*.
- Litanies**, *sf. pl.* litanies; from Gr. *ἱκετήρια*.
- LITEAU**, *sm.* a stripe (often blue) on muslins, napkins, etc. If, as it seems, it is a dim. of *liste*, *q. v.*, it should have been written *liteau*, to mark the loss of the *s*, see § 148.

- Litharge**, *sf.* (Min.) litharge; from L. lithargyrus.—Der. *lithargé*, *lithargyré*.
- Lithographie**, *sf.* lithography; from Gr. λίθος and γράφειν.—Der. *lithographier*, *lithographique*.
- Lithographier**, *va.* to lithograph. See *lithographie*.—Der. *lithographe* (verbal subst.).
- Lithotomie**, *sf.* (Surg.) lithotomy; from Gr. λιθοτομία.—Der. *lithotome*, *lithotomiste*.
- Lithotritie**, *sf.* (Surg.) lithotrity; formed from Gr. λίθος and L. tritus, p.p. of terere.—Der. *lithotriteur*.
- LITIÈRE**, *sf.* a litter; from L. lectaria*, in medieval Lat. documents. 'Ita pro una lectaria' is a phrase found in a document of A.D. 1333. Lectaria is from lectus. For -aria = -ière see § 198; for ect = it see § 129.
- Litige**, *sm.* litigation; from L. litigium.
- Litigieux**, *adj.* litigious; from L. litigiosus. For -osus = -eux see § 229.
- Litote**, *sf.* (Rhet.) litotes, extenuation; from Gr. λιτότης.
- LITRE**, *sf.* a band of black cloth (with the armorial bearings of a person deceased); formerly *listre*: for loss of s see § 148. *Listre*, from Low Lat. *listra**, is der. from *liste*, q.v.
- Litre**, *sm.* a litre (measure of capacity, 1.760 pint); from Gr. λίτρα.—Der. *hectolitre*, *décalitre*.
- Littéraire**, *adj.* literary; from L. litterarius.
- Littéral**, *adj.* literal; from L. litteralis.—Der. *littéralité*.
- Littérateur**, *sm.* a man of letters; from L. litteratorem.
- Littérature**, *sf.* literature; from L. litteratura.
- Littoral**, *adj.* littoral; from L. littoralis.
- Liturgie**, *sf.* a liturgy; from Gr. λειτουργία.—Der. *liturgique*, *liturgiste*.
- Livide**, *adj.* livid; from L. lividus.—Der. *lividité*.
- Livraison**, *sf.* delivery (of goods), number, part (of a serial); from L. liberationem. For regular contr. of liberationem to librationem see § 52, hence *livraison*. For b = v see § 113; for -ationem = -aison see § 232. *Livraison* is a doublet of *libération*.
- LIVRE**, *sm.* a book; from L. librum. For b = v see § 113.—Der. *livret*.
- LIVRE**, *sf.* a pound; from L. libra. For b = v see § 113.
- LIVRÉE**, *sf.* a livery. See *livrer*.
- LIVRER**, *va.* to deliver, abandon; from L. liberare, found in this sense in Carol. documents: thus we read 'Vel pro dona liberanda secum aliquantis diebus manere praecepti,' in the Capitularies of Charles the Bald. For loss of atonic e see § 52; for b = v see § 113; for -are = -er see § 263. *Livrer* is a doublet of *libérer*, q.v.—Der. *livrée* (partic. subst.; originally a *livrée*, or, as the phrase ran, *des habits de livrée*, were clothes delivered by the king yearly to the officers of the household), *délivrer*.
- Lobe**, *sm.* a lobe; from Gr. λόβος.—Der. *lobé*, *lobule*.
- Local**, *adj.* local; from L. localis.—Der. *localiser*.
- Localité**, *sf.* a locality; from L. localitatem.
- Locataire**, *sm.* a tenant; from L. locatarius, which, however, means one who hires himself out, not one who rents from another.
- Locatif**, *adj.* locative, tenantable; from L. locativus*.—Der. *locatis*, which, in 1762 (Dict. de l'Académie), is written *locati*, and is, in fact, only another form of *locatif*.
- Location**, *sf.* a letting, hiring; from L. locationem.
- Locatis**, *sm.* a sorry hack. See *locatif*.
- † **Loch**, *sm.* a ship's log; from Engl. *log* (§ 28).
- LOCHE**, *sf.* (Ichth.) a loach. Origin unknown.
- LOCHER**, *va.* to be loose (of horseshoes, etc.); of Germ. origin, M.H.G. *lücke* (§ 20). For ck (= cc) = ch see § 126.
- † **Locman**, *sm.* a harbour pilot; of Germ. origin, Neth. *lootsman* (§ 27).
- Locomotion**, *sf.* locomotion; from L. loco and motionem.—Der. *locomoteur*.
- † **Locomotive**, *sf.* a locomotive (properly an adj.); the Engl. *locomotive*, properly *locomotive engine* (§ 28).
- Locution**, *sf.* a form of speech; from L. locutionem.
- Lods**, *sm. pl.* a lord's dues on sales; from L. laudes*, so used in Low Lat. 'Si quis emerit terram teneatur de tertio decimo denario, et non plus de laudibus,' occurs in a Chartulary of A.D. 1274. The original meaning doubtless was a promise, consent, in which sense we find *laudare* used in the middle ages. See also under *louange*. For au = o see § 106.
- † **Lof**, *sm.* (Naut.) luff; from Engl. *luff* (§ 28).
- Logarithme**, *sm.* a logarithm; from Gr. λόγος and ἀριθμός.—Der. *logarithmique*.

- LOGE**, *sf.* a lodge, cell, kennel. It. *loggia*. Lomb. *lobia*, from L. *laubia**, a lodge, in medieval documents. Thus we find in an Act of A.D. 904, 'In palatio quod est fundatum juxta basilica beatissimi principis apostolorum, in *laubia* . . . ipsius palatii.' Also in the Polyptych of S. Remi: 'Habet mansum dominicatum, casam cum cellario, *laubia*, horrea 2.' *Laubia* is of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *laubja*, a hut of leaves (§ 20). *Laubia*, consonified regularly (see Hist. Gram. p. 65) into *laubja*, becomes *loge*. For *au*=*o* see § 106; for *bj*=*g* see Hist. Gram. p. 65.—Der. *loger*, *logis*, *logement*, *logette*, *logeable*.
- LOGGER**, *va.* to lodge. See *loge*.—Der. *logeur*, *déloger*.
- Logique**, *sf.* logic; from L. *logica*.—Der. *logicien*.
- LOGIS**, *sm.* a habitation, house. See *loger*.
- Logogriphe**, *sm.* a riddle; from Gr. *λόγος* and *γρίφος*.
- Logomachie**, *sf.* a logomachy, war of words; from Gr. *λογομαχία*.
- LOI**, *sf.* law; from L. *legem*: cp. *regem*, *roi*. For *e*=*oi* see § 62; for loss of *g* see § 131.—Der. *aloi*.
- LOIN**, *adv.* far; originally *loing*, from L. *longē*. For *o*=*oi* see § 87. The loss of final *g* is rare, see § 132.—Der. *éloigner* (from O. Fr. *loing*, cp. *poignet* from *poing*, *soigner* from *soin*, *témoinier* from *témoin*).
- LOINTAIN**, *adj.* distant. It. *lontano*, from a supposed L. *longitanus**, der. from *longe*. For regular contr. into *long-tanus* see § 52, whence *lontain*. For *-anus*=*-ain* see § 194; for *ong*=*oin* see *loin*.
- LOIR**, *sm.* a dormouse. Prov. *glire*, from L. *glirem*. The reduction of *gl* to *l* is against the rule given, Hist. Gram. p. 71 and § 130. For *i*=*oi* see § 68.—Der. *liron*, *lérôt*.
- LOISIR**, *sm.* leisure (an infinitive used as a *sm.*, cp. *diner*, *souper*, etc.). The verb *loisir*, = to have permission not to work, is from L. *licere*. For *i*=*oi* see § 68; for *o*=*s* see *amitié*; for *e*=*i* see *accomplir*.—Der. *loisible*.
- Lombes**, *sm. pl.* loins; from L. *lumbos*.—Der. *lombaire*.
- LONG**, *adj.* long; from L. *longus*.—Der. *longueur*, *longe*, *longer*, *allonger*, *long-temps*, *longuet*.
- Longanimité**, *sf.* longanimity, forbearance; from L. *longanimitatem*.
- LONGE**, *sf.* a tether. See *long*.
- LONGE**, *sf.* a loin; from L. *lumbæ*, der. from *lumbus*. For *lumbæ*=*lumbia* and for *lumbia*=*lumbja* see Hist. Gram. p. 65, whence *longe*. For *u*=*o* see § 98; for *m*=*n* see § 160; for *bj*=*g* see *abrégé*.
- LONGER**, *va.* to go along. See *long*.
- Longévité**, *sf.* longevity; from L. *longævitatem*.
- Longitude**, *sf.* longitude; from L. *longitudinem*.—Der. *longitudinal*.
- LONGTEMPS**, *adv.* long, a long time. See *long* and *temps*.
- LONGUEUR**, *sf.* length. See *long*.
- LOPIN**, *sm.* a piece, bit. Origin unknown.
- Loquace**, *adj.* loquacious; from L. *loquacem*.
- Loquacité**, *sf.* loquacity; from L. *loquacitatem*.
- LOQUE**, *sf.* a rag; of Germ. origin (§ 20). O. H. G. *loc*, something hanging, as, e. g. a 'lock' of hair, thence a rag.
- LOQUET**, *sm.* a latch; dim. of O. Fr. *loc* of Germ. origin, A. S. *locan*, to lock (§ 20).
- LOGNER**, *va.* to ogle, glance at; in Norm. patois *loriner*: of Germ. origin, Swiss Germ. *loren* (§ 27).—Der. *lorgnon*, *lorgnette*, *lorgneur*.
- LORIOT**, *sm.* (Ornith.) an oriole, goldfinch O. Fr. *loriol*, originally *orior* in 12th-cent documents, Prov. *auroiol*, from L. *aureolus*, i.e. a yellow gold-coloured bird similarly the Germans call this bird *goldamsel*. *Aureolus* becomes *auroiolus* (see § 253), whence *orior*, by *au*=*o*, see § 106. By the agglutination of the article (see *lierre*) *l'orior* became *loriol*, towards the end of the 13th cent. The change of final *l* to *i* peculiar. *Loriot* is a doublet of *aureole*, q. v.
- LORS**, *adv.* then; formerly *lores*, originally *lores*; from L. *hora*. For the agglutination of the article see *lierre*; for etymology see *le* and *or*.—Der. *lorsque*, *alors*.
- LOS**, *sm.* praise; from L. *laus*. For *au*=*o* see § 106.
- LOSANGE**, *sf.* a lozenge. Origin unknown.
- LOT**, *sm.* a lot, portion; of Germ. origin Engl. and Flem. *lot* (§ 27).—Der. *lotit*, *loterie*.
- LOTÉRIE**, *sf.* a lottery. See *lot*.
- Lotion**, *sf.* a lotion; from L. *lotionem*.—Der. *lotionner*.
- LOTIR**, *va.* to allot, portion. See *lot*.—Der. *loti*, *lotissement*.
- +Loto**, *sm.* *loto*; from It. *loto* (§ 25).
- LOTTE**, *sf.* (Ichth.) the lote. Origin unknown.
- +Lotus**, *sm.* (Bot.) the lotus; the L. *lotus*.

LOUABLE, *adj.* praiseworthy. See *louer* 2.
LOUAGE, *sm.* a letting, hiring. See *louer* 1.
LOUANGE, *sf.* praise; formerly *louange*, from L. *laudemia* *, a form der. from *laudem* and used in feudal Latin for the amount paid to the lord of a fief for his consent to its alienation, just as the word *laudes* (O. Fr. *los* in the phrase *los et ventes*) was used. For loss of medial *d* see § 120; for *au* = *ou* see § 106; for *-emia* = *-emja* see *abriger*; for *m* = *n* see § 160, whence *-enja*, whence *-ange*, see § 205. Cp. *vendange*, from *vindemia*.—Der. *louanger*, *louangeur*.
LOUCHE, *sm.* ambiguity, equivocation; formerly *lousche*, Prov. *losa*, from L. *luscus*. *Luscus* is properly one-eyed. For *u* = *ou* see § 97; for *c* = *ch* see § 126; for loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *loucher*.
LOUCHET, *sm.* a grafting-tool. Origin unknown.
LOUER, *va.* to let, hire, rent; from L. *locare*. For loss of medial *c* see § 129; for *o* = *ou* see § 76.—Der. *louage*, *loueur*.
LOUER, *va.* to praise; from L. *laudare*. For loss of medial *d* see § 120; for *au* = *o* = *ou* see § 106.—Der. *louange* (q. v.), *louable*.
Lougre, *sm.* a juggler; from Engl. *luggier* (§ 28).
Louis, *sm.* a louis (an old Fr. coin, value 19 shillings); of hist. origin (see § 333), from Louis XIII, who first issued this coin, A. D. 1640. The proper name *Louis*, O. Fr. *Lois*, originally *Loois*, is through L. *Ludovicus*, of Germ. origin (§ 20), from *Hluodowig*, which is compd. of *hluodo* (illustrious) and *wig* (a battle). For suffix *-icus* = *-i* see § 212. *Ludovicus* loses medial *d* (see § 120), and medial *v* (see § 141), then, by *u* = *o* (see § 90), we have O. Fr. *Loois*, afterwards contrd. to *Lois* (cp. *rond* from O. Fr. *roond*). *Lois* becomes *Louis* by softening *o* to *ou*, see § 81.
LOUP, *sm.* a wolf; from L. *lupus*. For *u* = *ou* see § 90.—Der. *louve* (from L. *lupa*; for *u* = *ou* see § 90; for *p* = *v* see § 111), *louvai*, *louvet*, *louveteau*, *louveter*, *louveterie*; *loupe* (a tumour, cp. Germ. *wolfgangschwulst*, lit. a wolf's tumour).
LOUP-CERVIER, *sm.* a lynx; from L. *lupus-cervarius*, in Pliny. For letter-changes see *loup*; and for *-arius* = *-ier* see § 198.
LOUPE, *sf.* a magnifying glass. See *loup*.
LOUP-GAROU, *sm.* a were-wolf. See *garou*.
LOURD, *adj.* heavy. It. *lardo* (dirty), from

L. *luridus*, first dirty, then lazy, heavy; original sense, yellowish. *Lúridus*, contrd. regularly (see § 51), becomes *lur'dus*, whence *lourd*; for *u* = *ou* see § 97.—Der. *lourdeur*, *lourdaud*, *lourd-erie*, *alourdir*.
LOURE, *sf.* (Mus.) a loure (dance), the word originally signified a drone-pipe, bag-pipe; thence it came to be used of a dance to that instrument; as *jig* from the Germ. *geige*, the fiddle. Origin uncertain; probably from Scand. *luar*, *luur*, a shepherd's horn.
LOUTRE, *sf.* an otter; from L. *lutra*. For *u* = *ou* see § 97.
LOUVE, *sf.* a she-wolf. See *loup*.—Der. *louvai*, *louveteau*, *louveterie*, *louveter*.
LOUVOYER, *vn.* to tack; formerly *louvoyer*, der. from *lof*. For relation of *lof* to *louvoyer* see *achever*; for *o* = *ou* see § 81. For etymology of *lof* see that word.
LOYAL, *adj.* loyal. It. *leale*, from L. *legalis*, sc. conformable to law, whence *loyal* = conformable to the laws of honour. *Legalis* in this sense is very common in medieval documents, as e. g. 'legaliter custodire' in an Act of A. D. 1355; so also we read in S. Bernard's Epistles, 'Neque enim et perjuris esse et *legalis* simul manere poterit.' An 11th-cent. Act also has 'Ad quos missi sunt quatuor *legales* homines qui ex ore ipsorum . . . audierunt.' *Legalis* becomes *loyal* by losing medial *g* (see § 131), and by *e* = *oi* (see § 61). For *-alis* = *-al* see § 191. *Loyal* is a doublet of *légal*, q. v.—Der. *déloyal*.
LOYAUTÉ, *sf.* loyalty; formerly *loyalté*, from L. *legalitatem*, deriv. of *legalis*. *Legalitatem*, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *legal'tatem*, becomes *loyalté* by *legal* = *loyal*-. For *-tatem* = *-té* see § 230. *Loyalté* becomes *loyauté* by *al* = *au*, see § 157. *Loyauté* is a doublet of *légalité*, q. v.
LOYER, *sm.* hire (of rooms, etc.); from L. *locarium*. For loss of medial *o* see § 129; the *y* is intercalated for the sake of euphony.
Lubie, *sf.* capriciousness of will, a whim, crochet; from L. *lubere*.
Lubrifier, *va.* to lubricate; as if from a L. *lubrificare* *; der. from *lubricus*. For loss of *o* see *affouage*.
Lubrique, *adj.* lewd; from L. *lubricus*.—Der. *lubricité*.
Lucarne, *sf.* a dormer-window; origin uncertain; no doubt connected with L. *lucem*. Cp. Prov. *lucana*.
Lucide, *adj.* lucid; from L. *lucidus*.

- Lucidité**, *sf.* lucidity; from L. *luciditatem*.
- Lucratif**, *adj.* lucrative; from L. *lucratus*.
- Lucre**, *sm.* lucre, gain; from L. *lucrum*.
- LUETTE**, *sf.* the uvula; in earliest Fr. *l'uetle*. *Uette* is dim. of root *ue* *, which answers to L. *uva*. For loss of *v* see § 141; for diminutive suffix see § 281; for agglutination of article (*luette* for *l'uetle*) see *lierre*.
- LUEUR**, *sf.* a glimmer, light, gleam. Prov. *lugor*, the word is supposed to come from some unknown form, like L. *lucorem* *, a hypothetical deriv. from *luoem* by loss of medial *c* (§ 129) and by *-orem* = *-eur* (§ 227).
- Lugubre**, *adj.* lugubrious; from L. *lugubris*.
- LUI**, *pers. pron. mf. sing.* him. See *le*.
- LUIRE**, *vn.* to shine; from L. *lucere*. By displacement of Lat. accent from *lucēre* to *lúcere* (see Hist. Gram. p. 133), and by loss of the then atonic *ē* (§ 51), we have *luc're*, whence *luire* by *cr* = *ir*, see *bénir* and § 129.—Der. *luisant*, *reluire*.
- † **Lumbago**, *sm.* (Med.) lumbago; the L. lumbago.
- LUMIÈRE**, *sf.* light. Prov. *lumneira*, from Low L. *luminaria* *. *Luminaria*, regularly contrd. (see § 52) into *lum'naria*, becomes *lumièrre*. For *-aria* = *-ière* see § 198; for *mn* = *m* see § 160.
- LUMIGNON**, *sm.* the snuff of a candle; from a supposed L. *luminionem* *, der. from *lumen*. For *ni* = *gn* see *cigogne*. (M. Cornu objects to this, showing that the O. Fr. forms of the word were *limignon*, or *limignon*, which he draws from the Low L. *liemus* * or *liemen* *, a wick, whence *limignon*, which, probably through influence of *lumen*, afterwards became *luminon*. Littré, Suppl.)
- Luminaire**, *sm.* a luminary; from a supposed L. *luminare* *.
- Lumineux**, *adj.* luminous; from L. *luminosus*.
- Lunatique**, *adj.* lunatic; from L. *lunaticus*.
- LUNDI**, *sm.* Monday. It. *lunedì*, from L. *lunae dies*, found in this sense in the Inscriptions. For loss of atonic *ae* see § 51. The Prov. form is *diluns*, showing the two words transposed.
- LUNE**, *sf.* the moon; from L. *luna*.—Der. *lunaire*, *lunaison*, *lunette* (so called from the round glasses), *lunule*.
- LUNETTE**, *sf.* a telescope, eyeglass, spectacles. See *lune*.—Der. *lunetier*.
- Lupin**, *sm.* (Bot.) a lupine; from L. *lupinus*.
- LURON**, *sm.* a jolly fellow. Origin unknown.
- Lustral**, *adj.* lustral; from L. *lustralis*.
- Lustration**, *sf.* a lustration; from L. *lustrationem*.
- Lustre**, *sm.* lustre, splendour, also a 'lustrum' (space of five years). See *lustrer*.
- Lustrer**, *va.* to give gloss to, glaze; to clean, then to brighten; from L. *lustrare*.—Der. *lustre* (verbal subst.), *lustrine*.
- Lut**, *sm.* (Chem.) lute, luting; from L. *lutum*.—Der. *luter*.
- † **Luth**, *sm.* a lute; introd. from It. *liuto* (§ 25).—Der. *luthier*.
- LUTIN**, *sm.* a goblin, elf. Origin unknown.—Der. *lutiner*.
- LUTRIN**, *sm.* a lecturer; formerly *letrin*, from L. *lectrinum*; der. from *lectrum*, used for a pulpit in Isidore of Seville. For *ct* = *t* see § 129; for *e* = *u* see *jumeau*.
- LUTTE**, *sf.* a struggle; from L. *lucta*. For letter-changes see *lutter*.
- LUTTER**, *vn.* to wrestle, struggle; from L. *luctari*. For *ct* = *tt* see § 168.—Der. *lutieur*.
- Luxation**, *sf.* (Surg.) luxation, dislocation; from L. *luxationem*.
- Luxe**, *sm.* luxury; from L. *luxus*.—Der. *luxueux*.
- Luxer**, *va.* to dislocate; from L. *luxare*.
- Luxure**, *sf.* lewdness; from L. *luxuria*.
- Luxurieux**, *adj.* luxurious, lewd; from L. *luxoriosus*. For *-osus* = *-eux* see § 229.
- LUZERNE**, *sf.* (Bot.) lucern. From the Gael. *llysian*, a plant (§ 19).—Der. *luzernière*.
- Lycanthropie**, *sf.* lycanthropy; from Gr. *λυκανθρωπία*.—Der. *lycanthrope*.
- Lycée**, *sm.* a lyceum; from Gr. *λύκειον* (the Lyceum at Athens).
- Lycopode**, *sm.* (Bot.) lycopodium; from Gr. *λύκος* and *πούς*.
- Lymphatique**, *adj.* lymphatic; from L. *lymphaticus*.
- Lymphe**, *sf.* lymph, sap; from L. *lymphā*.
- Lynx**, *sm.* a lynx; from L. *lynx*.
- Lyre**, *sf.* a lyre; from L. *lyra*.
- Lyrique**, *adj.* lyrical; from L. *lyricus*.
- LYS**, *sm.* a lily. See *lis*.

M.

MA, *poss. pron. f. my.* See *mon*.

† **MACADAM**, *sm.* macadam; of hist. origin (from Mr. Macadam, who introduced this method of laying roads), see § 33.—Der. *macadamiser*.

† **MACAQUE**, *sm.* a macauco, dog-faced baboon; from Port. *macaco* (§ 26).

† **MACARON**, *sm.* a macaroon, cake; from It. *maccarone* (§ 25). Its doublet is *maccheroni*, q. v.

† **MACARONI**, *sm.* macaroni; from It. *maccheroni* (pl. of *maccarone*) (§ 25).

† **MACARONIQUE**, *adj.* macaronic; from It. *maccheronico* (§ 25).

MACÉDOINE, *sf.* a medley, Origin unknown.

MACÉRATION, *sf.* maceration; from L. *macerationem*.

MACÉRER, *va.* to macerate; from L. *macerare*.

MÂCHE, *sf.* a mash. Origin unknown.

MÂCHEFER, *sm.* scale of iron. Origin unknown.

MACHELIER, *adj.* of or belonging to the jaw (of the muscles or the teeth), from L. *maxillarius*. For *x=ch* see *lûche*; for *i=e* see § 72; for *-arius=-ier* see § 198.

MÂCHER, *va.* to masticate; formerly *mascher*, Prov. *masgar*, It. *masticare*, from L. *masticare*. For regular contr. of *masticâre* to *mast'care* see § 52; whence *mas'care*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81; hence *mascher*. For *ca=che* see §§ 126 and 54; hence *mâcher* by loss of *s*, see § 148.—Der. *mâcheur*, *mâchoire*, *mâchoinner*.

MACHIAVELISME, *sm.* Machiavelism; from Machiavelli, the Florentine historian. For this historic word see § 33.—Der. *machiav'lique*, *machiavéliste*.

MACHICOULIS, *sm.* machicolation (a term of fortification). Origin unknown.

MACHINAL, *adj.* mechanical; from L. *machinalis*.

MACHINATEUR, *sm.* a plotter; from L. *machinatorum*.

MACHINATION, *sf.* a machination; from L. *machinationem*.

MACHINE, *sf.* a machine; from L. *machina*.

MACHINER, *va.* to plot; from L. *machinari*.—Der. *machiniste*.

MÂCHOIRE, *sf.* a jaw. See *mâcher*.

MÂCHONNER, *va.* to mumble. See *mâcher*.

MÂCHURER, *va.* to blacken; formerly *maschurer*, originally *mascurer* (a familiar word). Of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *masca*, a blot, spot (§ 20). For loss of *s* see § 148; for *c=ch* see § 126.

MACIS, *sm.* mace (a spice); from L. *macis*.

MACLE, *sf.* (Bot.) the water-caltrop, (Min.) macle. Origin unknown.

MAÇON, *sm.* a mason; from L. *macionem**, in Isidore of Seville: another form is *machionem*. The *ch* is softened to *c* in Latin times. For *-cionem=-çon* see § 231. The origin of the word is uncertain.—Der. *maçonner*, *maçonnage*, *maçon-nique*, *franc-maçon*, *maçonnerie*.

MACREUSE, *sf.* (Ornith.) the black diver. Origin unknown.

MACULE, *sf.* a spot; from L. *macula*. Its doublet is *maille*, q. v.

MACULER, *va.* to spot, blemish; from L. *maculare*.—Der. *maculation*, *maculature*.

MADAME, *sf.* Madam, Mistress. See *ma* and *dame*. Its doublet is *madone*, q. v.

MADemoISELLE, *sf.* Mademoiselle, Miss. See *ma* and *demoiselle*.

† **MADONE**, *sf.* a Madonna; from It. *madonna* (§ 25).

MADRAGUE, *sf.* a tunny-net. Origin uncertain.

MADRAS, *sm.* a Madras handkerchief; of hist. origin, see § 33; a fabric made originally at Madras.

MADRÉ, *adj.* spotted, speckled (as in phrases *bois madré*, *porcelaine madrée*), cunning, sly. *Madré* is derived from O. Fr. *madre*, *mazdre*; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *masar* (§ 20), spotted or knotted wood. *Maser*, contrd. to *mas'r*, becomes O. Fr. *masdre*, *mazdre*. For *sr=sdr* see *ancêtre*; for loss of *s* see § 148. From the sense of spotted, varied in colour or shade, the word takes the sense of ready in ruse and resources, sly.

† **MADREPÔRE**, *sm.* madrepore; from It. *madrepore* (§ 25).

MADRIER, *sm.* a joist; from L. *materia-rus**, der. from *materia*. For regular contr. of *matériarius* to *mat'riarius* see § 52, hence *madrier*. For *tr=dr* see *aider*; for *-arius=-ier* see § 198.

† **MADRIGAL**, *sm.* a madrigal; from It. *madrigale* (§ 25).

† **Magasin**, *sm.* a warehouse, shop, magazine; formerly *magazin*. Of Oriental origin, Ar. *machâzin*, properly stores of merchandise, then a shop (§ 31).

Mage, *sm.* a magician; from L. *magus*.

Magie, *sf.* magic; from L. *magia*.—Der. *magique*, *magicien*.

† **Magister**, *sm.* a schoolmaster, pedant; from L. *magister*. Its doublet is *maitre*, q. v.

Magistère, *sm.* a Grandmastership; from L. *magisterium*.

Magistral, *adj.* magistral, magisterial; from L. *magistralis*.

Magistrat, *sm.* a magistrate; from L. *magistratus*.—Der. *magistrature*.

Magnanime, *adj.* magnanimous; from L. *magnanimus*.

Magnanimité, *sf.* magnanimity; from L. *magnanimitatem*.

Magnat, *sm.* a magnate; from L. *magnates*.

Magnésie, *sf.* (Chem.) magnesia; from L. *magnes*, a magnet—magnesia having been assimilated by the magnet.

Magnétique, *adj.* magnetic; from L. *magneticus*.—Der. *magnétiser*.

Magnétiser, *va.* to magnetise. See *magnétique*.—Der. *magnétiseur*, *magnétisme*.

Magnificence, *sf.* magnificence; from L. *magnificentia*.

Magnifique, *adj.* magnificent; from L. *magnificus*.

Magnolier, *sm.* (Bot.) a magnolia; of hist. origin (see § 33), from Magnol, who died A. D. 1715.

MAGOT, *sm.* a Barbary ape. Origin unknown.

Mahométan, *smf.* a Mahometan; of hist. origin, from Mahomet (§ 33).—Der. *Mahométanisme*, *Mahometisme*.

MAI, *sm.* May (month of); from L. *maius*.

MAÏE, *sf.* a kind of dish; from L. *magida* (found in Varro). For loss of medial g see § 131, and of d see § 121.

MAIGRE, *adj.* thin, lean; from L. *macrum*. For *a* = *ai* see § 54; for *or* = *gr* see § 129. —Der. *maigrelet*, *maigret*, *maigrir*.

MAIGREUR, *sf.* leanness; from L. *macrorem*. For *a* = *ai* see § 54; for *or* = *gr* see § 129; for *o* = *eu* see § 79.

MAIGRIR, *vn.* to grow lean. See *maigre*.

MAIL, *sm.* a mall, hammer; from L. *mallum* which became *mallium*. For *eu* = *iu* see Hist. Gram. pp. 65, 66; for *-allium* = *-ail* see *ail* and § 278.—Der. *maillet*.

MAILLE, *sf.* a mesh; from L. *macula*. For regular contr. of *mâcûla* to *mac'la*

see § 51, whence *maille*. For *cl* = *il* see § 129. *Maille* is a doublet of *macule*.—Der. *maillot*, *mailler*.

MAILLE, *sf.* a small coin, maille (worth $\frac{1}{83}$ of a farthing), found in the phrase *n'avoir ni sou ni maille*; formerly *meaille*, O. Port. *mealha*, answering to L. *metallea*, which became successively *metallia* (see Hist. Gram. p. 66), and *medallia* (see § 117). *Medallia* is found in sense of money in medieval documents: 'Thesaurus cum medaleis aureis inventus fuit in horto' is found in an Act of A. D. 1274; also in a Lat. glossary 'Obolus quod est medalia,' whence, by loss of medial d (see § 120), comes O. Fr. *meaille*, whence *maaille* (see *amender*), whence *maille*. For *aa* = *a* cp. *âge* for *aage*.

MAILLET, *sm.* a mallet. See *mail*.—Der. *mailloche*.

MAILLOT, *sm.* swaddling clothes. See *maille* (1).

MAIN, *sf.* a hand; from L. *manus*. For *-anus* = *-ain* see § 194.—Der. *main-d'œuvre* (see *de* and *œuvre*), *main-forte*, *main-levée*, *main-mise*, *main-morte*.

MAÎNE, *adj.* younger (of sons); now unused, from *mainis* = *moins*, and *né*; cp. *puiné*.

MAINT, *adj.* many. Origin uncertain, philologists being divided between Celt. *maint* (a multitude) and O. H. G. *manug* (Germ. *manch*, Engl. *many*). Both have ultimately the same origin.

MAINTENANT, *adv.* now. Properly the part. pres. of *maintenir*, q. v.

MAINTENIR, *va.* to maintain. See *main* and *tenir*.—Der. *maintien* (verbal subst.), *maintenue*, *maintenant*.

MAINTIEN, *sm.* maintenance. See *maintenir*.

MAIRE, *sm.* a mayor; from L. *majorēm*, found in this sense in medieval documents; properly the chief man of a city. The late Lat. misplaced the accent from *majōrem* to *mājōrem*; then *mājōrem*, regularly contrd. (see § 51) into *maj'rem* becomes *maire*. For *j* = *i* see § 139. *Maire* is a doublet of *major*, *majeur*.—Der. *mairie*.

MAIS, (1) *adv.* originally, in sense of more, as may be still seen in the phrase *n'en pouvoir mais*; (2) now *conj.* but; from L. *magis*, which becomes *mais*, *mais*, by losing its medial g (see § 131).

† **MAÏS**, *sm.* maize; introd. from Sp. *mahis* (see § 26).

MAISON, *sf.* a house; from L. *mansionem*. For *ns* = *s* see § 163; for attraction of *i*,

- which changes *a* to *ai*, see § 54. 3.—Der. *maisonnette*.
- MAÎTRE**, *sm.* a master; formerly *maistre*, originally *maître*, from L. *magistrum*. For loss of medial *g* see § 131, whence *maître*, then *maistre*; whence *maître* by loss of *s*, see § 148. *Maître* is a doublet of *magister*, q. v.—Der. *maîtresse*, *maîtrise*, *maîtriser*, *maître-autel*.
- MAÎTRISER**, *va.* to master, domineer. See *maître*.—Der. *maîtrise* (verbal subst.).
- Majesté**, *sf.* majesty; from L. *majestatem*.—Der. *majestueux*.
- MAJEUR**, *adj.* greater, important; from L. *majorem*. For *o=eu* see § 79. Its doublet is *maire*, q. v.
- Major**, *sm.* a major; from L. *majorem*. Its doublet is *maire*, q. v.
- Majorat**, *sm.* a majorat, a property which descends with a title; from L. *majoratum* *.
- Majordome**, *sm.* a major-domo; from L. *major* and *domus*.
- Majorité**, *sf.* majority; from L. *majoritatem*.
- Majuscule**, *adj.* capital (of letters); from L. *majusculus*.
- MAL**, *sm.* evil, harm; from L. *malum*.
- MAL**, *adv.* amiss, ill, badly; from L. *malè*.—Der. *malpropre*, *malveillant*, *maladroit*, *malade*.
- MAL**, *adj.* bad; from L. *malus*. This sense remains in the compd. substantives *malgré*, *malheur*, *malaise*, *malencontre*, *malemort*, *malfaçon*.
- Malachite**, *sf.* malachite; from Gr. *μαλαχίτης* (sc. *λίθος*).
- Malacie**, *sf.* (Med.) malacia; from Gr. *μαλακία*.
- MALADE**, *adj.* sick, ill; in the 10th cent. *malade*, Prov. *malapte*, from L. *malè-aptus*, compd. of *malè* and *aptus*, properly ill-disposed, then indisposed, then sick, ill. For *p=b* see § 111; for *t=d* see § 117. *Malade* becomes *malade* by loss of *b*, just as *dub'tare* becomes *douter*.—Der. *maladie*, *maladif*.
- MALADRESSE**, *sf.* unskillfulness. See *adresse*.
- MALADROIT**, *adj.* maladroit, clumsy. See *adroit*.—Der. *maladroitement*.
- MALAISE**, *sm.* uneasiness, *adj.* uneasy. See *aie*.—Der. *malaisé*.
- MALANDRE**, *sf.* a crack in a horse's knee; from L. *malandrium* *.—Der. *malandoureux*.
- † **Malandrin**, *sm.* a highwayman; from It. *malandrino* (§ 25).
- MALART**, *sm.* a mallard, wild drake. Origin unknown.
- MALAVISER**, *va.* to judge unwisely. See *aviser*.
- Malaxer**, *va.* (Pharm.) to work up; from L. *malaxare*.
- MÂLE**, *sm.* male; formerly *masle*, in 12th cent. *mascle*, from L. *masculus*, a form of *masculus*, which is found in the Appendix ad Probum. For *cl=l* cp. *musculus*, *moule*; *marc'linus**, *merlin*: for loss of *s* see § 148.
- Malédiction**, *sf.* a malediction, curse; from L. *maledictionem* (so used in S. Jerome).
- MALÉFAM**, *sf.* cruel hunger. See *mal* (3) and *faim*.
- Maléfice**, *sm.* witchcraft; from L. *maleficium*.—Der. *maléficié*.
- Maléfique**, *adj.* malevolent; from L. *maleficus*.
- MALEMORT**, *sf.* a tragic death. See *mal* (3) and *mort*.
- MALÉNCONTRE**, *sf.* a mishap. See *encontre* and *mal* (3).—Der. *malencontreux*.
- MALENTENDU**, *sm.* a misunderstanding. See *mal* (3) and *entendre*.
- MALEPESTE**, *interj.* plague on! See *mal* (3) and *peste*.
- Malévole**, *adj.* malevolent; from L. *malevolus*.
- MALFAÇON**, *sf.* a trick, bad piece of work. See *mal* (3) and *façon*.
- MALFAIRE**, *vn.* to do evil. See *mal* (2) and *faire*.—Der. *malfaissant*, *malfaistance*.
- MALFAITEUR**, *sm.* a malefactor; from L. *malefactorum*. For *ct=it* see § 129; for *o=eu* see § 79.
- MALFAMÉ**, *adj.* ill-famed. See *mal* (2) and *famé*.
- MALGRACIEUX**, *adj.* rude. See *mal* (2) and *gracieux*.
- MALGRÉ**, *prep.* in spite of; originally a *sm.* (15th cent. *sans vostre malgré*), a compd. of O. Fr. *adj. mal* (3) and *gré* (q. v.).
- MALHABILE**, *adj.* unskillful. See *mal* (3) and *habile*.
- MALHEUR**, *sm.* misfortune. See *mal* (3) and *heur*.—Der. *malheureux*.
- MALHONNÊTE**, *adj.* dishonest, uncivil. See *mal* (2) and *honnête*.
- MALHONNÊTETÉ**, *sf.* incivility. See *mal* (2) and *honnêteté*.
- MALICE**, *sf.* malice; from L. *malitia*. For *tia=ce* see § 244.
- MALICIEUX**, *adj.* malicious; from L. *malitiosus*. For *ti=ci* see § 115; for *-osus* = *-eux* see § 229.

Malignité, *sf.* malignity; from L. *maliginitatem*. For *-tatem* = *-té* see § 230.

MALIN, *adj.* malignant; from L. *malignus*. For *gn* = *n* see *asséner* and § 131.

Malines, *sf.* Mechlin lace; of hist. origin (see § 33), from *Malines*, where this kind of lace was first made.

MALINGRE, *adj.* ailing; compd. of *mal* and of O. Fr. *hingre*, *heingre**, which from L. *aegrum*. *Aegrum*, reduced regularly to *egrum* (see § 104), intercalates an *n* (see *concombre*), whence *eingre*. For *e* = *ei* before a nasal see § 61; for addition of *h* see Hist. Gram. p. 79, and for later loss of it see § 134.

Malintentionné, *adj.* evil-intentioned. See *mal* (2) and *intentionné*.

MALLE, *sf.* a trunk; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *malha* (§ 20).—Der. *malle-poste*, *mallier*.

Malléable, *adj.* malleable; from L. *malleabilis**.—Der. *malléabilité*.

Malléole, *sf.* (Anat.) malleolus; from L. *malleolus*.

MALMENER, *va.* to maltreat. See *mal* (2) and *mener*.

MALOTRU, *sm.* a rude, ill-bred person; formerly *malostru*, originally *malestru*, meaning unhappy. Prov. *malastruc*, opposed to *benastruc*, is from late L. *male-astrutus**, which signifies 'under the influence of a star' (for *-utus* = *-u* see § 201; for *a* = *o* see *dommage*), from *astrum*, used in Petronius for chance, fortune.

Malpropre, *adj.* dirty. See *mal* (2) and *propre*.—Der. *malpropreté*.

MALSAIN, *adj.* unhealthy. See *mal* (2) and *sain*.

MALSEANT, *adj.* unbecoming. See *mal* (2) and *séant*.

MALSONNANT, *adj.* ill-sounding, offensive. See *mal* and *sonner*.

† **Malt**, *sm.* malt; of Germ. origin, Engl. *malt* (§ 28).

MALTÔTE, *sf.* an exaction, impost; formerly *mallôte*, compd. of *mal*, see *mal* (3), and *tolte*, which is from medieval Lat. *tolta**, a tax. 'Nullam tolltam faciét eis in mercato suo, nisi monachi concesserint' is found in a Chartulary of A.D. 1085. *Tollta* is contrd. (§ 51) from strong p. p. *tollita*, meaning properly that which is carried off. For this strong p. p. see § 188. From *tolta* and the *adj.* *mala* comes the compd. *malatolta*, found in medieval documents. 'Mercatores . . . vendebant sine tolltis malia,' says Matthew Paris. In a Chartulary of A.D. 1224 we find 'de malatolta quam

Joannes rex Angliae et sui imposuerunt, sic erit.' For loss of *l* see § 157; in this case the preceding vowel takes a circumflex instead of becoming a diphthong.—Der. *mallotier*.

MALTRAITER, *va.* to maltreat. See *traiter* and *mal* (2).

Malvacée, *adj. sf.* (Bot.) malvaceous; from L. *malvaceus*.

MALVEILLANT, *adj.* malevolent. See *bienveillant*.—Der. *malveillance*.

MALVERSER, *vn.* to be guilty of evil practices. See *mal* (2) and *verser*.—Der. *malversation*.

MAMAN, *sf.* mama (onomatopoeitic). See § 34.

MAMELLE, *sf.* a teat, breast; from L. *mamilla*. For *i* = *e* see § 72.—Der. *mamelon*.

MAMELON, *sm.* a teat. See *mamelle*.

Mamillaire, *adj.* mamillary; from L. *mamillaris*.

Mammaire, *adj.* mammary; from L. *mamma*.

Mammifère, *sf.* mammiferous; from L. *mamma* and *ferre*.

Mammouth, *sm.* a mammoth. Origin unknown.

MANANT, *sm.* a peasant, clown; a term of feudal law, signifying inhabitant of a burgh or village, as in the phrase *Les manants et habitants d'une paroisse*. From this sense of villager comes later the sense of a coarse, clownish fellow. *Manant* is from L. *manentem*, cp. *tenant* from *tenentem*. *Manentem* (which properly means one who remains, is attached to the soil) means a peasant in medieval documents: thus we have 'Tradidit casam cum territorio suo et manentes xv cum colonis,' in a Donation of A.D. 1080.

MANCHE, *sm.* a handle, neck (of a fiddle, etc.); from L. *manicum*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *mānīcum* to *man'cum*, whence *manche*. For *ca* = *che* see §§ 126 and 54.—Der. *emmancher*, *démancher*.

MANCHE, *sf.* a sleeve; from L. *manica*. For letter-changes see above.—Der. *manchette*, *manchon*.

MANCHOT, *adj.* one-armed; *sm.* a one-handed person; dim. of O. Fr. *manç*: cp. *bachot* from *bac*. The O. Fr. *manç* is from L. *manucus*.

† **Mandarin**, *sm.* a Mandarin; from Port. *mandarin* (§ 26), a name given by the Portuguese to the upper officials of the Chinese Empire; a word now used by the Chinese themselves.

Mandat, *sm.* a mandate; from L. *mandatum*. Its doublet is *mandé*.—Der. *mandataire*.

Mandement, *sm.* a mandate, (bishop's) charge. See *mander*.

Mander, *va.* to send (by message, etc.); from L. *mandare*.—Der. *mandement*, *démander*, *contremander*.

Mandibule, *sf.* a mandible, jaw; from L. *mandibula*.

† **Mandoline**, *sf.* a mandoline; from It. *mandolino* (§ 25).

† **Mandore**, *sf.* a mandura (lute); from It. *mandora* (§ 25).

Mandragore, *sf.* (Bot.) mandrake; from L. *mandragora*.

MANDRIN, *sf.* a mandrel. Origin unknown.

Manducation, *sf.* manducation, eating; from L. *manducationem*.

† **Manège**, *sm.* training (of horses); from It. *maneggio* (§ 25).

Manes, *sm. pl.* manes, shade; from L. *manes*.

† **Manganèse**, *sm.* manganese; from Germ. *mangan* (§ 27).

MANGER, *va.* to eat; from L. *manducare*, by contr. (see § 52) of *manducare* to *mand'care*, whence *manger*. For loss of central *d* see Hist. Gram. p. 81, and § 120; for *o-g* see § 129.—Der. *mangeoire*, *mangeaille*, *démanger*, *mangeable*, *mangeur*, *mangeure*.

Maniaque, *adj.* maniacal, *sm.* a maniac; from L. *maniacus*.

MANICLE, *sf.* a kind of glove to protect the hand in rough work; from L. *manicula**, a dim. of *manica*, from which we also have a learned form *manique*. For *ica = ique* see § 247, note 4.

Manie, *sf.* a mania; from L. *mania*.

MANIER, *vi.* to touch, handle; from L. *manicare*, from *manus*. For loss of medial *c* see § 129.—Der. *maniement*, *remanier*, *maniable*.

MANIÈRE, *sf.* manner; from Schol. L. *manoria**, found in Abelard = species, kind, der. from L. *manus*. *Manière* will therefore signify properly what is ready to hand. For *e = ie* see § 56.—Der. *manière*.

Manifestation, *sf.* manifestation; from L. *manifestationem*.

Manifeste, *adj.* manifest, *sm.* a manifesto; from L. *manifestus*.

Manifester, *va.* to manifest; from L. *manifestare**, der. from *manifestus*.—Der. *manifeste* (verbal subst.).

Manigance, *sf.* a manœuvre; from *manus*,

through some unknown intermediary form.—Der. *manigancer*.

† **Manille**, *sf.* manille (a term used in the game of ombre); from Sp. *malilla* (§ 26).

† **Manioc**, *sm.* tapioca; introd. from Sp. American colonies (§ 26). It comes through Port. *mandioca*.

Manipule, *sm.* a handful, maniple; from L. *manipulus*.—Der. *manipuler*, *manipulation*.

MANIVELLE, *sf.* a crank, winch. Origin unknown.

MANNE, *sf.* manna; from L. *manna*.

MANNE, *sf.* a hamper; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *manne* (§ 20).

† **Mannequin**, *sm.* a mannikin; of Germ. origin, Du. *maneken*, a little man (§ 27).

MANŒUVRE, *sf.* a manœuvre, properly work of the hand; from medieval L. *manuopera**, contrd. to *manopera*. For *uo = o*, see § 102. For letter-changes see *œuvre*.—Der. *manœuvrer*, *manouvrier*, *manœuvrier*.

MANOIR, *sm.* a manor; from L. *manerium**, in medieval texts, = a residence, from *manere*, to reside. For *o = oi* see § 62.

MANQUER, *vi.* to miss; from L. *manicare**, properly to mutilate, from adj. *mancus*.—Der. *manque* (verbal subst.), *manquement*, *inmanquable*.

Mansarde, *sf.* a garret window, garret; of hist. origin (see § 33), from Mansard, who invented this kind of window.

Manusétude, *sf.* gentleness; from L. *mansuetudinem*.

MANTE, *sf.* a mantle; from L. *mantum**, a short cloak, in Isidore of Seville.—Der. O. Fr. *mantel**, softened into *manteau* (for *el = eau* see § 282); the O. Fr. form survives in *démanteler* (q. v.) and *mantelet*.

MANTEAU, *sm.* a cloak. See *mante*.

MANTELET, *sm.* a short cloak. See *mante*.

† **Mantille**, *sf.* a mantilla; from Sp. *mantilla* (§ 26).

Manuel, *adj.* manual; from L. *manualis*.

Manufacture, *sf.* manufacture; a word formed from two Lat. words *manus* and *factura*, lit. a making by the hand.—Der. *manufacturer*, *manufacturier*.

Manumission, *sf.* manumission, formal release of a slave, according to Roman law; from L. *manumissionem*.

Manuscrit, *sm.* a manuscript; from L. *manuscriptus* (sc. liber). For *pt = t* see § 111.

Manutention, *sf.* maintenance. Before being thus restricted the word meant administration, originally action of managing. *Manutention* is formed from two Lat. words *manus* and *teneré*.

- MAPPEMONDE**, *sf.* a map of the world; from *L. mappa mundi*, lit. a cloth of the world.
- MAQUEREAU**, *sm.* a mackerel. Origin unknown, though it is probably so named in consequence of its spots, and is thereby connected with *L. macula*.
- † **Maquette**, *sf.* a sculptor's rough model; from *It. macchietta* (§ 25).
- MAQUIGNON**, *sm.* a horse dealer; of Germ. origin, *Flem. macken*, to traffic (§ 27).—*Der. maquignonage*.
- MARAÎCHER**, *sm.* a kitchen gardener, properly one who cultivates those gardens round Paris which are called *marais*. See *marais*.
- MARAI**, *sm.* a marsh, bog, kitchen-garden (in the environs of Paris); formerly *marois* and *maresc*, from medieval *Lat. mariscus* *. *Mariscus* is of Germ. origin, *O. Flem. maerasc* (§ 20). *Mariscus* becomes *marais* by *sc=s*, see § 129, and by *i=oi*, see § 74, note 2. For *oi=ai* see § 62. From *O. Fr. maresc* comes *O. Fr. marescage*, now *maricage*, and *O. Fr. maraischer* now *maraischer* (both by loss of *s*, see § 148). For letter-changes see *frais* and *fraiche*.
- Marasme**, *sm.* consumption; from *Gr. μαρσμός*.
- † **Marasquin**, *sm.* maraschino; from *It. marsca*, a cherry, whence the liqueur is made (§ 25).
- MARÂTRE**, *sf.* a step-mother, a cruel mother; formerly *marastre*, from *L. matraster* * (for restriction of meaning see § 13). *Matraster*, contrd. regularly to *matrast'r* (see § 50), becomes *marastre*, then *marastre* by *tr=rr=r* (see § 168), then *marâtre* (by loss of *s* see § 148).
- MARAUD**, *sm.* a knave, rascal. Origin uncertain. The word is said to be of hist. origin (§ 33), from a certain Comte de Merode who distinguished himself by his gift of plundering in the Thirty Years War. It is however much older than the 17th century, as may be seen in Villon, *Comment m'en iray-je en pourpoint, Desuë comme ung marault?* (Litttré.) Bugge suggests that there is a Low *L. maraldus* *, formed by dissimilation (§ 169) from *malaldus* *, which would be *mal* with the Germanic suffix *-aldus* (§ 195). If this be so, *maraud* is a doublet of *malade*.—*Der. marauder*.
- MARAUDER**, *va.* to go marauding, ravage. See *maraud*.—*Der. maraude* (verbal subst.), *maraudeur*.
- † **Maravédis**, *sm.* a maravedi (Sp. coin); from *Sp. maravedi* (§ 26), of Ar. origin.
- MARBRE**, *sm.* marble; from *L. marmorem*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *mármōrem* to *marm'rem*, whence *marbre*. For *mr=mbr* see *Hist. Gram.* p. 73; for loss of *m* see *Hist. Gram.* p. 81.—*Der. marbrier, marbrer, marbrure. marbrerie, marbrière*.
- MARC**, *sm.* a mark (weight, 8 oz.); of Germ. origin, *O. H. G. marc* (§ 20), a march or frontier; a mark coming afterwards to signify the weight or measure used on the frontier of a country.
- MARC**, *sm.* a residuum, dregs (of pressed fruits, etc.). Origin unknown.
- MARCASSIN**, *sm.* a young wild boar. Origin unknown.
- † **Marcassite**, *sf.* (Min.) marcassite; from *Ar. margachitha* (§ 30).
- MARCHAND**, *sm.* a shopkeeper, dealer; formerly *marchand*, *marchedant*, *It. mercadante*, from *L. mercatantem* *, pres. partic. of medieval *L. mercatari* *, to sell; as in 'Volunt dum vobis placeat pacifice et quiete cum vestri mercatando et negotiando conversari,' from an Act of the 11th cent. *Mercatari* is a frequent. of *mercari*. *Mercatantem* loses medial *t* (see § 117), changes *ca* into *che* (see §§ 126 and 54), whence *O. Fr. marchant*. For *ea=a* see § 102. The final *d* for *t* is unusual, though it is found in the 13th century.—*Der. marchander, marchandise*.
- MARCHE**, *sf.* a march (military frontier); of Germ. origin, *O. H. G. marcha* (§ 20). Its doublet is *marque*.
- MARCHE**, *sf.* march, walk, gait. See *marcher*.
- MARCHÉ**, *sm.* a market. *Prov. mercat*, *It. mercato*, from *L. mercatum*. For *e=a* see § 65, note 1; for *o=ch* see § 126; for *-atum=-r* see § 201.
- MARCHEPIED**, *sm.* a step (stair), footboard. See *marcher* and *piéd*.
- MARCHER**, *vu.* to walk, lit. to stamp about with one's feet, to beat down (so in brick-making the phrase *les briquetiers marchent l'argile* is used); from *L. marcare* *, *der.* from *marcus*, a hammer; properly to tread down. A *Lat.-Fr.* glossary of the 13th cent. has 'calcere=marcher.' For *ca=che* see §§ 126 and 54.—*Der. marche* (verbal subst.), *marcheur, démarcher*.
- MARCOTTE**, *sf.* (Bot.) a layer. *O. Fr. margotte*, *der.*, with dim. suffix *otte*, from *L. mergus*. For *e=a* see § 65, note 1. The passage from *g* to *c* is unusual.—*Der. marcotter*.

MARDI, *sm.* Tuesday; formerly *marsdi*, It. *martedì*, from L. *Martis dies*, found in the Inscriptions; properly Mars' day. For loss of *s* see § 148; for loss of medial *t* see § 117.

MARE, *sf.* a pond, pool; from L. *mara**, found in medieval Lat. texts. '*Maras potare lutosas*,' says Guillaume the Breton in his *Philippide*. *Mara* is a corruption of *mare*, used in the sense of water generally: from the 7th cent. *mare* signifies sweet as well as salt water. '*Mare est aquarum generalis collectio. Omnis enim congregatio aquarum sive salsae sint, sive dulces sint, abusive maria nuncupantur*,' says Isidore of Seville.

MARÉCAGE, *sm.* a marsh. See *marais*.—Der. *marécageux*.

MARÉCHAL, *sm.* properly one who shoes and takes care of horses; thus *maréchal ferrant* is the farrier who shoes them. The *maréchal de France*, originally the *maréchal*, was an officer set over the horses and stables of the king. *Maréchal*, formerly *mareschal*, is from Merov. L. *mariscalcus** (an officer in charge of the king's horses). '*Si mariscalcus, qui super 12 caballos est, occiditur, 11. solid. componatur*,' says the *Lex Alamannorum* 7; 9. *Mariscalcus* is of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *marahscale* (§ 20). *Mariscalcus* becomes *mareschal* by *i = e*, see § 72; by *c = ch*, see § 126; and loss of final *c* see § 129. For later loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *maréchaleric*.

MARÉCHAUSSEE, *sf.* properly a troop commanded by a 'marshal.' *Maréchaussée* is from medieval Lat. *marescalciata**, der. from *mariscalcus*, see *maréchal*. *Marescalciata* becomes *mareschaussée* by *-ata = -e*, see § 201; by *i = e*, see § 72; by *c = ch*, see § 126; by *al = au*, see § 157; by *ci = c = s*, see *agencer*. For later loss of *s* see § 148.

MARÉE, *sf.* the tide; from L. *mare*, der. by adding suffix *-ée* (= *ata*, see § 201). *Marée* from *mare* answers to *ondée* from *onde*.

MARELLE, *sf.* 'merrytypeg.' See *mérelle*.

MARGE, *sf.* margin, from L. *marginem*. For loss of last two atonic syllables see §§ 50, 51.—Der. *marginal*, *émarger*, *margelle*.

MARGELLE, *sf.* kerb-stone (of a well). A dim. of *marge*, q. v.

Marginal, *adj.* marginal. See *marginer*.

Marginer, *va.* to margin; from L. *marginare*.—Der. *marginal*.

Margouillis, *sm.* a dirty muddy place; origin unknown, though connected with L. *margila*, a dim. of *marga*, marl, clay.

Marguerite, *sf.* (Bot.) a daisy, (Min.) a pearl; from L. *margarita*.

MARGUILLIER, *sm.* a churchwarden; formerly *marreglier*, from L. *matricularius*, found in medieval documents for the officer who keeps the church registers, that is, the *matricula* of a church: '*Officium matricularii est illuminare et extinguere omnia lumina*,' says an eccles. regulation. *Matricularius*, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *matric'larus*, becomes O. Fr. *marreglier*. For *tr = rr* see § 168; for *i = e* see § 72; for *cl = gl* see § 129; for *-arius = -ir* see § 198. *Marreglier* later becomes *mareglier*, whence *mar'glier* and *marguillier*. *Marguillier* is a doublet of *matriculaire*, q. v.

MARI, *sm.* a husband; from L. *maritus*. For *-itus = -i* see § 201.

MARIAGE, *sm.* marriage. Prov. *maridatge*, It. *maritaggio*, from L. *maritaticum**, found in medieval Lat. texts, as e. g. A. D. 1062, in the Chartulary of Marmoutier: '*Cum de medietate ipsius terrae movisset calumniam quidam Constantinus . . . asserens eam suae conjugi in maritaticum datam*.' *Maritaticum* becomes *marriage* by loss of medial *t*, see § 117; and by *-aticum = -age*, see § 248.

MARIER, *va.* to marry. Prov. *maridar*, It. *maritare*, from L. *maritare*. For loss of medial *t* see § 117.—Der. *mariable*, *marieur*, *remarier*, *démarier*.

Marin, *adj.* marine; *sm.* a mariner; from L. *marinus*.—Der. *marinier*, *mariner*, *marine*, *marinade*.

MARINGOUIN, *sm.* (Entom.) a mosquito. Origin unknown.

Marionnette, *sf.* a puppet; of hist. origin, see § 33. *Marionnette* is for *mariolette* (for *l = n* see *marne*); *mariolette* is dim. of *mariole*, found in medieval Fr. documents in sense of puppet, doll, originally little figures of the Virgin Mary, whence dim. *mariole*.

Marital, *adj.* marital; from L. *maritalis*.—Der. *maritalement*.

Maritalement, *adv.* matrimonially. See *marital*.

Maritime, *adj.* maritime; from L. *maritimus*.

Maritorne, *sf.* an ill-formed, heavy woman; of hist. origin (see § 33), from the name of the inn-servant in *Dou Quixote*, *Maritorna*.

Marivauder, *va.* to refine excessively; of hist. origiu (see § 33), from *Marivaux*, a refined 18th-cent. writer.—Der. *marivaudage*.

MARJOLAINE, *sf.* (Bot.) sweet marjoram. An ill-formed word from Low Lat. *majoraca**, which is in turn a corruption of *amaracus*.

MARJOLET, *sm.* a little coxcomb. Origin unknown.

MARMAILLE, *sf.* a troop of little ones, little brats; from It. *marmaglia* (§ 25). See *marmot*.

† **Marmelade**, *sf.* marmalade; from Sp. *mermelada* (§ 26).

MARMENEAU, *adj.* reserved (of timber). A technical word in forestry, used of trees reserved for the landlord's use. Origin unknown.

MARMITE, *sf.* a pot, saucepan. Origin unknown.—Der. *marmiteux* (properly 'poor'), *marmiton*.

MARMITON, *sm.* a scullion. See *marmite*.

MARMONNER, *va.* to mutter. Origin unknown.

MARMOT, *sm.* originally an ape, then a grotesque little figure, then (as a term of endearment), a child; der. with *marmaille* from a common root *marm-*, seen also in It. *marmotto*.

† **Marmotte**, *sf.* a marmot, a little girl; from It. *marmotta* (§ 25).

MARMOTTER, *va.* to mutter. Origin unknown.

MARMOUSET, *sm.* a queer little figure, 'little monkey'; from L. *marmoretum**, a deriv. of *marmor*, signifying a little marble figure. This derivation is proved by the *Rue des Marmousets* in Paris, which in Med. Latin was the 'vicus marmoretorum.' (Littré.)

MARNAGE, *sm.* a marling, claying (of ground). See *marne*.

MARNE, *sf.* (Agric.) marl, clay and chalk. O. Fr. *marle*, still used in Normandy; from L. *margula* (from *marga*, in Pliny).

Margula, contrd. regularly to *mar'la* (see § 51), becomes O. Fr. *marle*, whence *marne* by *l = n*, for which cp. *libella*, *niveau*; *pe'ss'la, pène* (O. Fr. *pesne, pesle*); *post'er'la, poterne*; *colucla**, *quenouille* (the form *conucla* for *colucla* is to be met with in Merov. documents).—Der. *marnière*, *marner*, *marnage*, *marneux*.

Maroquin, *sm.* morocco; of hist. origin, see § 33; from *Maroc*, Morocco, where it was first made.

Marotique, *adj.* Marotic; of hist. origin,

see § 33; from Marot, the well-known Fr. poet of the 16th cent.

MAROTTE, *sf.* a fool's-cap, hobby-horse, properly a puppet; a dim. of *Marie*, the proper form being *mariotte*; see *mariouette*.

MAROUFLE, *sf.* lining-paste. Origin unknown.

MARQUE, *sf.* a mark, sign, token; of Germ. origin, Germ. *mark* (§ 27). Its doublet is *marche*, q. v.—Der. *marquer*, *marquant*.

Marquer, *va.* to mark. See *marque*. Its doublet is *marcher*, q. v.—Der. *marqueur*, *remarque*, *démarquer*.

MARQUETER, *va.* to chequer; frequent. of *marquer*. Cp. *tacheter* from *tacher*, *voileter* from *voler*, etc.—Der. *marqueterie*.

MARQUIS, *sm.* a marquis; formerly *marchis*, from medieval L. *marchensis**, properly a governor set over the marches or empire-frontiers from the time of Charlemagne. *Marchensis** is from *mareha**; see *marche*. *Marchensis*, with *ns = s* (see § 163) and *o = i* (see § 59), becomes *marchis*, then *marquis* (for *ch = qu* see Hist. Gram. p. 63).—Der. *marquise*, *marquisat*.

MARRAINE, *sf.* a godmother. Prov. *mairina*, It. *madrina*, from L. *matrina**, d. r. from *mater*. For *tr = rr* see § 168; for *i = ai* cp. *patrinus**, *parrain*; *digno*, *daigne*; *glitea*, *glaise*; *dominum*, *domaine*; *pullinus*, *poulain*. Also see *airain*.

MARRI, *adj.* or *p. p.* sad; p. p. of O. Fr. verb *marrir*, to sadden; of Germ. origin, Germ. *marrian* (§ 20), to hinder, *mar*. The word is out of use.

† **Marron**, *sm.* a chestnut; from It. *marrone* (§ 25).—Der. *marrounier*.

† **Marron**, *smf.* a maroon (free West Indian negro); from Sp. *cinarron* (§ 26).

Marrube, *sm.* (Bot.) bugle weed; from L. *marrubium*.

MARS, *sm.* Mars, March; from L. *Mars*.

MARSOUIN, *sm.* (Ichth.) a porpoise; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *mëri-suin*, a mere-swine, sea-hog (§ 20).

Marsupial, *adj.* marsupial, purse-shaped, carrying a purse (of animals) from L. *marsupium*, through an imagined *marsupialis** (§ 191).

MARTEAU, *sm.* a hammer; formerly *martel* (for *-el = -eau* see § 282), from L. *martellus**, a form of *martulus**, dim. of L. *martus**, found in late Lat. texts. Its doublet is *martel*.—Der. *marteler*, *martelet*.

MARTELER, *va.* to hammer, torment un-

bearably. See *marteau*.—Der. *martelage*, *marteleur*.

Martial, *adj.* martial; from L. *martialis*.
MARTINET, *sm.* (Ornith.) a martin; dim. of *Martin*: cp. *pierrôt* from *Pierre*, and *sansounet* from *Sanson*.—Der. (from the proper name *Martin*) *martin-pêcheur*.

MARTINET, *sm.* a tilt-hammer, flat-candlestick; dim. of *marteau*.

Martingale, *sf.* a martingale, strap; of hist. origin (see § 33), from *Martignes* in Provence; the *Martigaux*, or *Martingaux*, having been the first to wear stockings à la *martingale*.

MARTRÉ, or **MARTE**, *sf.* (Mamm.) a martin. It. *martora*, from Low Lat. *martalus**, found in some late Lat. texts. *Martalus* is from *martes*, found in *Martial* in this sense (Ep. x. 37), if the reading is correct. *Martālus*, regularly contrd. to *mart'lus* (see § 51), becomes *martre* by *l=r*, see § 157.

Martyr, *sm.* a martyr; from L. *martyr*.—Der. *martyriser*, *martyre*.

Martirologe, *sm.* martyrology; from Gr. *μάρτυρ* and *λόγος*.

† **Mascarade**, *sf.* a masquerade; from It. *mascherata* (§ 25).

† **Mascaron**, *sm.* a mask; from It. *mascherone* (§ 25).

Masculin, *adj.* masculine; from L. *masculinus*.

† **Masque**, *sm.* a mask, visor; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *maschera* (§ 25).—Der. *maquer*, *démasquer*.

MASSACRER, *va.* to massacre; of Germ. origin, Low Germ. *matsken*, Germ. *metzgen* (§ 27).—Der. *massacre* (verbal subst.), *massacreur*.

MASSAGE, *sm.* shampooing. See *masser*.

MASSE, *sf.* a mass; from L. *massa*.—Der. *massif*, *masser*, *amasser*, *massicot*.

MASSE, *sf.* a mace; from a L. *matea*, the lost primitive of *mateola*, a staff. *Matea* becomes *matia* (see Hist. Gram. p. 66), whence *masse*, by *-tia=-sse*, see § 244.—Der. *massier*.

† **Massepain**, *sm.* marchpane; in *Ronsard* *marcepain*, from It. *marzapane* (§ 25).

MASSER, *va.* to press, rub, the body in shampooing; from Ar. *mas*, to rub, handle (§ 30).

MASSUE, *sf.* a club; from late L. *maxuca**, found in medieval documents, as in 'Quidam enormis stature ferens ingentem *maxucam* super caput ejus' (Ordericus

Vitalis). *Maxuca* becomes *massue*, by *x=ss* see § 150; and by *-uca=-ue* see § 212.

Mastic, *sm.* mastic; from L. *mastiche*.—Der. *mastiquer*.

Mastication, *sf.* mastication; from L. *masticationem*.

Mastodonte, *sm.* a mastodon; from Gr. *μαστός* and *ὄδους*, *ὀδόντος*.

MASURE, *sf.* a hovel, ruin; from L. *mansura**, properly a residence, from *manere*; 'Anno vero sequenti dedit illis in puram et perpetuam eleemosynam suum dominium Marbodii et suam *mansuram*,' says a Charter of A.D. 1120. *Mansura* becomes *measure* by *ns=s*, see § 163.

Mat, *sm.* mate (in chess). From Pers. *mat*, dead, in the phrase *shah mat*, 'check-mate,' i. e. the king is dead (§ 30). See *échec*.—Der. *mater*.

† **Mat**, *adj.* heavy, dull; from Germ. *matt*, weary, weak, then dull (§ 27).—Der. *matir*, *matité*. This word, Littré holds, is a modern adaptation of the *sm.* above.

MÂT, *sm.* a mast; formerly *mast*; of Germ. origin, Germ. *mast* (§ 27). For loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *mûter*, *démâter*, *mâturer*, *mâtereau*.

† **Matador**, *sm.* a matador; the Sp. *matador*, properly a slayer (§ 26).

† **Matamore**, *sm.* a bully; from Sp. *matamoros*, i. e. a killer of Moors (§ 26).

† **Matassin**, *sm.* a matachin, one who dances the Sp. *matachin* (§ 26).

MATELAS, *sm.* a mattress; formerly *matetas*, Prov. *almatrac*, Sp. *almadrague*; of Oriental origin, see § 30; from Ar. *al matrah*. The O. Fr. *materas*, It. *materasso*, reproduce the Arabic subst. without the article *al* found in the Sp. *almadrague* and Prov. *almatrac*.—Der. *matelasser*, *matelassière*.

MATELOT, *sm.* a sailor. Origin unknown.—Der. *matelote*.

MATER, *va.* to checkmate. See *mat*.

Matérialiser, *va.* to materialise; der. from *matériel*.—Der. *matérialisme*, *matérialiste*.

Matérialité, *sf.* materiality; der. from *matériel*.

Matériaux, *sm. pl.* materials, pl. of a form *material**; from *materialis*, from *matéria*, building-wood.

Matériel, *adj.* material; from L. *materialis*.—Der. *matérialité*.

Maternel, *adj.* maternal; from L. *maternalis*, from *maternus*.

Maternité, *sf.* maternity; from L. *maternitatem*, from *maternus*.

Mathématique, *adj.* mathematical; *sf.* mathematics; from L. *mathematica* (so found in Cicero).—Der. *mathématicien*.

MATIÈRE, *sf.* matter; from L. *matéria*. For *ø=ie* see § 56.

MATIN, *sm.* morning; from L. *matutinum*. For regular contr. of *matūtīnum* into *mat'tinum* see § 52; whence It. *matino*, and Fr. *matin*.—Der. *matinée*, *matinal*, *matineux*, *matines*, *matinier*.

MÂTIN, *sm.* a great cur, mastiff, properly a watch dog. *Mâtin*, O. Fr. *mastin*, It. *mastino*, is from L. *mansatinus* * (properly a dog which stays in the house), der. from *mansum* *, found in medieval texts. *Mansum* is the partic. subst. of *manere*. *Mansatinus*, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *mans'tinus*, gives *masin* (for *ns=s* see § 163) then *mâtin*, by loss of *s*, see § 148.—Der. *mâtiner*, *mâtineau*.

MATINES, *sf. pl.* matins. See *matin*.

MATIR, *vn.* to deaden (metals). See *mat*.

MATOIS, *adj.* cunning, sly. Origin unknown.—Der. *matoiserie*.

MATOU, *sm.* a tom-cat, ugly person. Origin unknown.

MATRAS, *sm.* a glass vessel, long and narrow necked, used in chemistry. Origin unknown.

MATRAS, *sm.* a heavy bolt, shot from an arbalist; from Low L. *matara* *, which is of Celtic origin.

Matrice, *sf.* the matrix, womb; from L. *matricem*.

Matricide, *smf.* a matricide, one who kills his mother; from L. *matricida*.

Matricide, *sf.* matricide; from L. *matricidium*.

Matricule, *sf.* matriculation; from L. *matricula*.—Der. *matriculaire* (whose doublet is *marguillier*, q. v.).

Matrimonial, *adj.* matrimonial; from L. *matrimonialis*.

Matrone, *sf.* a matron; from L. *matrona*.

† **Matte**, *sf.* (Met.) matt, a mass; the Germ. *matte* (§ 27).

Maturation, *sf.* ripening; from L. *maturationem*.

MÂTURE, *sf.* masts, wood for masts. See *mât*.

Maturité, *sf.* maturity; from L. *maturitatem*.

Matutinal, *adj.* matutinal; from L. *matutinalis*.

MAUDIRE, *va.* to curse; formerly *maldire*,

from L. *maledicere* (so used in S. Jerome). For *al=au* see § 157; for *-dicere=-dire* see *dire*.—Der. *maudit*.

MAUDISSON, *sm.* a curse; formerly *maldisson*, from L. *maledictionem*. For *al=au* see § 157; for *-otionem=-sson* see § 232.

MAUGREER, *vn.* to rage, show one's ill-will, one's *mal gré*, as the medieval phrase ran, see *malgré*. *Malgré* becomes *maugré* by *al=au*, see § 157; whence *maugréer*.

Mausolée, *sm.* a mausoleum; from L. *mausoleum* (found in Pliny).

MAUSSADE, *adj.* unpleasant, sour, awkward; formerly *malsade*, of a bad taste; a compd. of *mal* (see *mal* 2) and O. Fr. *sade*, pleasant-tasting. *Sade* is from L. *sapidus* by regular contr. (see § 51) of *sápīdus* to *sap'dus*, whence *sade* by *pā=d*, see § 111. *Malsade* becomes *maussade* by *al=au*, see § 157.—Der. *maussaderie*.

MAUVALS, *adj.* bad. It. *malvagio*. Origin unknown.

MAUVE, *sf.* (Bot.) a mallow; from L. *malva*. For *al=au* see § 157.

MAUVIETTE, *sf.* a lark. A dim of *mauvīs*, q. v.

MAUVIS, *sm.* a mavis, thrush, redwing; formerly *malvis*, from L. *malvītius* *, found in medieval Lat. texts. *Malvītius* is a compd. of *malum* and *vītis*, the thrush being very destructive to the vine. The Germans call the same bird *weingartsvogel*; in several parts of France the bird is called *grive de vengeance*, thus confirming the etymology given (see § 15). *Malvītius* becomes *mauvīs* by *al=au*, see § 157; and *-ītius=-īs*, see § 214.—Der. *mauviette*.

Maxillaire, *adj.* maxillary; from L. *maxillaris*. Its doublet is *machelier*, q. v.

Maxime, *sf.* a maxim; from Schol. L. *maxima* (sc. *sententiarum*, a greatest among propositions, one which is general and absolute).

† **Maximum**, *sm.* a maximum; the L. *maximum*.

Mazarinade, *sf.* the name given to the pamphlets published against Cardinal Mazarin in the days of the Fronde; of hist. origin (§ 33); the ending *-ade* is prop. Spanish; see § 201.

MAZETTE, *sf.* a sorry beast (horse), feeble person. Origin unknown.

ME, *pers. pron.* (accus.) me; from L. *me*.

Méandre, *sm.* a meander, winding course;

- of hist. origin, see § 33; from the river Meander in Phrygia.
- Méat**, *sm.* (Anat.) a meatus; from L. meatus.
- Mécanique**, (1) *adj.* mechanical; from L. mechanicus.—Der. *mécanicien*, *mécanisme*. (2) *sf.* mechanics.
- Mécène**, *sm.* a Maecenas, patron; of hist. origin, see § 33; alluding to Maecenas, minister and friend of Augustus, patron of literature.
- Méchanceté**, *sf.* wickedness. See *méchant*.
- MÉCHANT**, *adj.* wicked; formerly *meschant*, originally *mescheant*, meaning in O. Fr. unhappy, that which has bad chance, pres. partic. of *mescheoir*, to be unlucky. *Mescheoir* is from L. minus cadere, lit. to fall amiss. For meaning see *chance*. For minus = *mes* = *mé*, see *més*–; for *cadere* = *chéoir* see *choir*.—Der. *méchanceté* (der. from O. Fr. *méchance*, representing L. *minuscadentia* *. For letter-changes see *mes*- and *chance*).
- MÊCHE**, *sf.* wick (of a candle); formerly *mesche*, from L. *myxa*, fem. form of *myxus* (for *x* = *cs* see *lîcher*), whence *myxa*, hence *mysca*. For *ca* = *che* see §§ 126, 54; for *i* = *e* see § 72; for loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *mêcher*.
- MÊCHEF**, *sm.* mischief, misfortune, harm; formerly *meschef*, Prov. *mescaf*, Sp. *menoscabo*, lit. a misadventure. Now out of use. As may be seen from the form of cognate words in other Romance languages, *meschef* is compd. of *mê*-s and *chef* (q.v.).
- MÉCOMPTÉ**, *sm.* a miscalculation. See *mécompter*.
- MÉCOMPTER**, *vn.* to count wrong, strike wrong (of clocks); formerly *mescompter*. For etymology see *més*- and *compter*.—Der. *mécompte* (verbal subst.).
- MÉCONNAÎTRE**, *va.* to fail to recognise, disown, deny; formerly *mésconnaître*. See *mê*-s and *connaître*.—Der. *méconnaissance*, *méconnaissable*.
- MÉCONTENT**, *adj.* discontented; formerly *mescontent*. See *mê*-s and *content*.—Der. *mécontenter*, *mécontentement*.
- MÉCRÉANT**, *sm.* an unbeliever, miscreant, one who believes in some other religion, not the Christian, properly, one who believes amiss. *Mécréant*, formerly *miscreant*, It. *miscredente*, is a compd. of *mê*-s (q.v.) and *créant*, from L. *credentem*. For loss of medial *d* see § 120.
- MÉCROÏRE**, *vn.* to disbelieve; formerly *mescroire*. See *mê*-s and *croire*.
- † **Médaille**, *sf.* a medal; from It. *medaglia* (§ 25). Its doublet is *maille*, q.v.—Der. *médaillon*, *médailier*, *médailhste*.
- Médecin**, *sm.* a physician; from L. medicinus. For *i* = *e* see § 72.
- Médecine**, *sf.* medicine; from L. medicina. For *i* = *e* see § 72.
- Médian**, *adj.* (Anat.) median; from L. medianus. Its doublet is *moyen*, q.v.
- † **Médianoche**, *sm.* a meat supper; a word introduced by Anne of Austria, from Sp. *medianoche* (§ 26), it being the heavy meal eaten at midnight after a fast day at the French Court. The word *reveillon* was used by the citizens for the same meal.
- Médiastin**, *sm.* (Anat.) mediastine; from L. *mediastinus*.
- Médiat**, *adj.* mediate; from L. *mediatus*.—Der. *médiatiser*, *immédiat*.
- Médiateur**, *sm.* a mediator; from L. *mediatorem* *.
- Médiation**, *sf.* mediation; from L. *mediationem*.
- Médical**, *adj.* medical; from L. *medicalis* *, der. from *medicus*.
- Médicament**, *sm.* a medicament, medicine; from L. *medicamentum*.—Der. *médicamentier*, *médicamenteux*.
- Médicinal**, *adj.* medicinal; from L. *medicinalis*.
- Médiocre**, *adj.* middling, mediocre; from L. *mediocrem*.
- Médiocrité**, *sf.* mediocrity; from L. *mediocritatem*. For *-tatem* = *-té* see § 230.
- MÉDIRE**, *vn.* to speak ill (of); formerly *mesdire*. See *mê*-s and *dire*.—Der. *médisant*, *médisance*.
- Méditatif**, *adj.* meditative; from L. *meditativus*.
- Méditation**, *sf.* meditation; from L. *meditationem*.
- Méditer**, *va.* to meditate; from L. *meditare*.
- Méditerrané**, *adj.* mediterranean; from L. *mediterraneus*.
- † **Médium**, *sm.* a medium; the L. *medium*.
- Médullaire**, *adj.* medullary; from L. *medullaris*.
- † **Meeting**, *sm.* a meeting; the Engl. *meeting* (§ 28).
- MÉFAIRE**, *vn.* to do harm; formerly *mesfaire*. See *mes*- and *faire*.—Der. *méfait* (partic. subst.).
- MÉFAIT**, *sm.* a misdeed. See *méfaire*.
- MÉFIANCE**, *sf.* mistrust. See *méfier*.

MÉFIER (SE), *vpr.* to mistrust; formerly *mesfier*. See *més-* and *fier*.—Der. *méfiant*, *méfiance*.

MÉGARDE, *sf.* inadvertence; verbal subst. of O. Fr. verb *mégarder*, originally *mesgarder*. See *més-* and *garder*.

Mégère, *sf.* a fury, vixen; from L. *Megæra*, one of the Furies.

MÉGISSIER, *sm.* a leather-dresser; from O. Fr. *mégis*, a compd. of water, ashes and alum used in leather-dressing. Origin unknown.—Der. *mégisserie*.

MEILLEUR, *adj.* better; from L. *meliores*. For *li*=*il* see § 54, 3; for *o*=*eu* see § 88.

MÉLANCOLIE, *sf.* melancholy; from L. *melancholia*.

Mélancolique, *adj.* melancholy, dismal; from L. *melancholicus*.

MÉLANGE, *sm.* a mixture. See *mêler*.—Der. *mélanger*.

† **Mélasse**, *sf.* molasses, treacle; from Sp. *melaza* (§ 26).

MÊLER, *va.* to mix; formerly *mesler*, Port. *mesclar*, from L. *misculare**, found in medieval Lat. documents: as 'Per plurimorum ora vulgatur, vos dicere, quoniam de istis rapinis atque depredationibus nihil vos debeatis *misculare*, unusquisque sua defendat ut potest,' in a letter of Hincmar, A. D. 859. *Misculare* is a frequent. of *miscere*. *Miscüläre*, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *miscläre*, becomes *mesler* (for *cl*=*l* see § 129; for *i*=*e* see § 72), thence *mêler* (for loss of *s* see § 148).—Der. *mêlée* (partic. subst.), *mélange*, *pêle-mêle*, *emmêler*, *démêler*.

MÊLEZE, *sm.* a larch. Origin unknown.

Mélisse, *sf.* balm mint; from Gr. *μέλισσα*, because the bee delights in this plant.

Mellifère, *adj.* melliferous; from L. *mellifer*.

Melliflue, *adj.* mellifluous, flowing with honey; from L. *mellifluus*.

Mélodie, *sf.* melody; from Gr. *μελωδία*.—Der. *mélodieux*, *melodist*.

Mélodrame, *sm.* a melodrama, properly acting with songs; from Gr. *μέλος* and *δράμα*.

Mélomanie, *sf.* music-madness; from Gr. *μέλος* and *μανία*.—Der. *mélomane*.

Melon, *sm.* a melon; from L. *melonem*.—Der. *melonnière*.

Mélopée, *sf.* melopœia, laws of musical composition; from Gr. *μελοποιία*.

Membrane, *sf.* a membrane; from L. *membrana*.—Der. *mémbraneux*.

Membre, *sm.* a limb, member; from L.

membrum.—Der. *membre*, *membru*, *membrure*, *démembrer*.

MÊME, *adj.* same; formerly *mesme*, *meesme*, earlier *meisme*, originally *medi-me*. Prov. *melessme*, It. *medesimo*, from L. *metipsimus*, contrd. from *metipsissimus*, found in classical documents in the form *ipsis-simusmet*=altogether the same. *Metipsimus*, contrd. to *metips'mus* (§ 51), becomes O. Fr. *medisme*. For *ps*=*s* see § 111; for *t*=*d* see § 117. This form is found in 11th cent. in the Poem of St. Alexis. *Medisme* becomes first *meisme*, by loss of medial *d* (see § 120), then *meesme*, by *i*=*e* (see § 72), then *mesme*, by *ee*=*e*, lastly *même*, by loss of *s* (see § 148).—Der. *mêmement*.

† **Memento**, *sm.* a memento; the L. *memento*.

MÉMOIRE, *sf.* memory; from L. *memoria*. For *o*=*oi* by attraction of *i* see § 84.

Mémorable, *adj.* memorable; from L. *memorabilis*. For *-abilis*=*-able* see *affable*.

Mémorial, *sm.* a memorial; from L. *memoriale*.—Der. *immémorial*.

Mémorial, *adj.* referring to memory; from L. *memorialis*.

MENACE, *sf.* a menace, threat; from L. *minacia*. Plautus uses pl. *minaciæ*. For *-cia*=*-ce* see § 244; for *i*=*e* see § 68.—Der. *menacer*, *menaçant*.

MÉNAGE, *sm.* housekeeping, household; formerly *mesnage*, originally *mainnage*, from L. *mansionaticum**, expenses of a household, in Carol. documents. 'Nemo in villis nostris *mansionaticum* accipiat' is a phrase in the Capitularium De Villis. *Mansionaticum* is der. from *mansionem*, see *maison*. *Mansionaticum*, contrd. (see § 52) to *mans'naticum*, reduces *ns* to *s* (see § 163), whence *masnaticum*, whence *mainnage* by *a*=*ai* (see § 54), and by *-aticum*=*-age* (see § 201). *Mainnage* becomes *mesnage* by *ai*=*e* (see §§ 103, 104), thence *m'nage* by loss of *s* (see § 148).—Der. *m'nager*, *ménagère*, *ménagement*, *dém'nager*, *emm'nager*, *m'nagerie* (properly a place where the animals of a household are kept, then by extension a place in which rare and foreign animals are kept).

Ménagement, *sm.* consideration, regard. See *m'nage*.

Mendicité, *sf.* mendicity, begging; from L. *mendicitatem**.

MENDIER, *va.* to beg; from L. *mendicare*.

For loss of medial *o* see § 129.—Der. *mendiant*.

MENER, *vn.* to drive; from L. *minare*, used of cattle or flocks. For *i=e* see § 68. Its doublet is *miner*, *q. v.*—Der. *menée* (partic. subst.), *meneur*, *amener*, *ramener*, *démener*, *emmener*, *promener*.

MENESTREL, *sm.* a minstrel; from L. *ministrale*, in medieval Lat. properly a servant. 'Una cum ministrale nostro Johanne et infantes suos' is found in a charter of A.D. 805. For *i=e* see § 68; for *-ale=-el* see § 191.

MENÉTRIER, *sm.* a fiddler; formerly *menestrier*, from L. *ministerarius**, der. from *minister*. *Ministérarius*, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *minist'rius*, becomes *menestrier*. For *i=e* see § 68; for *i* in position *=e* see § 72; for *-arius=-ier* see § 198; for loss of *s* see § 148.

Méninge, *sf.* (Med.) coat of the brain; from Gr. *μηνίγξ*.—Der. *méningite*.

Ménisque, *sm.* a meniscus; from Gr. *μηνίσκος*.

Menologe, *sm.* a menology, treatise on the months; from L. *menologium*.

MENOTTE, *sf.* a little hand, handcuff; dim. of *main*, *q. v.*

Mense, *sf.* a table (out of use in this sense); then, revenue, usually of an abbey or church; from L. *mensa*.

MENSONGE, *sm.* a lie. A word irregularly formed from *mentir*, *q. v.* No Latin or French intermediates exist to bridge over the distance between them.—Der. *mensonger*.

Mensuel, *adj.* mensual, monthly; irregularly der. from L. *mensis* (as if from a form *mensus*).

-MENT, a *suffix* (added to adjectives giving them an adverbial sense); from L. *mentem*, see Hist. Gram. pp. 153, 154. This termination is to be distinguished from the *-ment* of substantives, which comes from L. *-mentum*, as in *vête-ment* from *vestimentum*, *docu-ment* from *docu-mentum*, etc.

Mental, *adj.* mental; from L. *mentalis*.

Menthe, *sf.* (Bot.) mint; from L. *mentha*.

Mention, *sf.* mention; from L. *mentio-nem*.—Der. *mentionner*.

MENTIR, *vn.* to lie; from L. *mentiri*.—Der. *menteur*, *mentale*, *démentir*, *mensonge*.

MENTON, *sm.* the chin; from a supposed L. *mentonem**, from *mentum*.—Der. *mentonnière*.

† **Mentor**, *sm.* a mentor; of hist. origin, see

§ 33; allusion to Mentor the adviser of Telemachus in Fénelon's *Télémaque*.

MENU, *adj.* slender, small; from L. *minutus*. For *i=e* see § 72; for *-utus=-u* see § 201. *Menu* is a doublet of *minute*, *q. v.*—Der. *menuet*, *menuiser*, *menuaille*.

MENUET, *sm.* a minuet. See *menu*.

MENUISER, *va.* to cut small wood, work as a carpenter; a *vrb* formed from L. *minutare**, which from *minus*: cp. It. *minuzare* in the same sense. See *menu*.—Der. *menuisier*, *menuiserie*.

Méphitique, *adj.* mephitic; from L. *mephiticus*.—Der. *m'phitisme*.

MÉPLAT, *sm.* flat part (of a picture, statue, etc.); *adj.* flat; formerly *mesplat*. See *més-* and *plat*.

MÉPRENDRE (SE), *vpr.* to be mistaken; formerly *me-prendre*. See *més-* and *prendre*.—Der. *méprise* (partic. subst., see *absoute*).

MÉPRIS, *sm.* contempt. See *mépriser*.

MÉPRISE, *sf.* a mistake. See *méprendre*.

MÉPRISER, *va.* to despise; formerly *mes-priser*. See *més-* and *priser*.—Der. *mépris* (verbal subst.), *méprisant*, *méprisable*.

MÉR, *sf.* the sea; from L. *mare*. For *a=e* see § 54.

† **Mercantile**, *adj.* mercantile; from It. *mercantile* (§ 25).

MERCENAIRE, *adj.* mercenary; *sm.* a mercenary, paid workman; from L. *mercenarius*. The termination of the word in O. Fr. was *-ier* (*mercen-ier*); but the later form is found in the 14th century. For *-arius=-ier=-aire* see § 198.

MERCERIE, *sf.* mercery, haberdashery. See *mercier*.

MERCI, *sf.* mercy, *sm.* thanks; from L. *mercedem*. For loss of *d* see § 121; for *e=i* see § 59.—Der. *remercier* (compd. of O. Fr. *mercier*).

MERCIER, *sm.* a mercer; from L. *mercurius**, in Low Lat. documents. *Mercurius* is from *mercem*. For *e=ie* see § 56.—Der. *mercerie*.

MERCREDI, *sm.* Wednesday; from L. *Mercurii dies*, so used in inscriptions (properly Mercury's day). *Mercurii* becomes *Mercre* by regular loss of *u*, see § 51, thence *Mercredi* by loss of the atonic final syllable of *dies*, see § 50.

Mercure, *sm.* mercury; from L. *mercurius*.—Der. *mercuriel* (whose doublet is *mercuriale*).

MÈRE, *sf.* mother; in 11th cent. *medre*, It. *madre*, from L. *matrem*. For *tr=dr=r* see § 168; for *a=e* see § 54.

MÈRE, *adj.* pure (of wine), fine (of wool), in such phrases as *mère goutte*, *mère laine*; from *L. merus*.

MÈRELLE, *sf.* 'merry-peg,' an obsolete game; originally, a table scored with lines, used in playing a game with pegs and counters or *m'reaux*. The *m'reau* was a counter or token, given to canons or monks at church to certify their attendance; or to market-women to certify their having paid market-dues, or to labourers as tokens that they had earned a day's wage; from late Lat. *merallus** or *merellus**, a pebble, counter, token. The origin of this word is unknown (Littré). This game was called in England *merry-peg*, from the pebbles or counters (*m'reaux*) and pegs with which it was played.

Méridien, *adj.* meridian, *sm.* the meridian; from *L. meridianus*.—Der. *méridienne*.

Méridional, *adj.* meridional, southern; from *L. meridionalis*.

Méringue, *sf.* a meringue. Origin unknown.

† **Mérinos**, *sm.* a merino sheep; introd. from *Sp. merino*, a flock which changes its pasturage (§ 26).

MÈRISE, *sf.* a wild cherry. Origin unknown.—Der. *mérisier*.

MÉRITE, *sm.* merit; from *L. meritum*.—Der. *mériter*, *méritoire*.

MÉRIAN, *sm.* (Ichth.) a whiting. Origin unknown.

MERLE, *sm.* (Ornith.) a blackbird; from *L. merula*. For regular contr. of *mérula* to *mer'la* see § 51.

† **Mérline**, *sm.* a marline; from Eng. *marline* (§ 28).

MERLIN, *sm.* a hammer; from *L. marculus**, from *marculus*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *marculus* to *marc'linus*, whence *merlin*. For *cl=l* see § 129; for *a=e* see § 54.

MERLUCHE, *sf.* (Ichth.) the hake; formerly *merluce*, *Sp. merluza*. Compd. of *luce* and *mer* (= *luce de mer*); *luce* is from *L. lucius*, properly a pike. For *ciu=ce* see *agencer*; for *o=ch* see § 126.

MERRAIN, *sm.* a clapboard, properly wood for building, etc.; from *L. materiāmen**, found in *Merov.* texts: 'Si quis Ripuarius in silva communi *materiamen* vel ligna fissa abstulerit,' says the Ripuarian Code, 76. *Materiamen* is from *materialia*. *Matériāmen*, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *mat'riāmen* becomes *merrain*. For *-amen=-ain*, see § 226; for *tr=rr* see § 168; for *a=e* see § 54.

MERVEILLE, *sf.* a wonder. It. *maraviglia*, from *n. pl. L. mirabilia*, properly marvels. *Mirabilia*, contrd. (see § 52) to *mir'bi-lia*, becomes *merveille*. For *i=e* see § 72; for *-ilia=-ille* see § 278; for *b=v* see § 113.—Der. *merveilleux*, *merveilleux*.

MES-, prefix (*mi'*, by dropping *s*, see § 148) gives a bad sense to the words with which it is compd.: *priser* and *m'priser*, *dire* and *médire*, *fait* and *m'fait*, etc. *Mé-*, originally *mes-*, *Prov. meus-*, *Sp. menos-*, corresponds to *L. minus*. To show how *minus* becomes *mi'*, let us take as an example *L. minusfacere*, properly to do amiss (to). *Minusfacere*, contrd. to *min'facere* (see § 52), has *ns=s* (see § 163) and becomes *misfacere*, found in *Carol. documents*: 'In hoc si frater meus meis fidelibus, qui contra illum nihil misfecerunt, et me, quando mihi opus fuit, adjuverunt' is found in a document of A.D. 825. *Misfacere* becomes *mesfaire*. For *mis=mes* see § 72; for *facere=faire* see *faire*. *Mesfaire* becomes *méfaire* by dropping *s*, see § 148. Thus we see how *minus* is reduced to *min's*, *mis*, *mes*, *mé-*. This is also found in *m'échant*, *m'échef*, *m'compte*, *m'connaître*, *m'content*, *m'creant*, *m'croire*, *médire*, *médiance*, *m'faire*, *m'faill*, *m'fier*, *m'garde*, *m'plat*, *m'prendre*, *m'prise*, *m'priser*, *m'pris*, *m'sallier*, *m'savénir* *m'saventure*, *m'suser*, etc.

MES, *poss. adj. pl.* my; from *L. meos*. For the possessive pronoun see *Hist. Gram.* p. 111.

MÉSAISE, *sf.* uneasiness. See *més-* and *aise*.

MÉSALLIER, *vn.* to cause to make a mesalliance. See *més-* and *allier*.—Der. *mésalliance*.

MÉSANGE, *sf.* (Ornith.) a titmouse; for merely *mesange*: of Germ. origin, A.S. *māse* (§ 20).

MÉSARRIVER, *vn.* to happen ill. See *mi's* and *arriver*.

MÉSAVENIR, *vn.* to happen ill. See *més* and *avenir*.

MÉSAVENTURE, *sf.* a misadventure. See *més-* and *aventure*.

Mésentère, *sm.* (Anat.) mesentery; from Gr. *μεσεντέριον*.—Der. *mésentérique*.

MÉSESTIMER, *va.* to undervalue. See *més* and *estimer*.

Mésintelligence, *sf.* misunderstanding. See *més-* and *intelligence*.

MÉSOffrir, *va.* to underbid. See *més-* and *offrir*.

† **Mesquin**, *adj.* mean, shabby poor; from *Sp. mezquino* (§ 21).

- the Ar. *maskin*, poor, mean, servile, then a slave).—Der. *mesquinerie*.
- MESSAGE**, *sm.* a message; from L. *missaticum**, in Carol. documents, as 'Si quis missum domini occiderit, quando in *missaticum* directus fuerit,' in a Capitulary of A.D. 813; 'Missaticum tulit ipsi summo pontifici,' from another medieval document. *Missaticum* becomes *message* by *i = e*, see § 72; and by *-aticum = -age*, see § 248.—Der. *messenger, messagerie*.
- MESSE**, *sf.* the mass; from L. *missa* (used by Christian writers of the 5th cent.). For *i = e* see § 72. Its doublets are *mes*, *mis*.
- MESSÉANT**, *adj.* indecorous. See *messéoir*.
- MESSÉOIR**, *vn.* to be unbecoming. See *més-* and *s'oir*.—Der. *messéant*.
- † **Messidor**, *sm.* Messidor (the tenth month in the Republican Calendar, from June 19 or 20); der. from L. *messis*.
- Messie**, *sm.* the Messiah; from L. *Messias*.
- MESSIER**, *sm.* the keeper of a standing crop; from L. *messorius**, deriv. of *messis*. For *-arius = -ier* see § 198.
- MESSEURS**, *sm. pl.* gentlemen. See *mes* and *sieur*.
- MESSIRE**, *sm.* 'messire,' master; compd. of O. Fr. *mes* (for *mis*, the subjective case, from L. *mēs*) and *sire*, q. v.
- MESURABLE**, *adj.* measurable; from L. *mensurabilis*. For *ns = s* see § 163; for *-abilis = -able* see *affable*.
- MESURE**, *sf.* measure; from L. *mensura*. For *ns = s* see § 163.
- MESURER**, *va.* to measure; from L. *mensurare*. For *ns = s* see § 163.—Der. *mesureur, mesurage, démesuré*.
- MESUSER**, *vn.* to misuse. See *més-* and *user*.
- Métacarbe**, *sm.* (Anat.) the metacarpus; from Gr. *μετακάρπιον*.
- MÉTAIRIE**, *sf.* metairie (land held on condition that the lord received the half of the produce as a rent); formerly *métayerie*. See *métayer*.
- MÉTAL**, *sm.* metal; from L. *metallum*.—Der. *métalliser*.
- Métalepse**, *sf.* (Rhet.) metalepsis; from Gr. *μετάληψις*.
- Métallique**, *adj.* metallic; from L. *metallicus*.
- Métalliser**, *va.* to metallise. See *métal*.—Der. *métallisation*.
- Métallurgie**, *sf.* metallurgy; from Gr. *μεταλλουργία*.—Der. *métallurgique*.
- Métamorphose**, *sf.* metamorphosis; from Gr. *μεταμόρφωσις*.—Der. *métamorphoser*.
- Métaphore**, *sf.* a metaphor; from Gr. *μεταφορά*.—Der. *métaphorique*.
- Métaphysique**, *sf.* metaphysics; properly science of intellectual things, whose study was considered to follow after (*μετά*) that of physical things (*τὰ φυσικά*) in Aristotle's system.—Der. *métaphysicien*.
- Métaplasme**, *sm.* a metaplasim; alteration (such as aphæresis) in the form of a word; from Gr. *μεταπλάσιμος*.
- Métastase**, *sf.* (Med.) metastasis; from Gr. *μετάστασις*.
- Métatarse**, *sm.* (Anat.) metatarsus; from Gr. *μετά and ταρσός*.
- Métathèse**, *sf.* metathesis; from Gr. *μετάθεσις*.
- MÉTAYER**, *sm.* a 'métayer,' farmer (who paid the lord half the produce of his farm); from L. *medietarius**, found in medieval Lat. documents, from *medietatem*. *Medietarius* becomes *métayer* by loss of medial *d* (as is seen in the 13th cent. form *moitaier*, and in *moitie*, q. v., from *medietatem*), see § 120; and by *-arius = -ier*, see § 198.—Der. *métairie*.
- MÉTEIL**, *sm.* meslin (mixed wheat and rye); formerly *mesteil*, from L. *mixtellum**, from *mixtum*. For *i = e* see § 72; for *x = s* see § 150; for loss of *s* see § 148.
- Métempsychose**, *sf.* metempsychosis; from Gr. *μετεμψύχωσις*.
- Météore**, *sm.* a meteor; from Gr. *μετέωρος*.—Der. *météorique*.
- Météorologie**, *sf.* meteorology; from Gr. *μετέωρος* and *λόγος*.—Der. *météorologique*.
- Méthode**, *sf.* method; from Gr. *μέθοδος*.—Der. *méthodique, méthodisme, méthodiste*.
- Méticuleux**, *adj.* fastidious; from L. *meticulosus*. For *-osus = -eux* see § 229.
- MÉTIER**, *sm.* trade; formerly *mesier*, in 10th cent. *mistier*, in the poem of S. Léger; from L. *ministerium*, an office, then employment, lastly, daily occupation, trade: so used in Carol. documents. We find in the Capitularies 'amittere *ministerium*,' for 'to lose one's employment'; the Capitularies of Charles the Bald, II. 15, use *ministerium* for 'trade': 'Ipsi monetarii jurent quod ipsum *ministerium*, quantum sci erint et potuerint, fideliter faciant.' The heads of trades (*chefs des métiers*) are called in medieval documents the *capita ministeriorum*. *Ministérium*, contrd. (see § 52) to *ministerium*, reduces *ns* to *s* (see § 163), whence *ministrium*, whence earliest O. Fr. *mistier*; whence *mestier* by

i=e (see § 72), whence *métier* by loss of *s* (see § 148).

MÉTIS, *sm.* and *adj.* mongrel; formerly *mestis*, from L. *mixtitus**, der. from *mixtus*.

Mixtitus becomes *mestis* by *i=e*, see § 72; by *x=s*, see § 150; by *-itus=-is*, see § 214. *Mestis* becomes *métis* by loss of *s*, see § 148.

Métonymie, *sf.* (Rhet.) metonymy; from Gr. *μετανομία*.

Métope, *sf.* (Archit.) metope; from Gr. *μετόπη*.

Mètre, *sm.* a metre; from Gr. *μέτρον*.—Der. *mètre*, *mètreur*.

Métrique, *adj.* metrical; from Gr. *μετρικός*.

Métropole, *sf.* a metropolis; from Gr. *μητρόπολις*.—Der. *metropolitan*.

METS, *sm.* viand, dish of food; formerly *mes*, It. *messo*, from L. *missum*, lit. what is sent in to table: cp. *ferculum*, der. from *ferre*. For *i=e* see § 72; the *t* is a 15th-cent. orthographic error, to connect the word with *mettre*; it has no connexion with O. H. G. *mits*.—Der. *entremets*.

METTRE, *vn.* to put, place, lay; from L. *mittere*, lit. to send, then to place, in medieval Lat.: 'Ut per omnia altaria luminaria mittantur' is a passage from a very old Rituale. **Mittère**, contrd. regularly (see § 51) to *mitt're*, becomes *mettre* by *i=e*, see § 72.—Der. *mettable*, *metteur*, *entremette*, *démette*, *soumettre*, *admettre*.

MEUBLE, *sm.* a piece of furniture, *adj.* moveable; from L. *mobilis*, moveable, then subst. for furniture. **Mobilis**, contrd. regularly (see § 51) to *mob'lis*, becomes *meuble* by *u=eu*, see § 79. *Meuble* is a doublet of *mobile*, q. v.—Der. *meubler*, *meublant*, *ameublement* (for *amenbler*), *ameubler*.

MEUGLER, *vn.* to low, bellow; from L. *mugulare**, from *mugire*. **Mugùlare**, contrd. (see § 52) to *mug'lare*, becomes *meugler* by *u=eu*, a rare change, see § 90, and *heugler* from *buculare*.

MEULE, *sf.* a millstone. It. *mola*, from L. *mola*. For *o=eu* see § 76.—Der. *meulière*.

MEULE, *sf.* a rick, stack (of hay); formerly *meulle*, from L. *metula**, der. of *meta*, a rick, in Carolingian documents; e. g. 'acceptisque clavibus metas annonae, quae aderant, elidit,' says Gregory of Tours (Hist. 4, 41). **Meta** is properly a cone. **Métula**, regularly contrd. (see § 51) to *met'la*, becomes *meulle*, then *meule*, by *tl=ll=l*; see § 168.

MEUNIER, *sm.* a miller; formerly *meulnier*, Prov. *molnier*, from L. *molinarium*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *mol'narius* to *mol'narius*; whence *meulnier* by *-arius=-ier* (see § 198), and *o=eu* (see § 76), then *meunier* by dropping *l* (see § 157).—Der. *meunerie*.

MEURTRE, *sm.* murder; from L. *mordrum**, or *murdrum**, or *meurtrum**; found in Carolingian documents, e. g. 'Si mordrum totum quis fecerit,' Lex Saxonum, 2, 6; 'Si quis hominem in mordro occiderit,' in a Capitulary of A. D. 813. **Mordrum** is of Germ. origin, Goth. *maurthr* (§ 20); for *au=o* see §§ 106, 107. **Mordrum** becomes *meurtre*. *dr=tr* is an altogether irregular change, caused probably by the *th* in the original Goth. word; the form *meurtrum** exists in late Latin. The words which pass out of Germ. into Low Latin, and thence into French, are likely to follow less closely the strict laws of Latin change.—Der. *meurtrier*, *meurtrir*, *meurtrière*.

MEURTRIR, *vn.* to bruise, kill. See *meurtre*. Der. *meurtrissure*.

MEUTE, *sf.* a pack of hounds; originally a troop generally: e. g. we find in the Chanson d'Antioche, a French poem, 13th cent., that *Pierre l'Hermite vit périr toute la meute des croisés*. *Meute* is from L. *mota**, properly a troop raised for an expedition, in medieval texts. **Mota** (= *movita*, a change found in class. Lat.) is partic. subst. of *movere*. **Mota** becomes *mente* by *o=eu*, see § 79.—Der. *amenter* (to collect, form into a troop, then excite. From this use *mente* came, in O. Fr., to = *émute*, a revolt, a sense which survives in the deriv. *meutin*, now *mutin*. For *eu=u* see *purre*).

MI-, prefix or suffix to words, = Engl. *mid-*; from L. *medius*. For loss of *d* see § 121; for *e=i* see § 59. *Mi* is a doublet of *médium*.—Der. *munuit*, *mipartie*, *mijambe*, *mi-carème*, *midi*, *miliçu*, *parmi*.

Miasme, *sm.* a miasma; from Gr. *μῑasma*.

MIAULER, *vn.* to mew, an onomatopoeic word; see § 34.—Der. *mianlement*.

† **Mica**, *sm.* (Min.) mica; the L. *mica*, der. from *micare*. Its doublet is *mie*, q. v.

MICHE, *sf.* a loaf; of Germ. origin, Flem. *micke*, wheaten bread (§ 27). For *c=ch* see § 126.

MICMAC, *sm.* an intrigue; of Germ. origin, Germ. *mischmach* (§ 27).

- Micocoulrier**, *sf.* (Bot.) nettle-tree. Origin unknown.
- Microcosme**, *sm.* a microcosm; from Gr. *μικροκοσμος*.
- Micrographie**, *sf.* micrography; from Gr. *μικρος* and *γραφειν*.—Der. *micrographique*.
- Micromètre**, *sm.* a micrometer; from Gr. *μικρος* and *μετρον*.—Der. *micrométrique*.
- Microscope**, *sm.* a microscope; from Gr. *μικρος* and *σκοπεῖν*.—Der. *microscopique*.
- MIDI**, *sm.* noon, south; compd. of *mi* (medius) and *di* (diem): 'Ipsium meridiem, cur non medidiem? Credo, quod erat insuavius,' says Cicero in the *De Oratore*. For loss of *d* see § 121.
- MIE**, *sf.* a crumb; from L. *mica*. So Petronius has '*mica panis*' for a crumb of bread, and a 7th-cent. formulaary opposes *mica* to crusta: '*A foris turpis est crusta, ab intus miga nimis est fusca*.' For loss of medial *c* see § 129. *Mie* is a doublet of *mica*, *q. v.*—Der. *miette*.
- MIE**, *particle*, employed to strengthen a negative, not; from L. *mica*. *Je n'en ai mie* properly = *je n'en ai pas une parcelle*, 'I have not a scrap.' The Lat. used *mica* similarly, as in Martial's '*nullaque mica salis*.' For loss of *c* see § 129. See Hist. Gram. p. 162.
- MIE**, *sf.* a darling, love; abbreviation of *amie*, from its employment with the fem. *ma*; *m'amie*, then *ma mie*; see Hist. Gram. p. 112. The form *mie* is a modern barbarism; and *mon amie* a solecism.
- MIEL**, *sm.* honey; from L. *mel*. For *e = ie* see § 56.—Der. *mielleux*.
- MIEN**, *pron. adj.* mine; formerly *men*, softened form of *mon*, *q. v.* For *mon = men* see *je*; for *men = mien* see § 56. We find *le mon* for *le mien* in several 11th-cent. documents; this confirms the origin given. For the etymology see *mon*.
- MIETTE**, *sf.* a little crumb. A dim. of *mie*, *q. v.*—Der. *émietter*.
- MIEUX**, *adv.* better; formerly *mieus*, originally *miels* and *mels*, from L. *melius*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *mélius* to *mel's*; whence O. Fr. *mels*, whence successively *miels*, by *e = ie*, see § 56; *miens*, see § 158; and *mieux*, see § 149.
- MIÈVRE**, *adj.* arch, roguish. Origin unknown.—Der. *mièverie*, *mièvreté*.
- MIGNARD**, *adj.* delicate. For the termination *-ard* see § 196. See *mignon*.—Der. *mignarder*, *mignardise*.
- MIGNON**, **MIGNARD**, *sm.* a favourite, darling, minion; from a common root *mign-* of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *minnia* (§ 20).—Der. *mignonette*, *mignoter*.
- Migraine**, *sf.* headache; from L. hemi-craniun, found in Marcellus Empiricus. For loss of first syllable see *briller* (it is possible that the form has been affected by *mi-* from *medius*); for *c = g* see § 129.
- Migration**, *sf.* migration; from L. *migrationem*.
- MIJAURÉE**, *sf.* an affected lady. Origin unknown.
- MIJOTER**, *va.* to nurse up, properly a term of cookery, to cook carefully at a low fire. Origin unknown.
- MIL**, *sm.* (Bot.) millet; from L. *milium*.—Der. *millet*, *milleraie*.
- MIL**, *adj.* thousand; from L. *mille*.
- Milan**, *sm.* (Ornith.) a kite; from Sp. *milano* (§ 26).
- Millaire**, *adj.* miliary; from L. *miliarius*, from *milium*, *millet*.
- MILICE**, *sf.* militia; from L. *militia*. For *-tia = -ce* see § 244.—Der. *milicien*.
- MILIEU**, *sm.* middle. See *mi-* and *lieu*.
- Militaire**, *adj.* military; from L. *militaris*.
- Militer**, *vn.* to militate; from L. *militare*.—Der. *militant*.
- MILLE**, *adj.* thousand; *sm.* a thousand; from L. *millia*, pl. of *mille*.—Der. *milliard*, *million*.
- Millénaire**, *adj.* millenary; from L. *mille-narius*.
- Millésime**, *sm.* date (of coins, books, etc.); from L. *millesimus*. Its doublets are *millième*, *millime*.
- MILLET**, *sm.* (Bot.) millet. See *mil*.
- Milliaire**, *adj.* miliary; *sm.* a milestone; from L. *milliarius*.
- MILLIÈME**, *adj.* and *sm.* thousandth; formerly *milliesme*, from L. *millesimus*. For *-esimus = -ième* see *huitième*. Its doublet is *millésime*.
- MILLIER**, *sm.* thousand (of); from L. *milliarium*. For *-arium = -ier* see § 198.
- MILLION**, *sm.* a million. An augmentative of *mille* (*q. v.*). For this termination *-ion*, cp. lt. *milione*.—Der. *millionnaire*, *millionième*.
- + **Milord**, *sm.* a lord, rich man; from Engl. *my lord* (§ 28).
- Mime**, *sm.* a mime, mimic; from L. *minus*.
- Mimique**, *adj.* mimic; from L. *mimicus*.
- + **Minaret**, *sm.* a minaret; of Oriental origin. Ar. *menāra* (§ 30).
- MINAUDER**, *vn.* to be lachadaisical. From

- Fr. mine** (q. v.), through a supposed *minaud*.
—Der. *minauderie*, *minaudier*.
- MINCE**, *adj.* slender, slight. Origin unknown.—Der. *amincer*.
- MINE**, *sf.* a mine (a measure = 78 litres), lit. the half of a setier; from L. *hemina*, half a sextarius. For loss of *he*—see *migraine*.
- Mine**, *sf.* a mine. See *miner*.—Der. *mineur*.
- † **Mine**, *sf.* air, countenance; from It. *mina* (§ 25).—Der. *minois*, *minauder*.
- Mine**, *sf.* a mina (100 drachms); from L. *mina*.
- Miner**, *va.* to mine, lead a gallery underground; from L. *minare*. Its doublet is *mener*, q. v.—Der. *mine* (verbal subst.), *minéral*, *minerais*.
- Minéral**, *sm.* mineral, ore; *adj.* mineral. See *miner*.—Der. *minéraliser*, *minéralisation*, *minéralisateur*, *minéralogie* (from *minéral* and *lógos*).
- Minéralogie**, *sf.* mineralogy. See *minéral*.
—Der. *minéralogiste*, *minéralogique*.
- MINET**, *sm.* a cat, puss. Origin unknown.
- MINEUR**, *adj.* under age, minor, *sm.* a minor; from L. *minorem*. For *-orem* = *-eur* see § 227. Its doublet is *moindre*, q. v.
- Miniature**, *sf.* a miniature; from L. *miniatura*, properly painting done with minium, the initials of MSS. being usually drawn with vermilion.—Der. *miniaturiste*.
- Minime**, *adj.* very small; from L. *minimus*.
- † **Minimum**, *sm.* a minimum; the L. *minimum*.
- Ministère**, *sm.* a ministry; from L. *ministerium*. Its doublet is *métier*, q. v.—Der. *ministériel* (of which the doublet is *ménestrel*, q. v.).
- Ministre**, *sm.* a minister; from L. *minister*.
- † **Minium**, *sm.* minium, red lead; the L. *minium*.
- MINON**, *sm.* a name for the cat; used chiefly in a proverb, *Il entend bien chat sans qu'on dise minon*, used of any one quick of understanding. See *minet*.
- MINOIS**, *sm.* a pretty face. See *mine*.
- Minorité**, *sf.* a minority; from L. *minoritatem**, from *minor*.
- MINUIT**, *sm.* midnight. See *mi* and *nuit*.
- Minuscule**, *adj.* small (of letters); from L. *minusculus*.
- Minute**, *sf.* a minute; from L. *minuta*, properly a small thing, whence a small space of time. Its doublet is *menue*, q. v.—Der. *minuter*.
- Minutie**, *sf.* a trifle; from L. *minutia*. This word was introduced by Cardinal de Retz, who explains it as *chose mince et frivole*.—Der. *minutieux*.
- MIPARTI**, *adj.* divided into two equal parts; from *mi* and *parti*.
- † **Mirabelle**, *sf.* a mirabelle (plum); from Sp. *mirabel* (§ 26).
- Miracle**, *sm.* a miracle; from L. *miraculum*. For *-aculum* = *-acle*, see § 254.
- Miraculeux**, *adj.* miraculous; from L. *miraculosus* (so used in S. Augustine).
- MIRAGE**, *sm.* a mirage. See *mirer*.
- MIRE**, *sf.* sight (of a gun). See *mirer*.
- MIRER**, *va.* to aim, aim at; from L. *mirari*, to look with admiration, then to look earnestly, then, by diminution of sense, to aim.—Der. *mûre* (verbal subst.), *miroir*, *mirage*.
- MIRLIFLORE**, *sm.* a coxcomb. Origin unknown.
- MIRLITON**, *sm.* a reed-pipe. Origin unknown.
- MIROIR**, *sm.* a mirror. See *mirer*.—Der. *miroiter*, *miroïtier*.
- MIROITERIE**, *sf.* looking-glass making. See *miroir*.
- † **Misaine**, *sf.* a foresail; from It. *mezzana* (§ 25).
- Misanthropie**, *sf.* misanthropy; from Gr. *μισανθρωπία*.—Der. *misanthrope*, *misanthropique*.
- Miscellanées**, *sf. pl.* a miscellany; from L. *miscellanea*.
- MISE**, *sf.* a putting, laying, setting. See *mettre*. Its doublet is *messe*, q. v.
- Misérable**, *adj.* miserable; from L. *misericordialis*.
- Misère**, *sf.* misery; from L. *miseria*.
- Miséricorde**, *sf.* pity; from L. *miseriordia*.—Der. *miséricordieux*.
- Missel**, *sm.* a missal, i. e. a book containing the masses for special days; der. from *missa*. For *-alis* = *-el* see § 191.
- Missile**, *sm.* a missile, projectile; a word out of use; from L. *missile* (sc. telum).
- Mission**, *sf.* a mission; from L. *missio* nem.—Der. *missionnaire*.
- Missive**, *sf.* a missive; from L. *missivum* from *missum*, p. p. of *mittere*.
- † **Mistral**, *sm.* the mistral (north-west wind of Provence); from Prov. *mistr*; formerly *maestral*, It. *maestrale*, is t L. *magistralis*, i. e. the masterful wind. For loss of *g* see § 131). *Mistral* is doublet of *magistral*.
- MITAINE**, **MITON**, *sf.* a mitten, properly half glove; from a root *mit*, of Ger origin, O. H. G. *mittamo*, half (§ 20).

MITE, *sf.* a mite, tick; of Germ. origin, A. S. *mite* (§ 20).

Mithridate, *sm.* an electuary, antidote against poison; of hist. origin (§ 33), from Mithridates, King of Pontus.

Mitigation, *sf.* mitigation; from L. *mitigationem*.

Mitiger, *va.* to mitigate; from L. *mitigare*.

MITON, *sm.* (1) a mitten, (2) a scrap of bread to put in soup. See *mitaine*.

MITONNER, *va.* to coddle up. See *miton*.

MITOYEN, *adj.* medial, middle; from medieval L. *medietanus* *. For loss of *d* see § 120; for *e=i* see § 59; for *-anus* = *-en* see § 194; for *e=oi* see *accroire* and § 61.—Der. *mitoyenneté*.

MITRAILLE, *sf.* old iron, small shot; formerly *mitaille*; for addition of *r* see *chanvre*. *Mitaille* is dim. of O. Fr. *mite*, a mite, small copper coin, whence it means morsels of copper, a sense it had as late as the 17th cent. *Mite* is of Germ. origin, Flem. *mijte* (§ 27).—Der. *mitrailler*, *mitraille*.

Mitre, *sf.* a mitre; from L. *mitra*.—Der. *mitré*, *mitron*.

Mitron, *sm.* a baker's man, properly one who wears a paper mitre. See *mitre*.

Mixte, *adj.* mixed; from L. *mixtus*.

Mixtion, *sf.* mixtion, gold size; from L. *mixtionem*.—Der. *mixtionner*.

Mixture *sf.* a mixture; from L. *mixtura*.

Mnémonique, *adj.* mnemonic; from Gr. *μνημονική* (sc. *τέχνη*, the art of helping the memory).

Mnémotechnie, *sf.* mnemonics; from Gr. *μνήμων* and *τέχνη*.

Mobile, *adj.* mobile, moveable; from L. *mobilis*. Its doublet is *meuble*, *q. v.*—Der. *mobiliaire*, *mobilier*, *mobiliser*, *immobile*.

Mobiliser, *va.* to liberate, mobilise (soldiers). See *mobile*.—Der. *mobilisation*, *immobiliser*.

Mobilité, *sf.* mobility; from L. *mobilitatem*. For *-tatem* = *-té* see § 230.

Modalité, *sf.* modality; from L. *modalitatem* *, from *modalis*, der. from *modus*.

Mode, *sf.* manner; from L. *modus*.—Der. *modiste*.

† **Modèle**, *sm.* a model; from It. *modello* (§ 25).—Der. *modeler*, *modelage*, *modelfeur*.

Modérateur, *sm.* a moderator; from L. *moderatore*.

Moderation, *sf.* moderation; from L. *moderationem*.

Modérer, *va.* to moderate; from L. *moderari*.

Moderne, *adj.* modern; from L. *modernus* (in Priscian).

Modeste, *adj.* modest; from L. *modestus*.

Modestie, *sf.* modesty; from L. *modestia*.

Modicité, *sf.* smallness, moderateness; from L. *modicitatem*.

Modification, *sf.* modification; from L. *modificationem*.

Modifier, *va.* to modify; from L. *modificare*.—Der. *modificatif*.

Modique, *adj.* moderate (in value); from L. *modicus*.

Module, *sm.* a measure, diameter (of coins); from L. *modulus*. Its doublet is *moule*, *q. v.*

Moduler, *va.* to modulate; from L. *modulari*.—Der. *modulation*.

MOELLE, *sf.* a marrow. Prov. *meolla*, Sp. *meollo*, from L. *medulla*, by loss of *d* (see § 120), whence *meolle* by transposition of the vowels.—Der. *moelleux*.

MOELLON, *sm.* ashlar. Origin unknown.

MŒUF, *sm.* mood (of verbs); so found as late as Rollin, from L. *modus*. For accented *o=œu* see § 79; for final *d=f* see § 122.

MŒURS, *sf. pl.* manners, morals; from L. *mores*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *mōres* into *mor's*, whence *mœurs*. For *o=œu* see § 79.

MOI, *pers. pron.* (objective case), me, to me; from L. *mi*, contr. of *mihi*. For *i=oi* see § 68.

MOIGNON, *sm.* a stump (of an amputated limb). Origin unknown.

MOINDRE, *adj.* (comp. and superl. of *petit*), less, least; formerly *mendre*, from L. *minor*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *minor* to *min'r*, whence O. Fr. *mendre*. For *nr=ndr* see *absoudre*; for *i=e* see § 72. *Mendre* becomes *moindre* by *e=oi*, see § 72. *Moindre* is a doublet of *mineur*, *q. v.*—Der. *amoindrir*.

MOINE, *sm.* a monk; from a type *monius* *, from Gr. *μόνος*, by transposing *i*, see *chanoine* and § 84. We are assured of the existence of the form *monius* * by its deriv. *monialis* * found in a document, dated A. D. 649.—Der. *moinerie*.

MOINEAU, *sm.* a sparrow; formerly *moinel*, *moisnel*, contr. of *moissonel*, dim. of O. Fr. *moisson*, from a supposed L. *muscionem* *, a little bird, from *musca*, i. e. properly a fly-catcher. *Muscionem* becomes *moisson*. For *u=oi* see § 100; for *soio=ssu* see

agencer. *Moissonel*, dim. of *moisson*, is regularly contr. (see § 52) to *moisnel*, whence *moinel* (see § 148), lastly *moineau* (see § 282). (Littre holds that the two O. Fr. forms *moisnel* and *moinel*, are diminutives respectively of *moisson*, a fly-catcher, and *moine*, a monk, and that *moineau* is the later form, the 'solitary little bird,' not the 'fly-catching little bird': he quotes in support the Vulgate 'passer solitarius in tecto.' The other form is preferred by Diez.)

MOINS, *adv.* less, lacking, too little; from L. *minus*. For contr. of *minus* to *min's* see § 51, whence *moins*; for *i=oi* see § 68.

† **Moire**, *sm.* a waved or watered textile fabric; with Engl. *mohair* from Ar. *mokhayyar* (§ 30).—Der. *moirer*.

MOIS, *sm.* a month; from L. *mensis*. For *ns=s* see § 163; for *e=oi* see § 62.

MOISE, *sf.* a couple, brace (in carpentry). Origin unknown. (Gaston Paris gives L. *mensa*; cp. *toise* from *tensa*, and *mois* from *mensis*.)

MOISIR, *vu.* to be mouldy; formerly *muisir*, from L. *mucere*. For *u=ui=oi* see *angoisse*; for *c=s* see § 129; for *e=i* see § 59.—Der. *moissure*, *moisi* (partic. subst.).

MOISSON, *sf.* harvest; from L. *messonem* (found in Varro). For *e=oi* see § 62.—Der. *moissonner*, *moissonneur*.

MOITE, *adj.* damp, moist; formerly *moiste*, from L. *musteus* *, der. from *mustum*. *Musteus* becomes regularly *mustius* (see Hist. Gram. p. 66), whence *moiste*, by *u=oi* (see § 100), lastly *moite* by loss of *s* (see § 148).—Der. *moiteur*.

MOITIE, *sf.* half; from L. *medietatem*. For loss of medial *d* see § 120; for *e=oi* see § 62; for the more unusual change of *-atem* = *-ie* see *amitié*.

MOL, *adj.* soft; from L. *mollis*. Its doublet is *mou*, q. v.—Der. *mollasse*, *mollement*, *mollet*, *moleton*.

Molaire, *adj.* molar; from L. *molaris*. Its doublet is *meulière*.

MÔLE, *sm.* a mole, pierhead; from L. *moles*.

Molécule, *sf.* a molecule, particle; from Schol. Lat. *molecula* *, dim. of *moles*.—Der. *moléculaire*.

Molester, *va.* to molest; from L. *molestare*.

MOLETTE, *sf.* a painter's grindstone, rowel; from a dim. of L. *mola*.

MOLLASSE, *adj.* flabby. See *mol*.

MOLLESSE, *sf.* softness; from L. *mollitia*. der. from *mollis*. For *-itia* = *-esse* see § 245.

MOLLET, *adj.* softish; a dim. of *mol* (*mou*).

MOLLET, *sm.* calf (of the leg). See *mol*.

Mollifier, *va.* to mollify; from L. *mollicicare*.

MOLLIR, *va.* to soften; from L. *mollire*.

Mollusque, *sm.* a mollusc, shellfish; from L. *mollusca*.

Moment, *sm.* a moment; from L. *momentum*.

Momentané, *adj.* momentary; from L. *momentaneus* (so used by St. Jerome).

MOMERIE, *sf.* mummer, masquerade; from O. Fr. *momer*; of Germ. origin, Germ. *mummen* (§ 20).

† **Momie**, *sf.* a mummy; from It. *munmia* (§ 25), which from Ar. *mumia* (§ 30).

MON, *poss. adj.* my, mine; from L. *meum*. For *meum* = *mum* see § 102 (cp. *sam* = *suam* in Ennius). *Mum* becomes *mon* by *u=o* (see § 93) and *m=u* (see § 161).

Monacal, *adj.* monachal, monkish; from L. *monachalis*.

Monachisme, *sm.* monkery; from L. *monachismus*.

Monade, *sm.* a monad; from L. *monaden*, found in Isidore of Seville.

Monadelphie, *sf.* (Bot.) monadelph; from Gr. *μόνος* and *ἑτελῆφός*.

Monandrie, *sf.* (Bot.) monandria; from Gr. *μόνος* and *ἀνδρῖς*.

Monarchie, *sf.* monarchy; from Gr. *μοναρχία*.—Der. *monarchique*, *monarchiste*.

Monarchique, *adj.* monarchical. See *monarchie*.

Monarque, *sm.* a monarch; from Gr. *μονάρχης*.

Monastère, *sm.* a monastery; from L. *monasterium* *. Its doublet is O. Fr. *moutier*, q. v.

Monastique, *adj.* monastic; from L. *monasticus* *.

Monaut, *adj.* one-eyed; from Gr. *μόνωτος*.

MONCEAU, *sm.* a heap; formerly *moncel*. *Moncel* is from L. *monticellum*, a hill-shaped heap, der. from *montem* by regular contr. (see § 52) of *monticellum* to *mont'cellum*. For *te=c* see *adjufer*; for *ellum* = *el* = *eau* see § 204.—Der. (from O. Fr. *moncel*) *amonciler*.

MONDAIN, *adj.* mundane, worldly; from L. *mundanus*. For *u=o* see § 93; for *-anus* = *-ain* see § 194.—Der. *mundanité*.

MONDE, *sm.* the world; from L. *mundus*. For *u=o* see § 98.

MONDE, *adj.* clean (of animals); from L. *mundus*. For *u=o* see § 98.—Der. *immonde*.

MORDER, *va.* to clean; from L. *mundare*. For *u=o* see § 98.

Monétaire, *adj.* monetary; from L. *monetarius*, properly a money-dealer.

Moniteur, *sm.* a monitor; from L. *monitorem*.

Monition, *sf.* an admonition; from L. *monitionem*.

Monitoire, *sm.* a monitory; *adj.* monitory (used only as qualifying the subst. *lettre*); from L. *monitorius*.—Der. *monitorial*.

MONNAIE, *sf.* coin, money; formerly *monnaie*; from L. *moneta* (a name of the goddess Juno. Juno *moneta*, the warning goddess (*monéo*); coin used to be struck in her temple, whence the word *monnaie*, cp. the Germ. *thaler* from the Joachimsthal in Bohemia). For loss of *t* see § 118; for *n=nn* see *ennemi*; for *e=oi=ai* see § 62.—Der. *monnayer*, *monnayage*, *monnayeur*.

Monochrome, *adj.* monochromatic; from Gr. *μονόχρωμος*.

Monocorde, *sm.* a monochord; from Gr. *μονόχορδος*.

Monocotylédone, *sf.* (Bot.) a monocotyledon; from Gr. *μόνος* and *κοτυληδών*.

Monocécie, *sf.* (Bot.) *monœcia*; from Gr. *μόνος* and *οἰκία*.

Monogramme, *sm.* a monogram; from Gr. *μόνος* and *γράμμα*.

Monographie, *sf.* a monograph; from Gr. *μόνος* and *γράφειν*.

Monoïque, *adj.* (Bot.) androgynous; from Gr. *μόνος* and *οἶκος*.

Monolithe, *sm.* a monolith; from Gr. *μονόλιθος*.

Monologue, *sm.* a monologue; from Gr. *μονολογία*.

Monomanie, *sf.* a monomania; from Gr. *μόνος* and *μανία*.—Der. *monomane*.

Monôme, *sm.* (Algebra) a monome; from Gr. *μόνος*.

Monopétale, *adj.* (Bot.) monopetalous; from Gr. *μόνος* and *πέταλον*.

Monophylle, *adj.* (Bot.) monophyllous; from Gr. *μόνος* and *φύλλον*.

Monopole, *sm.* a monopoly; from Gr. *μονοπωλία*.—Der. *monopoleur*, *monopoliser*.

Monosyllabe, *sm.* a monosyllable; from Gr. *μονοσύλλαβος*.—Der. *monosyllabique*.

Monotone, *adj.* monotonous; from Gr. *μονότονος*.—Der. *monotonie*.

MONS, *sm.* abbreviation of *monsieur*, or *monseigneur*.

MONSEIGNEUR, *sm.* my lord, your lordship. See *mon* and *seigneur*.—Der. *monseigneuriser*.

MONSIEUR, *sm.* sir. See *mon* and *sieur*.

Monstre, *sm.* a monster; from L. *monstrum*.

Monstrueux, *adj.* monstrous; from L. *monstruosus*. For *-osus = -eux* see § 229.—Der. *monstruosité*.

MONT, *sm.* a mountain, hill; from L. *montem*.—Der. *monter*, *amont*.

MONTAGNE, *sf.* a mountain; from L. *montanea**, der. from *montem*. For *-anea = -agne* see § 243.—Der. *montagnard*, *montagneux*.

MONTÉ, *va.* to ascend. See *mont*.—Der. *montage*, *montée* (partic. subst.), *montant*, *moniteur*, *monitoir*, *monture*, *démonter*, *remonter*, *surmonter*.

Monticule, *sm.* a hillock; from L. *monticulus*.

Mont-joie, *sf.* a heap of stones thrown up (in sign of victory, or to mark a path), thence used for a sign-post; from the hill near Paris on which S. Denis was martyred; thence, by extension (§ 13) to any heap of stones. Thanks to S. Denis the word *Mont-joie* came also to be used as the war-cry of the French army; and finally, the name of the King-at-arms in France. From *mont* and *joie*, q.v.

MONTRE, *sf.* (1) the action of shewing anything; (2) the thing shown, a sample; (3) a glass case, in which valuables are shown; (4) an appearance, show, parade, review (of troops); (5) a watch (properly the glass which protects the works of a watch). See *montrer*.

MONTREUR, *va.* to show, point out; formerly *monstrer*; from L. *monstrare*. For loss of *s* see § 148.

Montueux, *adj.* hilly; from L. *montuosus*. For *-osus = -eux* see § 229.

Monument, *sm.* a monument; from L. *monumentum*.—Der. *monumental*.

MOQUER (SE), *vpr.* to mock. Origin unknown.—Der. *moquerie*, *moqueur*.

MOQUETTE, *sf.* a rich carpet. Origin unknown.

MORAILLES, *sf.* horse-twitchers (in farriery). Origin unknown.—Der. *morailleur*.

MORAINE, *sf.* a moraine, rampart of stone, brought down by a glacier, and deposited along its sides. Origin unknown.

MORAL, *adj.* moral; from L. *moralis*.—Der. *moraliser*.

MORALE, *sf.* ethics; from L. *moralis* (used as a subst. in Ennodius).

- Moraliser**, *vn.* to moralise. See *moral*.—*Der. moraliseur, moraliste, démoraliser.*
- Moralité**, *sf.* morality; from *L. moralitatem*. For *-tatem* = *-té* see § 230.
- Morbide**, *adj.* morbid; from *L. morbidus*.
- † **Morbidesse**, *sf.* morbidity; from *It. morbidezza* (§ 25).
- MORCEAU**, *sm.* a morsel; formerly *morcel*, originally *morsel*, *It. morsello*, from *L. morsellum**, found in late Lat. documents; properly a thing bitten, mouthful, *morsellum* being a dim. of *morsum*, *p. p.* of *mordere*. Cp. Germ. *bissen* from *beissen*. *Morsellum* becomes successively *O. Fr. morsel*, then *morcel* (for *s = c* see *cercueil*), lastly *morceau* (for *ellum = el = eau*, see § 204). *Morceau* is a doublet of *muséum*, *q. v.*—*Der. (from O. Fr. morcel) morceler.*
- MORCELER**, *vn.* to parcel out. See *morceau*.—*Der. morcellement.*
- Mordicant**, *adj.* corrosive; from *L. mordicantem*, *der.* from *mordere*.
- † **Mordicus**, *adv.* tenaciously, stoutly; the *L. mordicus*.
- MORDILLER**, *vu* to nibble. See *mordre*.
- MORDORÉ**, *sm.* reddish brown; formerly *more doré*, compd. of *doré* (*q. v.*) and *more*, which is from *L. maurus*, a Moor. For *au = o* see § 107.
- MORDRE**, *va.* to bite; from *L. mordere*. For *mordère = mordëre* see *Hist. Gram.* p. 133. *Mordëre* becomes *mordre* by dropping *ë*, see § 51.—*Der. démordre, remordre.*
- MORE**, *sm.* a Moor, blackamoor; from *L. Maurus*. For *au = o* see § 107.—*Der. moresque, moreau* (formerly *morél*, for *el = eau* see § 204), *morelle, morillon, moricaud*.
- MORFIL**, *sm.* a wire-edge (of razors, etc.). See *mort* and *fil*.
- MORFONDRE**, *va.* to chill, properly a veterinary term, meaning to strike a chill, with nasal catarrh, in a horse. *Morfondre* is compd. of *morve* (a horse's disorder) and *fondre*.
- MORGE LINE**, *sf.* (Bot.) chickweed. *It. mordigallina*; a plant much liked by poultry, as is shown by its derivation from *morsus gallinae*, whence *morsgeline*, then *morgeline*. For loss of *s* see § 148; for *gallina = geline* see *geline*.
- MORGUE**, (1) *sf.* gravity, cold pride.—*Der. morguer.* (2) *sf.* a room at the entrance of a prison (used as a sort of *dépôt*), morgue. Origin unknown.
- Moribond**, *adj.* in a dying state; from *L. moribundus*.
- MORICAUD**, *sm.* a blackamoor. See *more*.
- Morigérer**, *va.* to form the morals of, reprimand; from *L. morigerari*.
- MORILLE**, *sf.* (Bot.) a murel; of Germ. origin, *O. H. G. morhila* (§ 20).
- † **Morion**, *sm.* a morion, helmet; from *It. morione* (§ 25).
- MORNE**, *adj.* dull, downcast; of Germ. origin, *O. H. G. mornen*, to mourn (§ 20).
- † **Morne**, *sm.* a mountain; introd. from the Antilles, *Sp. morron* (§ 26).
- Morose**, *adj.* morose; from *L. morosus*.
- Morosité**, *sf.* morosity; from *L. morositatem*.
- Morphée**, *sm.* Morpheus; from *Gr. Μορφεύς*.—*Der. morphine.*
- Morphine**, *sf.* (Med.) morphine. See *Morphée*.
- MORS**, *sm.* a bit (of a bridle); from *L. morsus*.
- MORSURE**, *sf.* a bite, sting; from *L. morsura**, *der.* from *L. morsus*.
- MORT**, *adj.* (or *p. p.*) dead; from *L. mortuus*. For *mortuus = mortus* see § 51.
- MORT**, *sf.* death; from *L. mortem*.
- † **Mortadelle**, *sf.* an Italian sausage; from *It. mortadella* (§ 25).
- Mortaise**, *sf.* a mortise (carpentry). Origin unknown.
- Mortalité**, *sf.* mortality; from *L. mortalitatem*.
- MORTEL**, *adj.* mortal; from *L. mortalis*. For *-alis = -el* see § 191.
- MORTIER**, *sm.* a mortar; from *L. mortarium*. For *-arium = -ier* see § 198.
- Mortification**, *sf.* mortification; from *L. mortificationem*.
- Mortifier**, *va.* to mortify; from *L. mortificare*.—*Der. mortifiant.*
- Mortuaire**, *adj.* mortuary; from *L. mortuarius*.
- MORUE**, *sf.* the codfish. Origin unknown.
- MORVE**, *sf.* glanders, nasal mucous; from *L. morbus*, properly disease in general, the diseases of animals being usually very vaguely designated; just as we talk of dogs having the distemper, without specifying which distemper. For contraction of sense see § 13. For *b = v* see § 113.—*Der. morveux.*
- † **Mosaïque**, *sf.* mosaic; from *It. mosaico* (§ 25).
- Mosaïque**, *adj.* Mosaic (of Moses); from *L. mosaicus*.
- † **Mosquée**, *sf.* a mosque; of Orienta

- origin, Ar. *masdjid*, through It. *moschea* (§§ 25, 30).
- MOT**, *sm.* a word. It. *molto*, from L. *muttum*: 'Non audet dicere muttum,' says Lucilius. Cornutus says, on the first Satire of Persius, 'Proverbialiter dicimus, muttum nullum emisericis, id est verbum.' For *u = o* see § 97.
- + **Motet**, *sm.* a motet; from It. *motetto* (§ 25).
- Moteur**, *sm.* a mover, motive power; from L. *motorem*.
- Motif**, *sm.* a motive; from L. *motivus**, der. from *motum*, lit. 'that which moves' to the doing of anything.—Der. *motiver*.
- Motion**, *sf.* a motion; from L. *motionem*.
- MOTTE**, *sf.* a clod. Origin uncertain.
- Motus**, *interj.* mum! Origin unknown.
- MOU**, *adj.* soft; from *mol*, of which it is a doublet. For *ol = ou* see § 157.—Der. *mou* (*sm.*).
- MOUCHARD**, *sm.* a police-spy. See *mouche*.
- MOUCHE**, *sf.* a fly; formerly *mousche*, from L. *musca*. For *u = ou* see § 97; for *ca = che* see §§ 126, 54; for loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *moucheron*, *mouchard*, *moucheter*, *moucherolle*, *c'mouchet*.
- MOUCHER**, *va.* to wipe the nose; from L. *muccare**, from *mucus*. *Muccare* is found in the Germanic Codes: 'Si nasum excusserit ut *muccare* non possit,' in the Riparian Code, v. 2. *Muccare* becomes *moucher* by *cc = ch*, see *acheter*, and *u = ou*, see § 97.—Der. *mouchoir*, *mouchettes*, *moucheur*, *mouchure*.
- MOUCHETER**, *va.* to spot, speckle. See *mouche*.—Der. *moucheture*.
- MOUDRE**, *va.* to grind; formerly *moldre*, originally *molre*, from L. *molere*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *môlère* to *mol're*, whence O. Fr. *molre*, whence *moldre* (for *lr = ldr* see *aboudre* and Hist. Gram. p. 73), then *moudre* (for *ol = ou* see § 157).
- MOUE**, *sf.* a pouting face; of Germ. origin, Neth. *muwe* (§ 28).
- MOUETTE**, *sf.* a gull, seamew; dim. of O. Fr. *muue*; of Germ. origin, Germ. *muue* (§ 28).
- MOUFLE**, *sf.* a muffler, glove; from L. *mufula**, found in Carol. documents; thus a Capitulary of A. D. 817 says 'Ut *mufulae* vervecinae monachis dentur.' And again a little further on, 'Wantos in aestate, *mufulas* in hienie vervecinas.' *Mufula* is of Germ. origin, Neth. *moffel* (§ 20). By loss of *u* (see § 51) *mufula* becomes *muffla*, whence *moufle*. For *u = ou* see § 97.
- MOUFLE**, (1) *sf.* a system of pulleys. (2) *sm.* (Chem.) a muffle. Origin unknown.
- MOUFLO**, *sm.* (Mamm.) a muffman, species of wild ram. Origin unknown.
- MOUILLER**, *va.* to wet, steep in water; from L. *molliare**, der. from *molliis*. Cp. the same metaphor in Germ. *einweichen*, from *weich*. For *lli = ill* see § 54, 3; for *o = ou* see § 86.—Der. *mouillage*, *mouilloir*, *mouillure*, *mouilleste*.
- MOULE**, *sf.* a muscle (sea-shell); formerly *mousle*, Languedoc *muscle*, from L. *musculus*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *musculus* to *muscul's*, whence *mousle* (for *u = ou* see § 97; for *ol = l* see *mûle*), lastly *moule* (for loss of *s* see § 148). *Moule* is a doublet of *muscle*, q. v.
- MOULE**, *sm.* a mould; formerly *molle*, originally *modle*, from L. *modulus*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *modûlus* to *mod'ulus*; whence O. Fr. *modle*, which becomes *molle* by *dl = ll*, see § 168; lastly *moule*, by *ol = ou*, see § 157. *Moule* is a doublet of *module*, q. v.—Der. *mouler*, *moulure*, *mouleur*, *moulage*.
- MOULER**, *va.* to mould. See above.
- MOULIN**, *sm.* a mill; from L. *molinus**, in medieval Lat. documents: 'Si quis ingenuus in *molino* alieno furaverit, ei ejus est *molinus*...' Lex Salica, p. xxiv. 1. The classical form is fem. *molina*. *Molinus* becomes *moulin* by *o = ou*, see § 86.—Der. *moulinet*, *mouliner*, *moulinage*, *moulineur*.
- MOULT**, *adv.* very; from L. *multum*. The word is now entirely obsolete. For *o = ou* see § 86.
- MOULURE**, *sf.* a moulding. See *moule*.
- MOURIR**, *vn.* to die; from L. *moriri* (an archaic form of *mori*, found in Plautus and also in Ovid). For *ð = ou* see § 76.—Der. *mourant*.
- MOURON**, *sm.* (Bot.) the pimperl. Origin unknown.
- + **Mourre**, *sf.* morra (a game); from It. *morra* (§ 25).
- + **Mousquet**, *sm.* a musquet; from It. *moschetto* (§ 25).—Der. *mousquetaire*, *mousquetade*, *mousqueterie*.
- + **Mousqueton**, *sm.* a musquetoon; from It. *moschettone* (§ 25).
- MOUSSE**, *adj.* blunt; of Germ. origin, Neth. *mots* (§ 27).—Der. *émousser*.
- + **Mousse**, *sm.* a cabin boy; from It. *mozzo*, properly a lad (§ 25).

MOUSSE, *sf.* (Bot.) moss; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *mos* (§ 20). For *o* = *ou* see § 86.

—Der. *mousse* (foam, froth, from its likeness to the plant), *mousseux*.

Mousseline, *sf.* muslin; of hist. origin, see § 33; it was originally made at Mossoul.

MOUSSER, *vn.* to froth. See *mousse*.—Der. *moussoir*, *moussu*, *mousseux*.

MOUSSERON, *sm.* a mushroom. See *mousse*.

† **Mousson**, *sf.* a monsoon; from Port. *moução* (§ 26), and this from Ar. *mausim* (§ 30).

† **Moustache**, *sf.* a moustache; from It. *mostaccio* (§ 25).

† **Moustique**, *sm.* (Entom.) a mosquito; from Sp. *mosquito* (§ 26). For transposition of *mosquite* to *moustique* see Hist. Gram. p. 77.—Der. *moustiquaire*.

MOÛT, *sm.* must (unfermented wine); formerly *moust*, from L. *mustum*. For *u* = *ou* see § 97; for loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *moutarde* (mustard, made from must or vinegar).

MOUTARDE, *sf.* mustard. See *moût*.—Der. *moutardier*.

MOÛTIER, *sm.* a monastery; formerly *moustier*, earlier *mostier*, originally *monstier* (in a 10th-cent. poem), from L. *monasterium*, by contr. (see § 52) of *monastérium* to *mon'sterium*; whence O. Fr. *mon'tier*. For *e* = *ie* see § 56. *Monstier* becomes *mostier* by *ns* = *s*, see § 163; then *moustier* by *o* = *ou*, see § 86; lastly *moûtier* by dropping *s*, see § 148. *Moûtier* is a doublet of *monastère*, q. v.

MOUTON, *sm.* a sheep. Origin unknown.—Der. *moutonner*, *moutonneux*, *moutonnier*.

MOUTURE, *sf.* a grinding (of corn, etc.); formerly *molture*, from L. *molitura*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *molitura* to *moltura*, whence *molture*, whence *mouture*. For *ol* = *ou* see § 157.

MOUVANCE, *sf.* (feudal) tenure. See *mouvoir*.

MOUVEMENT, *sm.* a movement; from L. *movimentum*. For *o* = *ou* see § 86; for *i* = *e* see § 68.

MOUVER, *va.* to stir (the ground in gardens, etc.). See *mouvoir*, of which it is the doublet.

MOUVOIR, *va.* to move; from L. *movere*. For *o* = *ou* see § 76; for *e* = *oi* see § 61. Its doublet is *mouver*.—Der. *mouvant*, *mouvance*, *émouvoir*.

† **Moxa**, *sm.* (Surg.) moxa; of Chinese origin. the thing having been introduced from China (§ 31).

MOYEN, *adj.* middle, mean; from L. *medius*. For loss of medial *d* see § 120; for *-anus* = *-en* see § 194; for *e* = *oi* see § 61. *Moyen* is a doublet of *médian*, q. v.—Der. *moyenné*.

MOYEN, *sm.* a mean, means. See above.—Der. *moyenner*.

MOYENNANT, *prep.* in consideration of (the pres. partic. of *moyenner*).

MOYENNER, *va.* to mediate. See *moyen*.—Der. *moyennant*.

MOYEU, *sm.* a nave-box, centre. Prov. *moïol*; from L. *modiolus* (for loss of medial *d* see § 120), hence O. Fr. *moïeul* (for *-olus* = *-eul* see § 253), whence *moyeu* by dropping final *l*, see § 158.

MÛ, *p.p.* of *mouvoir*, moved; formerly *meu*, from L. *motus*. For loss of *t* see § 118; for *ō* = *eu* see § 79; for *eu* = *u* see *curée*.

MUABLE, *adj.* mutable; from L. *mutabilis*. For loss of medial *t* see § 117; for *-abilis* = *-able* see *affable*.

Mucilage, *sm.* mucilage; der. from L. *mucus* on the lines of *cartilage*.—Der. *mucilagineux*.

Mucosité, *sf.* mucosity; der. from L. *mucosus*.

† **Mucus**, *sm.* mucus; the L. *mucus*.

MUE, *sf.* a coop, mew. See *muer*.

MUE, *adj.* speechless, used only in the phrase *rage mue*. *Mue* is from L. *muta*, by loss of medial *t*, see § 118.

MUER, *vn.* to moult, mew; from L. *mutare*. For the restriction in meaning see § 13. *Mutare* becomes *muer* by dropping the medial *t*, see § 117.—Der. *mue* (verbal subst.), *muance*, *remuer*.

MUET, *adj.* dumb, mute; dim. in *-et* of O. Fr. *mu*, which is from L. *mutus*. For *-utus* = *-u* see § 201.

MUETTE, *sf.* a mew, hunting lodge; the archaic form of *meute*. For the etymology see *meute* and *accueillir*. In the 18th cent. *muette* was pronou. *meute*, as may be seen from a letter of Marshal Richelieu, who speaks of a visit à la Meute, a hunting-lodge in the Bois de Boulogne now both pronounced and spelt *La Muette*.

MUFLE, *sm.* a muzzle, snout. From the Germ. *muffel* (§ 27).—Der. *muffier*.

† **Mufti**, *sm.* a chief officer in Mohammedanism, to whose decision is a last appeal from the judgment of a Kadi; from Ar. *moufti* (§ 30).

Muge, *sm.* (Ichth.) a mullet; from L. *mulgil*.

Mugir, *vn.* to bellow, low; from L. *mugire*.—Der. *mugissant*, *mugissement*.

MUGUET, *sm.* (Bot.) the lily of the valley; formerly *musguet*, a dim. of a form *muge* or *musque*, from L. *muscus*, *mu-k*. For *q = g* see *adjuger*; for loss of *s* see § 148. *Muguet* is a doublet of *muscade*, *muscat*, *q. v.*—Der. *muguet* (a fop who scents himself with musk), *muguetier*.

MUID, *sm.* a 'muid,' hogshead; from L. *modius*. For *o = ui* by attraction of *i* see § 84.

† **Mulâtre**, *adj.* a mulatto; corruption of Hispano-American *mulate*, which from Sp. *mulato* (§ 26).

† **Mule**, *sf.* a slipper; from It. *mula* (§ 25).

MULE, *sf.* a she-mule. It. *mula*, from L. *mula*.

MULET, *sm.* a he-mule; dim. of O. Fr. *mul*, which is from L. *mulus*.—Der. *muletier*.

Mulet, *sm.* (Ichth.) a mullet; dim. of O. Fr. *mulle* which is from L. *mulla*.

MULOT, *sm.* a field-mouse; of Germ. origin, being a deriv. of a root *mul*, answering to Neth. *mol*, a mole (§ 27).

Multiflore, *adj.* (Bot.) many-flowered; from L. *multiflorus* *, found in Isidore of Seville.

Multiforme, *adj.* multiform; from L. *multiformis*.

Multiple, *adj.* multiple; from L. *multiplex*.

Multiplicande, *sm.* (Math.) a multiplicand; from L. *multiplicandus*.

Multiplicateur, *sm.* (Math.) a multiplier; from L. *multiplicatorem*.

Multiplication, *sf.* (Math.) multiplication; from L. *multiplicationem*.

Multiplicité, *sf.* multiplicity; from L. *multiplicitatem* *, from *multiplicus*.

Multiplier, *va.* to multiply; from L. *multiplicare*. For loss of *c* see *plier*.

Multitude, *sf.* a multitude; from L. *multitudo*.

Multivalve, *adj.* (Conch.) multivalve; compd. of L. *multus* and Fr. *valve* (*q. v.*).

Municipal, *adj.* municipal; from L. *municipalis*.—Der. *municipalité*.

Municepe, *sm.* a municipal government; from L. *municipium*.

Munificence, *sf.* munificence; from L. *munificentia*. For *-tia = -ce* see *agencer*.

Munir, *va.* to provide (with sustenance, or means of defence); from L. *munire*.

Munition, *sf.* ammunition, provisions; from L. *munitionem* from *munire*.—Der. *munitionner*, *munitionnaire*.

Muqueux, *adj.* mucous; from L. *mucosus*. For *-osus = -eux* see § 229.

MUR, *sm.* a wall; from L. *murus*.—Der. *murer*, *muraille*, *emmurer*.

MÛR, *adj.* ripe; formerly *meür*, Prov. *madur*, It. *maturo*, from L. *maturus* by loss of medial *t*, see § 117; whence *meür* (for *a = e* see § 54), then *meur* (for synæresis of *eü = eu* see Hist. Gram. p. 38), lastly *mûr* by *eu = u*, see *curée*.—Der. *mûrir*.

MURAILLE, *sf.* a wall, rampart. See *mur*.

Mural, *adj.* mural; from L. *muralis*.

MÛRE, *sf.* a mulberry; formerly *meure*, from L. *mora*, fem. form of L. *morum*. For *o = eu* see § 79, hence *meur*; then *eu = u* see *curée*, whence *mûre*.—Der. *mûrier*.

MUREMENT, *adv.* maturely. See *mûr*.

Murène, *sf.* a sea-eel, *muræna*; from L. *muraena*.

MURER, *va.* to wall (up). See *mur*.

† **Murex**, *sm.* murex, purple; the L. *murex*.

Muriate, *sm.* (Chem.) a muriate; from L. *muria* (salt, properly brine, muriate of soda being an extract of sea salt).—Der. *muristique*.

MÛRIER, *sm.* a mulberry-tree. See *mûre*.

MÛRIR, *vn.* to ripen. See *mûr*.

Murmure, *sm.* a murmur; from L. *mur-mur*.

Murmurer, *vn.* to murmur, grumble; from L. *murmurare*.

Musaraigne, *sf.* a shrewmouse; from L. *musaraneus*. For *-araneus = -araigne* see *araignée*.

MUSARD, *sm.* a trifle, loiterer; *adj.* loitering. See *muser*.

Musc, *sm.* musk; from L. *muscum* *, in S. Jerome.—Der. *musquer*.

† **Muscade**, *sf.* a nutmeg; from Prov. *muscada*, which from L. *muscata* *, der. from *muscum*. Its doublet is *musquée*.—Der. *muscadier*, *muscadin* (a musk-lozenge, thence a fop).

Muscadin, *sm.* a musk-lozenge, a dandy. See *muscade*.

† **Muscat**, *sm.* muscat (grapes); from Prov. *muscat*, which is from L. *muscatum* *, der. from L. *muscum*. Its doublet is *musguet*, *q. v.*

Muscle, *sm.* a muscle; from L. *musculus*. For *musculus = musculus* see § 51. Its doublet is *moule*, *q. v.*

Musculaire, *adj.* muscular; from L. *muscularis*.

Musculeux, *adj.* muscular; from L. *musculosus*. For *-osus = -eux* see § 229.

Muse, *sf.* a muse; from L. *musa*.

MUSEAU, *sm.* a muzzle; formerly *musel*, Prov. *musel*. *Musel* is dim. of *muse*, a mouth, in O. Fr. *Muse* answers to It. *muso*, from a Lat. *musus**, a muzzle, in 8th-cent. documents: 'Insuper et oblatrantes canes musibus sanctam ecclesiam . . . vellent expugnari' (Epist. Adriani, A.D. 784). *Musus* is a transformation of *morsus*, by *o*=*u*, see *curée*, and by *rs*=*s*, see § 154; cp. *dorsum*, *dos*. O. Fr. *muse* gives a dim. *musel*, whence *museler*, afterwards *musseau*; for *el*=*eau* see § 157. This etymology is confirmed by Prov. which has kept the *r* and says *mursel*, derived straight from *morsellum**. *Musseau* is a doublet of *morceau*, q. v.

Musée, *sm.* a museum; from L. *museum*.

MUSELER, *va.* to muzzle. See *musseau*.—Der. *muselière*, *emmuseler*.

MUSER, *vn.* to loiter, dawdle. Origin unknown.—Der. *musard*, *amuser*.

MUSETTE, *sf.* a bagpipe, drone; dim. of O. Fr. *mus-e*, verbalsubst. of Low L. *musare**, der. from *musa*, a song.

† **Muséum**, *sm.* a museum; the L. *musaeum*.

Musical, *adj.* musical. See *musique*.

Musicien, *smf.* a musician. See *musique*.

Musique, *sf.* music; from L. *musica*.—Der. *musical*, *musicien*.

Musquer, *va.* to musk.—Der. *musqué*, the doublet of which is *muscade*.

MUSSER (SE), *vpr.* to hide, conceal oneself. Origin unknown.

Mutabilité, *sf.* mutability; from L. *mutabilitatem*. For *-tatem*=*-té* see § 230.

Mutation, *sf.* mutation; from L. *mutationem*.

Mutilation, *sf.* mutilation; from L. *mutilationem*.

Mutler, *va.* to mutilate; from L. *mutilare*.

MUTIN, *adj.* obstinate, mutinous. See *maute*.—Der. *mutiner*, *mutinerie*.

Mutisme, *sm.* dumbness; from L. *mutus*.

Mutuel, *adj.* mutual; from L. *mutualis**, der. from *mutuus*.

Myographie, *sf.* myography; from Gr. *μῦς* and *γράφειν*.

Myologie, *sf.* myology; from Gr. *μῦς* and *λόγος*.

Myope, *adj.* shortsighted; from Gr. *μύωψ*.—Der. *myopie*.

Myotomie, *sf.* myotomy; from Gr. *μῦς* and *τομή*.

Myriade, *sf.* a myriad; from Gr. *μύριοι*.

Myriamètre, *sm.* a myriameter; from Gr. *μύριοι* and *μέτρον*. See *mètre*.

Myriapode, *sm.* (Entom.) a myriapod; from Gr. *μύριοι* and *πούς*, *ποδός*.

Myroholan, *sm.* (Bot.) myrobolan; from L. *myrobolanum*.

Myrrhe, *sf.* myrrh; from L. *myrrha*.

Myrte, *sm.* a myrtle; from L. *myrtus*.—Der. *myrtille*.

Mystère, *sm.* a mystery; from L. *mysterium*.—Der. *mystérieux*.

Mysticité, *sf.* mysticism; from L. *mysticitatem**, der. from *mysticus*.

Mystifier, *va.* to mystify, hoax; from L. *mystificare**, a word fabricated from the root of Lat. *mysterium*. *Mystificare* is properly to deceive secretly.—Der. *mystification*, *mystificateur*.

Mystique, *adj.* mystic; from L. *mysticus*.—Der. *mysticisme*.

Mythe, *sm.* a myth, fable; from Gr. *μῦθος*.

Mythologie, *sf.* mythology; from Gr. *μυθολογία*.—Der. *mythologique*, *mythologiste*, *mythologue*.

N.

† **Nabab**, *sm.* a nabob; of Eastern origin, Ar. *nawab*, a lieutenant (§ 30).

Nabot, *smf.* a dwarf. Origin unknown.

† **Nacarar**, *sm.* nacarat; from Sp. *nacarado* (§ 26).

NACELLE, *sf.* a wherry, boat; from L. *navicella**, dim. of *navis*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *navicella* to *nav'cella*, whence *nacelle*; for *vo*=*c* see § 141.

† **Nacre**, *sf.* mother-of-pearl. Sp. *nakar*, of Oriental origin, Pers. *nakar* (§ 30).—Der. *nacré*.

† **Nadir**, *sm.* (Astron.) nadir; from Ar. *nathir*, placed over against (§ 30).

† **Naffe**, *sf.* orange-flower; from Ar. *naṣṣa* (§ 30).

NAGER, *va.* to swim; from L. *navigare* (used by Ovid for 'to swim'), by regular

contr. (see § 52) of *navigare* to *nav'*
gare, whence *nager*; for *vg = g* see § 141
Nager is a doublet of *naviguer*, q. v.—Der.
nageoire, *nage* (verbal subst.), *nageur*,
nagée.

NAGÜERE, *adv.* lately; in O. Fr. written *n'a guères*, a compd. of *ne*, *avoir*, and *guères*, which originally meant 'much': *je l'ai vu n'a guères*, i. e. 'I have seen him, not long ago.' In O. Fr. the verb was of course variable; in the 12th cent. the phrase ran *La ville était assiégée, n'avait guères, quand elle se rendit*, lit. the town was besieged, it was not a long while, when it surrendered. The O. Fr. has *n'a guère*, *n'avait guère* where modern Fr. has *n'y a guère*, *n'y avait guère*: that is to say, the O. Fr. did not say *il y a*, but *il a* (illud habet), which was necessitated by the character of the object-case which followed, see Hist. Gram. Bk. II. i. 1, 1; thus O. Fr. said *il a un roi qui . . .* (illud habet regem) or *il n'avait aucuns arbres dans ce pays* (illud non habebat aliquas arbores). *Roi*, *arbres* are here in the object-case; in the subject-case O. Fr. would have said *rois*, *rex*, etc. From the 13th cent. the *adv. y* appears in this phrase, though the older form *il a* is found as late as the 17th cent., in what is commonly called the Marotic style: '*Entre Leclerc et son ami Coras, N'a pas longtemps, s'émurent grands débats*,' says Racine. For the etymology see *ne*, *avoir*, and *guère*.

Naïade, *sf.* a naïad; from L. *naïadem*.

Naïf, *adj.* simple, ingenuous; from L. *nativus*, native, whence, in feudal law, the sense of a man born on the lord's lands: 'Et si quis hominum *nativorum* suorum aliquod delictum fecerit,' is found in an 11th-cent. document. Consequently O. Fr. *naïf* originally meant 'native'; as in the Roman de la Rose we find *Le beau pays de Troie dont il fut naïf*. For such changes of sense see § 13. *Nativus* becomes *naïf* by dropping *t* (see § 117) and by final *v = f* (see § 142).—Der. *naïveté*.

NAIN, *sm.* a dwarf; from L. *nanus*. For *-anus = -ain* see § 194.

NAISSANCE, *sf.* birth; from L. *nascentia*, der. from *nascentem*. For *a = ai* see § 54; for *so = ss* see *cresson*; for *e = a* see § 65, note 1; for *-tia = -ce* see *agencer*.

NAÎTRE, *vn.* to be born, grow; formerly *naistre*, from L. *nascere**. For the longer active form *nascere* instead of *nasoi* see *être*. *Nascère*, regularly contrd. (see § 51)

to *naso're*, becomes *nas're* by *so = s* (see *bois*), then *naistre* by *sr = str*. (see Hist. Gram. p. 74); then *naître* by loss of *s* (see § 148) and *a = ai* (see § 54).

NAÏVETÉ, *sf.* naïveté, artlessness. See *naïf*.

NANAN, *sm.* sweetmeats, a baby's onomatopoeic word. See § 34.

Nankin, *sm.* nankeen; of hist. origin, see § 33, from Nankin in China.

NANTIR, *va.* to give a pledge to, properly to seize; from O. Fr. *nam*, a pledge, a word of Germ. origin, Scand. *nam*, a prize, seizure (§ 20). For *nantir = nantir* see § 160.—Der. *nantissement*.

Naphte, *sm.* naphtha; from L. *naphtha*.

NAÏPPE, *sf.* a table-cloth; from L. *mappa*. For *m = n* see § 159.—Der. *napperon*.

Narcisse, (1) *sm.* Narcissus, (2) *sm.* (Bot.) a narcissus; from L. *Narcissus*, the mythical son of Cephisus.

Narcotique, *adj.* narcotic; from Gr. *ναρκωτικός*.—Der. *narcotine*, *narcotisme*.

Nard, *sm.* nard, ointment; from L. *nardus*.

NARQUER, *va.* to set at defiance; from L. *naricare** (properly to wrinkle up the nose, as a sign of contempt), from L. *naricus**, der. from *naris*. *Naricàre*, contrd. regularly (see § 52) to *nar'care*, becomes *narguer* by *c = gu* hard, see § 129.—Der. *nargue* (verbal subst.) *narquois* (for *narquois*).

NARINE, *sf.* a nostril; O. Fr. *narille*, from L. *naricula**, dim. of *naris*. For *-icula = -ille* see § 257; for *-ille = -ine* see § 157.

NARQUOIS, *adj.* bantering. See *narguer*.

Narration, *sf.* a narration; from L. *narrationem*.

Narratif, *adj.* narrative; from L. *narrativus**, from *narratus*.

Narrateur, *sm.* a narrator; from L. *narratorem*.

Narrer, *va.* to narrate; from L. *narrare*.

Nasal, *adj.* nasal; from L. *nasalis**, from *nasus*.—Der. *nasalité*.

Nasard, *adj.* nasal; *sm.* the name of one of the organ stops. See *nasus* and § 196.

Nasarde, *sf.* a fillip (on the nose); from L. *nasus*.—Der. *nasarder*.

NASEAU, *sm.* a nostril (of horses); formerly *nasel*, from L. *nasellus*, dim. of *nasus*. For *ellus = el = eau* see § 282.

Nasiller, *vn.* to snuffle, talk nasally; der. from L. *nasus*.—Der. *nasillard*, *nasilleur*, *nasillonner*.

NASSE, *sf.* an osier-net, bow-net, weir; from L. *massa*.

Natal, *adj.* natal; from L. *natalis*. Its doublet is *noël*, q. v.

Natation, *sf.* swimming; from L. *natationem*.

Natatoire, *adj.* natatory; from L. *natatorius*.

Natif, *adj.* native; from L. *nativus*. Its doublet is *naïf*, q. v.

Nation, *sf.* a nation; from L. *nationem*. —Der. *national*, *nationalité*, *nationaliser*.

Nativité, *sf.* nativity; from L. *nativitatem*. For *-tatem* = *-té* see § 230.

+ **Natron**, *sm.* (Min.) natron; from Ar. *natroun* (§ 30).

NATTE, *sf.* a mat. It. *matta*, from L. *matta*, written *natta* in Gregory of Tours (7th cent.): 'Nullum habens stratum foeni, pallesque mollimen, nisi tautum illud, quod intertextis junci virgulis, fieri solet; quas vulgo *nattas* vocant.' For *m* = *n* see § 159. —Der. *natter*, *nattier*.

Naturaliser, *va.* to naturalise. See *naturel*. —Der. *naturalisation*.

Naturalisme, *sm.* naturalism. See *naturel*.

Naturaliste, *sm.* a naturalist. See *naturel*.

Naturalité, *sf.* naturalisation, state of a native; from L. *naturalitatem*.

Nature, *sf.* nature; from L. *natura*.

Naturel, *adj.* natural; from L. *naturalis*. —Der. *naturaliser*, *naturalisme*, *naturaliste*.

Naufrage, *sm.* a shipwreck; from L. *naufragium*. —Der. *naufrager*.

Naulage, *sm.* freight; from O. Fr. *naule*, from L. *naulum*.

Naumachie, *sf.* a naumachia (representation of an ancient sea-fight); from L. *naumachia*.

Nauséabond, *adj.* nauseous; from L. *nauseabundus*, from *nausea*.

Nausée, *sf.* nausea; from L. *nausea*. Its doublet is *noise*, q. v.

Nautille, *sm.* a nautilus; from L. *nautilus*.

Nautique, *adj.* nautical; from L. *nauticus*.

Nautonier, *sm.* a mariner; O. Fr. *notonier*, der. from O. Fr. *noton*, a dim. of L. *nauta*. For *au* = *o* see *alouette* and § 106. O. Fr. said, more correctly, *notonnier*, for *au* never held its ground in the Fr. tongue, see § 106. In the 16th cent. the learned transformed *notonnier* into *nautonier*, in order to bring it nearer to its primitive Lat. *nauta*.

Naval, *adj.* naval; from L. *navalis*.

NAVÉE, *sf.* a boat-load; from L. *navata**, in Low Lat. documents, from *navis*. For *-ata* = *-ée* see § 201.

NAVET, *sm.* a turnip; from L. *nappettus**, dim. of *napus*. For *p* = *b* = *v* see § 111. —Der. *navette*.

NAVETTE, *sf.* (Bot.) rape. See *navet*.

NAVETTE, *sf.* an incense-boat; from L. *navetta**, dim. of *navis*. The weaver's shuttle is also called *navette*, from its shape, being like that of the church-vessel; similarly we have the shuttle called in Germ. *schiff*, in It. *navicella*.

Naviculaire, *adj.* (Anat.) navicular; from L. *navicularis*, der. from *navicula*.

Navigable, *adj.* navigable; from L. *navigabilis*.

Navigateur, *sm.* a navigator; from L. *navigatorem*.

Navigation, *sf.* navigation; from L. *navigationem*.

Naviguer, *va.* to navigate; from L. *navigare*. Its doublet is *nager*, q. v.

NAVIRE, *sm.* a ship; from L. *navilium**, a word found in medieval Lat. documents, der. from *navis*. For interchange of *l* and *r* see §§ 154, 156.

NAVREUR, *va.* to wound, in medieval Fr. documents; then to break, distress. For this weakening of sense see *ennui* and § 13. *Navrer*, formerly *nafrer*, is of Germ. origin, Scand. *nafar*, a cutting implement, contrd. to *nafr* (§ 20).

NE, *negative particle*, not; formerly *nen*, softer form of *non*, which is L. *non*. For *non* = *nen* see *je*; for loss of final *n* see § 164. *Ne* is a doublet of *non*, q. v.

NÉ, *p. p.* born; from L. *natus*. For *-atus* = *-é* see § 201.

NÉANMOINS, *adv.* nevertheless; formerly *néantmoins*, compd. of *néant* (q. v.) and *moins* (q. v.).

NÉANT, *adv.* nought; O. Fr. *nient*, from Schol. L. *neocentem**, compd. of negation *neo*, and *entem**, partic. pres. of *sum*, by dropping *o* (see § 129) and by *en* = *an* (cp. *andouille*). —Der. *fainéant* (formerly *fait néant*), *anéantir*, *néanmoins*.

Nébuleux, *adj.* nebulous; from L. *nebulosus*.

Nécessaire, *adj.* necessary; from L. *necessarius*.

Nécessité, *sf.* necessity; from L. *necessitatem*. —Der. *nécessiter*.

Nécessiter, *va.* to compel. See *nécessité*. —Der. *nécessiteux*, *nécessitant*.

Nécrologe, *sm.* an obituary; from Gr. *νεκρός* and *λόγος*. —Der. *nécrologie*, *nécrologique*.

Nécromancie, *sf.* necromancy; from Gr.

νεκρομαντεία.—Der. *nécromancien*, *nécromant*.

Nécrose, *sf.* (Med.) necrosis; from Gr. *νέκρωσις*.

Nectaire, *sm.* (Bot.) a nectary; from L. *nectarea* (found in Pliny). For *a=ai* see § 54.

† **Nectar**, *sm.* nectar; the L. nectar.

NEF, *sf.* a ship, a nave (of churches); from L. *navem*. For *a=e* see § 54; for final *v=f* see § 142.

Néfasté, *adj.* inauspicious (on which no business should be done); from L. *nefastus*.

NEFLE, *sf.* (Bot.) a medlar; from L. *mespilum*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *mésplum* to *mesplum*, whence *nesfle*. For *m=n* see § 159; for *p=f* see § 111 and *chef*; for *nesfle=nefle* see § 148.—Der. *neffier*.

Négatif, *adj.* negative; from L. *negativus*.—Der. *négaïve*.

Négation, *sf.* a negation; from L. *negationem*.—Der. *dénégation*.

Négligence, *sf.* negligence; from L. *negligentia*. For *-tia=-ce* see § 244.

Négliger, *va.* to neglect; from L. *negligere*.—Der. *négligé* (partic. subst.), *négligent*.

Négoce, *sm.* trade; from L. *negotium*. For *-tium=-ce* see § 244.

Négociant, *sm.* a merchant. See *négociier*.

Négociateur, *sm.* a negotiator; from L. *negotiatorem*.

Négociation, *sf.* a negotiation; from L. *negociationem*.

Négociier, *va.* to negotiate; from L. *negotiarî*.—Der. *négociant*, *négociable*.

† **Nègre**, *sm.* a negro; from Sp. *negro* (§ 26). Its doublet is *noir*, *q. v.*—Der. *négresse*, *négrier*, *négrillon*.

NEIGE, *sf.* snow; from L. *nivea*. An example of a Lat. adj. becoming a subst. in French; see § 180. For *nivea=nivia*, *nivja* by *ia=ja*, see Hist. Gram. pp. 65, 66; hence *neige*. For *i=ei* see § 74; for *vj=g* see Hist. Gram. p. 66.—Der. *neiger*, *neigeux*.

NENNI, *negative particle*, no; formerly *nennil*, from L. *non illud*, lit. not that. For *non=nenn* see *je*; for *illud=il* see *oui*; for loss of final *l* see § 158.

† **Nénufar**, *sm.* a waterlily; in 16th cent. *neufar*; of Oriental origin, Pers. *noûfar* (§ 30).

Néographe, *sm.* a neographer; from Gr. *νέος* and *γραφειν*.—Der. *néographisme*.

Néologie, *sf.* neology; from Gr. *νέος*

and *λόγος*.—Der. *néologisme*, *néologique*, *néologue*.

Néoménie, *sf.* neomenia, time of new moon; from Gr. *νεομηνία*.

Néophyte, *sf.* a neophyte; from Gr. *νέοφυτος*.

Néphrétique, *adj.* nephretic; from Gr. *νεφρτικός*.

Néphrite, *sf.* nephritis; from Gr. *νεφρῖτις*, *sc. νόσος*.

Népotisme, *sm.* nepotism; from L. *nepotem*. For the termination *-isme* see § 218.

Néréide, *sf.* a nereid; from L. *nereïdem*.

NERF, *sm.* a nerve; from L. *nervus*. For *v=f* see § 142.—Der. *nervet*.

NERPRUN, *sm.* buckthorn; in some patois *noirprun*; compd. of *ner* from L. *nigrum*, and *prun* from L. *prunum*. For *i=e* see § 72; for *gr=r* see § 168.

NERVER, *va.* to nerve. See *nerf*.—Der. *nervure*, *énervet*.

NERVEUX, *adj.* nervous, sinewy; from L. *nervosus*. For *-osus=-eux* see § 229.

NERVURE, *sf.* (Archit.) a nerve. See *nervet*.

NET, *adj.* clean, clear, neat; from L. *nitidus*. For loss of last two atonic syllables see §§ 50, 51; for *i=e* see § 52.—Der. *nettoyer*, *netteté*.

NETTETÉ, *sf.* cleanness. See *net*.

NETTOYER, *va.* to clean; der. from *net*, *q. v.*; cp. *rudoyer* from *rude*.—Der. *nettoyage*, *nettoïement*.

NEUF, *sm.* nine; from L. *novem*. For *o=eu* see § 76; for *v=f* see § 142.

NEUF, *adj.* new; from L. *novus*. For *o=eu* see § 76; for *v=f* see § 142.

Neume, *sf.* a brief melody on the last syllable of a chant, a kind of refrain, used only in plainsong; *smpl.* the marks or notes used to indicate the beginning of plain song; from L. *pneuma*, found in this sense in Eccles. Lat. Initial *pn*, a sound unknown in Fr., is reduced to *n*; cp. *pt* to *t* in *ptisane*, *tisane*.

Neutraliser, *va.* to neutralise; formed through the O. Fr. *adj. neutral*, from L. *neutralis*.—Der. *neutralisation*.

Neutralité, *sf.* neutrality; from L. *neutralitatem* *; der. from *neutralis*.

Neutre, *adj.* neuter; from L. *neutrum*.

NEUVAINNE, *sf.* a neuvaïne, period of nine days (spent in prescribed devotions), a Church term; from L. *novena* *, der. from *novem*. For *o=eu* see § 76; for *e=ai* see § 61.

- NEUVIÈME**, *adj.* ninth; formerly *neuviesme*, from L. *novesimus**; der. from *novem*. For *o*=*eu* see § 76; for contraction of *novesimus* into *noves'mus* see § 51; for *e*=*ie* see § 66, whence *neuviesme*; for loss of *s* see § 148, whence *neuvième*.
- NEVEU**, *sm.* a nephew, pl. descendants; from L. *nepotem*. For loss of *t* see § 117; for *p*=*v* see § 111; for *o*=*eu* see § 79.
- Névralgie**, *sf.* (Med.) neuralgia; from Gr. *νεῦρον* and *ἄλγος*.
- NEZ**, *sm.* nose; from L. *nasus*. For *a*=*e* see § 54. For final *s*=*z* cp. *casa*, *chez*; *adstis*, *assez*; *rasus*, *rez*; *latus*, *lez* (§ 149).
- NI**, *conj.* neither; from L. *neo*. For loss of *c* see § 129; for *e*=*i* see § 58.
- NIABLE**, *adj.* deniable. See *nier*.
- NI AIS**, *adj.* eyas, simple; originally a hunting-term, meaning 'caught in the nest.' So a *faucon niais* ('falconem *nidacem**) was one caught in the nest, before it could fly; whence the metaph. sense of foolish, simple, inexperienced. For this extension of meaning, see § 13. *Niais* is from L. *nidacem**, der. from *nidus*. For loss of medial *d* see § 120; for *a*=*ai* see § 54; for *c*=*s* see *amitié*.—Der. *niaiser*, *niaiserie*.
- NICE**, *adj.* ignorant (a word now out of use). Prov. *nesci*, It. *nescio*, from L. *nescius*. For loss of *s* see § 140; for *e*=*i* see § 58; for *-cius*=*-ce* see *agencer* and § 244.
- † **Niche**, *sf.* a niche; from It. *nicchia* (§ 25).
- NICHE**, *sf.* a trick, prank. See *nique*, of which it is the doublet.
- NICHER**, *vn.* to nestle; from an imagined L. *nidicare*, der. from *nidicus** (found in Varro), by regular contr. (see § 52) of *nidicāre* to *nid'care*, whence *nicher*. For *dc*=*c* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for *c*=*ch* see § 126.—Der. *nichée* (partic. subst.), *nichet*, *nichoir*, *dénicher*.
- † **Nickel**, *sm.* (Min.) nickel; the Swed. *nickel* (§ 27).
- Nicotiane**, *sf.* (Bot.) nicotian; of hist. origin, see § 33; from J. Nicot, ambassador of France at Lisbon, who first sent the tobacco-plant to Catherine de' Medici in A.D. 1560.
- NID**, *sm.* a nest; from L. *nidus*.
- NIECE**, *sf.* a niece; from L. *neptia**, found in medieval Lat. documents, e.g. 'In quo et neptiam suam Christi famulam Erudrudam constituit,' in an act of A.D. 809. *Neptia* is der. from *neptis*. *Neptia* becomes *nièce* by *e*=*ie*, see § 56; by *pt*=*t*, see § 111; and by *-tia*=*-ce*, see *agencer*.
- NIELLE**, (1) *sf.* (Bot.) the campion rose, a plant the seed of which is black; (2) *sf.* snout; from L. *nigella*. For loss of medial *g*, which had taken place in Low Lat. *niella*, see § 131.
- NIELLE**, *sm.* dark enamel work; from L. *nigellum*. For loss of medial *g* see § 131.—Der. *nieller*.
- NIELLE**, *sf.* smut (on corn); from L. *nebula* (because this disease of grain is caused by a mist). For loss of atonic *u* see § 51; for *bl*=*ll* see § 168; for *e*=*ie* see § 66.
- NIER**, *va.* to deny; from L. *negare*. For *e*=*i* see § 58; for loss of medial *g* see § 131.
- NIGAUD**, *adj.* silly; *sm.* a booby. Origin unknown.—Der. *nigauderie*.
- Nilomètre**, *sm.* a nilometer, column for registering the height of the Nile flood; from Gr. *Νειλομέτριον*.
- Nimbe**, *sm.* a nimbus; from L. *nimbus*.
- NIPPE**, *sf.* apparel, clothes; of Germ. origin, Icel. *hneppe* (§ 20).—Der. *nipper*.
- NIQUE**, *sf.* a mocking gesture; of Germ. origin, Swed. *nyck* (§ 27). Another form of *nique* is *niche*.
- NITOUÇHE**, *sf.* a demure-looking person, hypocrite. It is the phrase *n'y touche*, see those words.
- Nitre**, *sm.* nitre; from Gr. *νίτρον*.—Der. *nitrate*, *nitreux*, *nitrière*, *nitrique*.
- NIVEAU**, *sm.* level; formerly *liveau*, from L. *libella*. For initial *l*=*n* see § 156; for *b*=*v* see § 113; for *-ella*=*-eau* see § 282.—Der. (from O. Fr. *nivel*) *niveler*.
- NIVELER**, *va.* to level. See *niveau*.—Der. *niveleur*, *nivèlement*.
- † **Nivôse**, *sm.* Nivose (the fourth month in the Republican Calendar); from L. *nivosus*.
- Nobiliaire**, *adj.* noble, belonging to nobility; from a supposed L. *nobiliaris**, from *nobilis*.
- Nobilissime**, *adj.* most noble; from L. *nobilissimus*.
- NOBLE**, *adj.* noble; from L. *nobilis*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *nóbilis* to *nob'lis*.—Der. *anoblir*, *ennoblir*.
- NOBLESSE**, *sf.* nobility; from a supposed L. *nobilitia**, der. from *nobilis*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *nobilitia* to *nob'litia*, whence *noblesse*. For *-itia*=*-esse* see § 245.

- NOCE**, *sf.* marriage; from L. *nuptiæ*. For *u*=*o* see § 97; for *pt*=*t* see § 111; for *-tiæ*=*-ce* see *agencer*.
- † **Nocher**, *sm.* a pilot; from It. *nocchiere* (§ 25).
- Nocturne**, *adj.* nocturnal; from L. *nocturnus*.
- Nodosité**, *sf.* knottness; from L. *nodositatem*.
- NOËL**, *sm.* Christmas. Prov. *nadal*, It. *natale*, from L. *natalis*. For loss of medial *t* see § 117; for *a*=*o* see § 54, note 2; for *-alis*=*-el* see § 191. *Noël* is a doublet of *natal*. This deriv. of *natalis* from *noël* is confirmed by the fact that a deriv. form *Santa Natalia* has also become *St. Noël*.
- NŒUD**, *sm.* a knot; from L. *nodus*. For *o*=*œu* see § 79.
- NOIR**, *adj.* black; from L. *nigrum*. For *gr*=*r* see § 168; for *i*=*oi* see § 68. Its doublet is *noire*, *q.v.*—Der. *noirâtre*, *noiraud*, *noircir*, *noirceur*.
- NOIRCIR**, *va.* to blacken. See *noir*.—Der. *noircissure*.
- NOISE**, *sf.* a quarrel; an O. Fr. word, from L. *nausea*, properly disgust, thence annoyance, then quarrel. *Nausea* becomes regularly *nausia*, see Hist. Gram. p. 66; then *nosia*, see § 106; thence *noise* by attraction of *i*, see § 84. *Noise* is a doublet of *nausée*, *q.v.*
- NOISETTE**, *sf.* a hazel-nut. See *noix*.—Der. *noisetier*.
- NOIX**, *sf.* a nut, walnut; from L. *nucem*. For *-ucem*=*-oix* see § 91.—Der. *noisette*.
- † **Nolis**, *sm.* freight; a word used in Mediterranean ports. See *noliser*.
- † **Noliser**, *va.* to charter (a ship); from Low Lat. *naulisare*, from *naulum* a freight. For *au*=*o* see § 106.—Der. *nolis* (verbal subst.).
- NOM**, *sm.* a name; from L. *nomen*. For loss of final *n* see § 164.
- Nomade**, *adj.* nomad; from Gr. *νόμας*.
- NOMBRE**, *sm.* a number; from L. *numerus*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *num̄erus* to *num̄rus*, whence *nombre*. For *u*=*o* see § 98; for *mr*=*mbr* see Hist. Gram. p. 73. *Nombre* is a doublet of *numéro*, *q.v.*
- NOMBREUR**, *va.* to number; from L. *num̄rare*. For letter-changes see *nombre*.—Der. *nombrer* (whose doublet is *numéraire*, *q.v.*).
- NOMBREUX**, *adj.* numerous; from L. *num̄rosus*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *num̄rosus* to *num̄rosus*, whence *nombreux*. For letter-changes see *nombre*; for *-osus*=*-eux* see § 229.
- NOMBRIL**, *sm.* the navel. Prov. *umbril*, It. *ombelico*, from L. *umbiliculus**, dim. of *umbilicus*, by regular contr. of *umbiliculus* to *umb̄liculus*, see § 52. *Umbiliculus*, by *u*=*o* (see § 98), and *-iculus*=*-il* (cp. *péril* from *periculum*, see *abeille* and § 257) gives *om̄bil*, whence *om̄bril*, by dissimilation of *l*=*r*, see § 169. *Om̄bril* becomes *nombril* (found in 12th cent.) by prefixing *n*, a thing difficult to explain; see also § 172, note 2. (Littré feels this difficulty so strongly, that he suggests a connexion of the word with another root, Germ. *nabel*, Engl. *navel*.) *Nombril* is a doublet of *ombelic*, *q.v.*
- Nomenclateur**, *sm.* a nomenclator; from L. *nomenclatorem*.
- Nomenclature**, *sf.* nomenclature; from L. *nomenclatura*.
- Nominal**, *adj.* nominal; from L. *nominalis*.
- Nominatif**, *sm.* and *adj.* nominative; from L. *nominativus*, from *nominare*.
- Nomination**, *sf.* a nomination; from L. *nominatiōnem*.
- NOMMER**, *va.* to name. Prov. *nomnar*, It. *nominare*, from L. *nominare*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *nom̄nare* to *nom̄nare*, whence *nommer* by *mn*=*mm*, see § 168.—Der. *renommer* (whence *renom*, verbal subst., *renommée*, partic. subst.), *surnommer*.
- NON**, *adv.* no, not; from L. *non*. Its doublet is *ne*, *q.v.*
- Nonagénaire**, *adj.* of ninety (years); from L. *nonagenarius*.
- Nonagésime**, *adj.* nonagesimal; from L. *nonagesimus*.
- NONANTE**, *adj.* ninety; from L. *nonaginta*. For loss of medial *g* see § 131; whence *non̄anta*; the change from *ai* to *a* is not easily explained; it is also seen in *cinquante* from *quinquaginta*.
- † **Nonce**, *sm.* a nuncio; from It. *nunzio* (§ 25).
- NONCHALANT**, *adj.* nonchalant, careless, cool. See *chaloir*.—Der. *nonchalance*.
- † **Nonciature**, *sf.* a nunciature; from It. *nunziatura* (§ 25).
- None**, *sf.* none (in Roman Catholic liturgy), the ninth hour of the day; from L. *nona*.
- Nones**, *sf. pl.* the Nones, eighth day before the Ides; from L. *nonæ*.

NONNE, *sf.* a nun; from L. *nonna**, found in S. Jerome.—Der. *nonnain*, *nonnette*.

Nonobstant, *prep.* notwithstanding; formerly *non obstant*, from L. *non obstante*, *pres. p.* of *obstare*, properly no circumstance hindering, notwithstanding.

NORD, *sm.* the north; of Germ. origin, Germ. *nord* (§ 27).

Normal, *adj.* normal; from L. *normalis*.
NORMAND, *sm.* a Norman; formerly *Norman*; of Germ. origin, Engl. *Northman* (§ 27).

NOS, *poss. pron. pl.* our. See *nôtre*.

Nosologie, *sf.* nosology; from Gr. *νόσος* and *λόγος*.

Nostalgie, *sf.* homesickness; from Gr. *νόστος* and *ἄλγος*.

† **Nota**, *va. imper.* observe; the L. *nota*, *imper.* of *notare*.

Notable, *adj.* notable; *sm.* a notable, deputy; from L. *notabilis*. For *-abilis* = *-able* see § 250.

Notaire, *sm.* a notary; from L. *notarius*, used for a scribe in the Theodosian Code.—Der. *notariat*, *notarier*.

Notation, *sf.* notation; from L. *notationem*.

Note, *sf.* a note; from L. *nota*.

Noter, *va.* to note, notice; from L. *notare*.—Der. *noteur*, *dénoter*.

Notice, *sf.* a notice; from L. *notitia*.

Notification, *sf.* a notification; from L. *notificationem*.

Notifier, *va.* to notify; from L. *notificare*.

Notion, *sf.* a notion; from L. *notionem*.

Notoire, *adj.* notorious; from L. *notorius*.—Der. *notoriété*.

NÔTRE, *poss. pron. ours*; formerly *nostre*, from L. *nostrum*. For loss of *s* see § 148. Another form of *nostre* is *nos*, which is for *nast*; cp. *propositum*, *propos*; *dispositum*, *dispos*, which are for *proposit* and *disposit*.

NOTRE, *pron. adj. (plur. NOS)*, our; from L. *nostrum*, by loss of *s*, see § 148.

NOUE, *sf.* pasture-land, marshy plain. Origin unknown.

NOUE, *sf.* a gutter-lead; from Low L. *nocuus**, a conduit in Low Lat. documents. *Noca* is of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *nôch* (§ 20). For loss of medial *o* see § 129; for *o = ou* see § 81.

NOUER, *va.* to knot, tie up; from L. *nodare*. For loss of medial *d* see § 120; for *o = ou* see § 81.—Der. *dénouer*, *renouer*, *noûre*, *noûet*.

NOUEUX, *adj.* knotty; from L. *nodosus*.

For loss of medial *d* see § 120; for *o = ou* see § 81; for *-osus = -eux* see § 229.

† **Nougat**, *sm.* an almond cake; from Sp. *nogado* (§ 26).

NOUILLE, *sf.* pastry, 'noules'; from Gerni. *nudel*, by contr. to *nud'l*, whence *nouille* (§ 28). For *dl = ll* see § 168; for *u = oi* see *angoisse*, and *oi = oui* see § 81.

NOURRAIN, *sm.* small fry; from L. *nutrimen*, properly nourishment, the act of bringing up young, then small fry. *Nutrimen* becomes *nourrain* by *u = ou*, see § 97; *tr = rr*, see § 168; and *-imen = -ain*, see § 226.

NOURRICE, *sf.* a nurse; from L. *nutricem*. For *u = ou* see § 97; for *tr = rr* see § 168.—Der. *nourricier*.

NOURRIR, *va.* to nourish; from L. *nutrire*. For *u = ou* see § 97; for *tr = rr* see § 168.

—Der. *nourrissant*, *nourrisseur*, *nourrissage*.
NOURRISSON, *sm.* a nursing; from L. *nutritionem*, which passes from sense of nourishment to that of the thing nourished; *Nutritionem* becomes *nourrisson*, by *u = ou*, see § 97; by *tr = rr*, see § 168; by *-tionem = -sson*, see § 232. *Nourrisson* is a doublet of *nutrition*, q. v.

NOURRITURE, *sf.* food, nourishment; from L. *nutritura*. For *u = ou* see § 97; for *tr = rr* see § 168.

NOUS, *pers. pron. pl.* we, us, to us; from L. *nos*. For *o = ou* see § 81.

NOUVEAU, *adj.* new; formerly *nouvel*, from L. *novellus*. For *o = ou* see § 81; for *-ellus = -el = -eau* see § 282.—Der. (from O. Fr. *nouvel*) *renouveler*.

NOUVEAUTÉ, *sf.* a novelty; formerly *novelté*, from L. *novellitatem**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *novellitatem* to *novel'tatem*, whence *novelté* (for *-tatem = -té* see § 230); then *nouvelté* by *o = ou*, see § 81; lastly *nouveauté* by *el = eau*, see § 282.

NOUVELLE, *sf.* news; from L. *novella**, properly a new thing. For *o = ou* see § 81. Its doublet is *novelle*.—Der. *novelliste*.

Novateur, *sm.* an innovator; from L. *novatore*.

Novation, *sf.* a substitution; from L. *novationem*.

Novembre, *sm.* November; from L. *november*.

Novice, *sm.* a novice; from L. *novicius*, found in Juvenal. For *-cius = -ce* see *agencer*.—Der. *noviciat*.

NOYAU, *sm.* a fruitstone, kernel; formerly *noial*, Prov. *nogal*, from L. *nucalia*, properly

- an almond. For loss of medial *o* see § 81; then *noial* by *u=oi*, see § 91; then *noyau* by *al=au*, see § 157.
- NOYER**, *sm.* a walnut-tree. Prov. *noguier*, from L. *nucarius**, der. from *nucem*. *Nucarius* becomes *noyer* by dropping the medial *o*, see § 129; by *u=o*, see § 90; and by *-arius=-ier* see § 198.
- NOYER**, *va.* to drown; formerly *noier*, Prov. *negar*, It. *negare*, from L. *necare*, properly to put to death, then to drown; for this restriction of sense see § 12. *Necare* is so used in Lat. writers of the decadence, as in 'Postremo Eliæ jussu profani sacerdotes comprehensi, deductique ad torrentem necati sunt,' says Sulpicius Severus (Hist. i.); and Gregory of Tours has 'Matrem ejus lapide ad collum ligato necare jussisti.' *Necare* becomes *negare* by *o=g* (see § 129) in Carolingian documents, e. g. 'Si quis alicujus pecus negaverit vel famulus vel infans,' in the Lex Alamannorum. *Negare* loses medial *g*, see § 129, whence *noyer*; for *o=oi* see § 61.—Der. *noyade*.
- NU**, *adj.* naked; from L. *nudus*. For loss of *d* see § 121.—Der. *nument* (properly *nuement*).
- NUAGE**, *sm.* a cloud. See *nue*.—Der. *nuageux*.
- NUAISON**, *sf.* time of a steady breeze. See *nue*.
- NUANCE**, *sf.* a shade. See *nue*.—Der. *nuancer*.
- Nubile**, *adj.* marriageable; from L. *nubilis*.—Der. *nubilité*.
- Nudité**, *sf.* nakedness; from L. *nuditatem*.
- NUE**, *sf.* a cloud; from L. *nubem*. For loss of *b* see § 114.—Der. *nuer*, *nuance*, *nuage*, *nuaison*, *nuée*.
- NUIRE**, *vn.* to injure; from L. *nocere*. The accent on the Lat. verb was shifted from *nocére* to *nocēre* (see Hist. Gram. p. 133); then came the regular contr. of *nocére* to *noçre*, see § 51; and loss of medial *o* see § 129; hence *nuire* by *o=ui*, see § 87.
- NUISIBLE**, *adj.* injurious; from L. *noobilis*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *noobilis* to *noob'lis*, whence *nuisible*. For *o=ui* see *quider*; for *o=s* see *amitié*.
- NUIT**, *sf.* night; formerly *noit*, from L. *noctem*. For *oof=oit=uit* see § 87.—Der. *nuitamment*, *nuitée*.
- NUL**, *adj.* no, null; from L. *nullus*. For loss of one *l* see § 158.—Der. *nullité*, *nullement*.
- NUMENT**, *adv.* nakedly. See *nu*.
- Numéraire**, *sm.* specie, cash; from L. *numarius*. Its doublet is *nombrier*.
- Numéral**, *adj.* numeral; from L. *numeralis*.
- Numérateur**, *sm.* a numerator; from L. *numeratorem*.
- Numération**, *sf.* numeration; from L. *numerationem*.
- Numérique**, *adj.* numerical; from L. *numericus**, from *numerus*.
- † **Numéro**, *sm.* a number; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *numero* (§ 25). Its doublet is *nombre*, q. v.—Der. *numéroté*, *numérotage*.
- Numismate**, *sm.* a numismatologist; der. from Gr. *νόμισμα*.
- Numismatique**, *adj.* numismatic; from Gr. *νομισματικός*.
- Nummulaire**, *sf.* (Bot.) moneywort; (Geol.) nummulite; from L. *nummularius*.
- Nuncupatif**, *adj.* nuncupative; from L. *nuncupativus**, der. from *nuncupatus*.
- Nuptial**, *adj.* nuptial; from L. *nuptialis*.
- NUQUE**, *sf.* nape (of neck); of Germ. origin, Neth. *nocke* (§ 27). (M. Devic claims this word for the Arabic, through late L. *nucha**, from Ar. *noukha*, signifying originally the spinal marrow.)
- Nutation**, *sf.* nutation; from L. *nutationem*.
- Nutritif**, *adj.* nutritive; from L. *nutritivus**, der. from *nutritus*.
- Nutrition**, *sf.* nutrition; from L. *nutritionem*. Its doublet is *nourrisson*, q. v.
- Nyctalope**, *smf.* a nyctalops; from Gr. *νυκτάλωψ*.—Der. *nyctalopie*.
- Nymphe**, *sf.* a nymph; from L. *nympha*.
- Nymphée**, *sf.* (Aichit.) a nymphæum; from L. *nymphæum*.

- by regular contr. (see § 51) of *oculus* to *oc'lus*, found in popular Lat., as may be seen from the Appendix ad Probum, 'oculus non oculus.' *Oculus* produced O. Fr. *oil* (for *ol=il* see § 129); *oil* became *œuil* then *œil* (for *o=œu* see § 76, cp. also § 79, note 3). The pl. *yeux*, is formed thus: O. Fr. *euil* became *ieul* by metathesis (see § 170) (cp. also *miel* from *mel*; *mieux* from *melius*) *ieul* being in pl. *ieuls* became *ieus* by losing *l* (cp. *illos*, *eulx*, *eux*); *ieus*, also written *yeus*, became *yeux* by *s=x* (see § 149): this change from *s* to *x* is only seen when it follows a French *u*.—Der. *œillère*, *œillade*, *œillet*.
- CEILLET**, *sm.* an eyelet. A dim. of *œil*, q. v.—Der. *œilleton*.
- CEILLETTE**, *sf.* (1) the poppy; (2) oil (of poppy); in the 15th cent., *oliette*, der. from L. *olium**, a Low Lat. form of *oleum*. For *eu=iu* see § 84.
- CÉnologie**, *sf.* the art of wine-making; from Gr. *oivos* and *λόγος*.
- Césophage**, *sm.* oesophagus, gullet; from Gr. *οισοφάγος*.
- Cestre**, *sm.* (Entom.) a gad-fly; from Gr. *αἰστρος*.
- CEUF**, *sm.* an egg; from L. *ovum*. For *o=œu* see § 79 and note 3; for final *v=f* see § 142. Its doublet is *œve*.—Der. *œuvé*.
- CEUVRE**, *sf.* work; from L. *opera*, pl. of *opus*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *op'era* to *op'ra*, whence *œuvre*. For accented *o=œu* see § 79 and note 3; for *p=b=v* see § 111. *Œuvre* is a doublet of *op'era*, q. v.—Der. *désœuvré* (partic. of O. Fr. *désœuvrer*, compd. of O. Fr. *œuvrer*, der. from *œuvre*).
- Offenser**, *va.* to offend; from L. *offensare*.—Der. *offense* (verbal subst.), *offensant*, *offenseur*, *offensif*, *offensive*.
- OFFERTOIRE**, *sm.* an offertory. See *offrir*.
- Office**, *sm.* an office, duty, worship; from L. *officium*.—Der. *officier* (vn.), *officier* (sm.).
- Officiel**, *sm.* an official; from L. *officialis*. Its doublet is *official*, q. v.—Der. *officialité*.
- Officiel**, *adj.* official; from L. *officialis*, der. from *officium*.
- Officier**, *vn.* to officiate. See *office*.
- Officier**, *sm.* an officer. See *office*.
- Officine**, *sf.* a laboratory; from L. *officina*.—Der. *officinal*.
- OFFRANDE**, *sf.* an offering, present; from L. *offerenda*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *off'erenda* to *off'renda*, whence *offrande*; for *-enda=-ande* see § 193; and for *en* with sound of *an* see § 72, note 4.
- OFFRE**, *sf.* an offer. See *offrir*.
- OFFRIR**, *va.* to offer; from L. *offerere**, der. from *offerre*. For this lengthened termination in *re* see *être*. *Offerère*, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *off'rere*, becomes *offrir*; for *o=i* see § 59.—Der. *offre* (verbal subst.); *offerte* (strong partic. subst., see *absoute*), *offertoire*.
- Offusquer**, *va.* to obscure; from L. *offuscare*.
- OGIVE**, *sf.* a pointed arch (also written *augive* in the 17th cent.). Origin uncertain: the Low L. *augiva** is only found in a document of 1507; and as the word *ogive* is as old as the 13th century, the French word may be the older; still as in form it answers to *augiva** it is probably derived thence. (*Au* becomes *o*, see §§ 106, 107; and final *v=f*, see § 142).—Der. *ogival*.
- OGRE**, *sm.* an ogre, in medieval mythology a monster who feeds on human flesh. *Ogre* (It. *orco*) is from L. *orcus* (Orcus, God of the infernal regions). For *orcus=ocrus* see *âpreté*. *Ocrus* becomes *ogre*, cp. *acris*, *aigre*; for *o=g* see § 129.—Der. *ogresse*.
- OIE**, *sf.* a goose. Prov. *auca*, It. *oca*, from L. *auca**, a goose, in very ancient medieval Lat. texts. We find the phrase 'Accipiter qui aucam mordet,' in the Lex Alamannorum; and in the Formulæ of Marculfus, 'Aucas tantas, fasianos tantos.' *Auca* is contrd. from *avica*, der. from *avis*. (For *avica=auca* cp. *navifragium=naufragium*, *navita=nauta*.) *Auca*, losing its *o* (see § 129), becomes *ois*; for *au=oi* see § 108.—Der. *oison*.
- OIGNON**, *sm.* an onion; from L. *unionem*, found in Columella. For *ni=gn* see *cigogne*; for *u=oi* see § 100. Its doublet is *union*, q. v.
- † **Oille**, *sf.* an olio; from Sp. *olla* (§ 26).
- OINDRE**, *va.* to anoint; from L. *ungere*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *ung'ere* to *un'gre*, whence *un're* (for *gr=r* see § 131), whence *oindre* (for *nr=ndr* see Hist. Gram. p. 73; for *u=oi* see § 100).
- OING**, *sm.* cart-grease; from L. *unguen*. For *u=oi* see § 100.
- OINT**, first *p.p.* of *oindre*, anointed; then *sm.* the anointed (one); from L. *unctus*. For *ct=t* see § 161 and *affété*; for *u=oi* see § 100.
- OISEAU**, *sm.* a bird; formerly *oisel*, Prov. *aucel*, from L. *aucellus**, properly a little bird; for the extension of meaning see § 13. *Aucellus* is a masc. form of *aucella*,

- found in Apicius; *aucella* is contrd. from *avicella*, dim. of *avis*, cp. *nauta* from *navita*, *naufragium* from *navifragium*, etc. *Aucellus* becomes *oiseau*: for *au* = *oi* see § 108; for *o* = *s* see § 129, and for *ellus* = *el* = *eau* see § 204.—Der. (from O. Fr. *oisel*) *oiseleur*, *oiselier*, *oisillon* (now *oisillon*); for *e* = *i* see § 59).
- OISEUX**, *adj.* idle. Prov. *ocios*, Sp. *ocioso*, from L. *otiosus*. For soft *t* before *i* = *c* see *agencer*. *Ociosus* becomes *oiseux*: for *-osus* = *-eux* see § 229; for *o* = *s* see § 129; for *o* = *oi*, by attraction of *i*, see § 84.
- OISIF**, *adj.* idle; der. from a root *oise**, which answers to L. *otium*. For *ti* = *s* see *agencer*; for *o* = *oi* see § 84.—Der. *oisiveté*.
- OISILLON**, *sm.* a little bird. A dim. of *oiseau*, q. v.
- OISON**, *sm.* a gosling; der. directly from L. *aucionem** (der. from *auca*, see *ois*), a word found (7th cent.) in the Cassel Glosses. For *au* = *oi* see § 108; for *o* = *s* see § 129; for *-ionem* = *-on* see § 232.
- Oléagineux**, *adj.* oleaginous, oily; from L. *oleaginosus**, der. from *oleago*.
- Oleandre**, *sm.* an oleander; Low L. *arodandrum*, a corruption of *rhododendron*.
- Olfactif**, *adj.* olfactory; as if from a L. *olfactivus**, from L. *olfacere*.
- Oligarchie**, *sf.* an oligarchy; from Gr. *ὀλιγαρχία*.—Der. *oligarchique*.
- † **Olinde**, *sf.* a sword blade (of Olinda); of hist. origin (see § 33), from the town of Olinda in Brazil. [Solingen in Westphalia, at which there was a sword-factory, also claims the honour of the name. Littré].
- OLIVE**, *sf.* an olive; from L. *oliva*.—Der. *olivâtre*, *olivier*, *olivaire*.
- Olographe**. See *holographe*.
- Olympe**, *sm.* Olympus; from L. *Olympus*.—Der. *olympien*.
- Olympiade**, *sf.* an Olympiad; from L. *olympiadem*.
- Olympique**, *adj.* Olympic; from L. *olympicus*.
- Ombelle**, *sf.* (Bot.) a flower shaped like a parasol; from L. *umbella*. For *u* = *o* see § 98.
- Ombilic**, *sm.* the navel; from L. *umbilicus*. Its doublet is *nombri*, q. v.—Der. *ombilical*.
- OMBRAGE**, *sm.* shade, umbrage; from L. *umbraticum**. For *u* = *o* see § 98; for *-atium* = *-age* see § 201.—Der. *ombrager*, *ombrageux* (a horse which shies at its shadow).
- OMBRE**, *sf.* a shadow; from L. *umbra*. For *u* = *o* see § 98.
- OMBRE**, *sf.* umber, a brown colour, used in the phrase *terre d'ombre*; lit. earth of Umbria; from It. *Ombria* (§ 25). For *u* = *o* see § 98.
- OMBRE**, *sm.* a char (fish). Origin unknown.
- † **Ombrelle**, *sf.* a parasol; from It. *ombrella* (§ 25).
- OMBRER**, *va.* to tint; from L. *umbrare*. For *u* = *o* see § 98.
- OMBREUX**, *adj.* shady; from L. *umbrosus*. For *u* = *o* see § 98; for *-osus* = *-eux* see § 229.
- OMELETTE**, *sf.* an omelette. Origin unknown.
- OMETTRE**, *va.* to omit; from L. *omittere*. For *mittere* = *mettre* see § 72.
- Omission**, *sf.* omission; from L. *omissionem*.
- † **Omnibus**, *sm.* an omnibus; the L. *omnibus*.
- Omnipotence**, *sf.* omnipotence; from L. *omnipotentia*.
- Omniscience**, *sf.* omniscience; from L. *omnis* and *scientia*.
- Omnivore**, *adj.* omnivorous; from L. *omnivorus*.
- Omostrate**, *sf.* (Anat.) a scapula; from Gr. *ὀμοστάτη*.
- ON**, *pron. smf.* one, people; formerly *om*, *hom*: *Ce sait hom bien que*, says the Chanson de Roland, i. e. *On sait bien cela que*. *Hom* is from L. *homo*, used in the sense of one, they, men, in late Lat., as 'Ut inter tabulas adspicere homo non posset,' in Gregory of Tours. *Homo* becomes first *hom*, then *om* (for loss of *h* see § 134), then *on* (for *m* = *n* see § 161). *On* is a doublet of *homme*, q. v.
- ONagre**, *sm.* an onager, wild ass; from L. *onagrus*.
- ONC**, **ONCQUES**, *adv.* ever: It. *unque*, from L. *unquam*. For *u* = *q* see § 98; for *qu* = *c* see *car*.
- ONCE**, *sf.* an ounce; from L. *uncia*. For *u* = *o* see § 98; for *-cia* = *-ce* see § 244.
- † **Once**, *sf.* an ounce (jaguar); of Oriental origin, Pers. *yonz* (§ 30).
- Oncial**, *adj.* uncial; from L. *uncialis*.
- ONCLE**, *sm.* an uncle. Prov. *avoncle*, from L. *avunculus*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *avūncūlus* to *avuno'lus*; then by loss of medial *v* (see § 141) it becomes *aunclus*, whence *oncle*; for *au* = *o* see § 107.
- Onction**, *sf.* unction; from L. *unctionem*. For *u* = *o* see § 98.

Onctueux, *adj.* unctuous; from L. unctuosus*, der. from L. unctus. For u=o see § 98.—Der. *onctuosité*.

ONDE, *sf.* water, wave; from L. unda. For u=o see § 98.—Der. *ondé*, *ondée*, *ondin*, *ondine*, *ondoyer* (der. from *onde*; cp. *larmoyer* from *larme*, *guerryoyer* from *guerre*, *côtoyer* from *côte*, *nettoyer* from *net*, *coudoyer* from *coude*).

ONDOYER, *vn.* to undulate. See *onde*.—Der. *ondoyant*, *ondoïement*.

Undulé, *adj.* undulating; from L. undulatus.—Der. *ondulation*, *ondulatoire*.

Unduler, *vn.* to undulate; from L. undulare*.—Der. *onduleux*.

Onéreux, *adj.* onerous; from L. onerosus.

ONGLE, *sm.* a nail (of hand, etc.); from L. ungula, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *ūngŭla* to *ung'la*, whence *ongle*. For u=o see § 98.—Der. *onglée*, *onglet*, *onglé* (whose doublet is *ongulé*, q. v.).

Onguent, *sm.* an unguent; from L. unguentum.

Onguiculé, *adj.* unguiculate; from L. unguiculus.

Ongulé, *adj.* hoofed; from L. ungulatus. Its doublet is *onglé*, q. v.

Onomatopée, *sf.* an onomatopœia; from Gr. *ὀνοματοποιία*.

Ontologie, *sf.* ontology; from Gr. *ὄντος*, and *λόγος*.—Der. *ontologique*.

† **Onyx**, *sm.* (Min.) onyx; the Gr. *ὄνυξ*.

ONZE, *adj.* eleven; from L. undecim, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *ūndēcim* to *und'cim*, whence *onze*. For u=o see § 98; for *de=c* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for *c=z* see *amitié*.—Der. *onzième*.

Oolithe, *sm.* (Min.) oolite; from Gr. *ὄλινθος* and *λίθος*.

Opacité, *sf.* opacity; from L. opacitatem.

Opale, *sf.* (Min.) an opal; from L. opalus.

Opaque, *adj.* opaque; from L. opacus.

† **Opéra**, *sf.* an opera; the It. *opera* (§ 25). Its doublet is *œuvre*, q. v.—Der. *opérette*.

Opérateur, *sm.* an operator; from L. operatorum.

Opération, *sf.* an operation; from L. operationem.

Opercule, *sm.* a lid-covering; from L. operculum.

Opérer, *vn.* to operate; from L. operari. Its doublet is *ouvrer*, q. v.

Ophicléide, *sm.* an ophicleide; from Gr. *ὄφης* and *κλέις* (i. e. a keyed serpent, a musical instrument so called from its shape).

Ophthalmie, *sf.* ophthalmia; from Gr. *ὀφθαλμία*.—Der. *ophtalmique*.

Opiaçé, *adj.* containing opium; der. from *opium*, q. v.

Opiat, *adj.* opiate; der. from L. opium.

Opiler, *va.* to remove the hairs from; from L. oppilare.—Der. *désopiler*.

Opimes, *adj. f. pl.* (properly used only with the subst. *dépouilles*; though Victor Hugo has ventured to use it in the sm. with *trouphée*) rich (rightly of spoils taken by a commander from the body of the hostile general); from L. opimus.

Opiner, *vn.* to speak, opine; from L. opinari.—Der. *opinant*, *opiniâtre* (i. e. one who is obstinately attached to his opinions).

Opiniâtre, *adj.* obstinate. See *opiner*.—Der. *opiniâtrer*, *opiniâtré*.

Opinion, *sf.* an opinion; from L. opinio-nem.

Opium, *sm.* opium; from L. opium (a word used by Pliny).

Opportun, *adj.* opportune; from L. opportunus.

Opportunité, *sf.* opportunity; from L. opportunitatem.

OPPOSER, *va.* to oppose. This verb is formed on the model of *opposition* (there being no Lat. verb *opposare*).—Der. *opposant*.

Opposite, *adj.* opposite; from L. oppositus.

Opposition, *sf.* opposition; from L. oppositionem.

OPPRESSER, *va.* to oppress. See *presser*.—Der. *oppressif*.

Oppresseur, *sm.* an oppressor; from L. oppressorem.

Oppression, *sf.* oppression; from L. oppressionem.

Opprimer, *va.* to oppress; from L. opprimere.

Opprobre, *sm.* an opprobrium, shame; from L. opprobrium.

Optatif, *adj.* optative; from L. optativus.

Opter, *va.* to choose; from L. optare.

Optimisme, *sm.* optimism; der. from optimus. For the learned suffix *-isme* see § 218.—Der. *optimiste*.

Option, *sf.* an option; from L. optionem.

Optique, *adj.* optical, *sf.* optics; from Gr. *ὀπτικάς*.—Der. *opticien*.

Opulence, *sf.* opulence; from L. opulentia.

Opulent, *adj.* opulent; from L. opulentus.

Opuscule, *sm.* a tract; from L. opusculum.

OR, *sm.* gold; from L. *aurum*, which was *orum* in popular Lat., as we see from Festus: '*Aurum*, quod rustici *orum* dicebant.' For *au*=*o* see § 107.

OR, *conj.* now; formerly *ore* (properly at this hour), from L. *hora*. For loss of initial *h* see § 134. Its doublet is *heure*, q.v.—Der. *désormais*, *dorénavant*, *encore*, *lors*, *alors* (see these words).

Oracle, *sm.* an oracle; from L. *oraculum*, a contrd. form of *oraculum* found in Virgil.

ORAGE, *sm.* a storm. Prov. *auratge*, from a fictitious L. *auraticum**, deriv. of *aura*. For *au*=*o* see § 107; for *-aticum*=*-age* see § 201.—Der. *orangeux*.

ORAISON, *sf.* prayer, oration; from L. *orationem*, used for a prayer in Tertullian. For *-ationem*=*-aison* see § 232; the *a*=*ai* is caused by attraction, see § 54, 3.

Oral, *adj.* oral; from L. *oralis*.—Der. *oralement*.

† **Orange**, *sf.* orange. Sp. *naranja*, of Oriental origin, Ar. *nārandj* (§ 30). The Fr. word ought to be *narange*, but has taken the form *orange* from a confusion with the word *or*: in Lat. the orange was called *aurum malum*, and the Fr. consequently thought to find the sense of golden (*or*) in the word it adopted.—Der. *oranger*, *orangerie*, *orangeat*, *orangeade*, *orangé*.

† **Orang-outang**, *sm.* an ourang-outang; a Malay word (§ 31).

Orateur, *sm.* an orator; from L. *oratore*m.

Oratoire, *sm.* an oratory; from L. *oratorium*.—Der. *oratorien*.

Oratoire, *adj.* oratorical; from L. *oratorius*.

† **Oratorio**, *sm.* an oratorio; the It. *oratorio* (§ 25).

Orbe, *sm.* an orb; from L. *orbis*.

Orbulaire, *adj.* orbicular; from L. *orbicularis*.

Orbite, *sf.* an orbit; from L. *orbita*.—Der. *orbitaire* (of which the doublet is *ornière*, q.v.).

Orcanète, *sf.* (Bot.) orchanete. Origin unknown. Probably related to Ar. *henné*.

Orchestre, *sm.* an orchestra; from Gr. *ὀρχήστρα*.

Orchis, *sm.* (Bot.) an orchis; from Gr. *ὄρχις*.—Der. *orchidée*.

Ordalie, *sf.* an ordeal; from L. *ordalium**, a Low Lat. word of Germ. origin, A. S. *ordil*, judgment of God (§ 20); the Germ. *urtheil*.

Ordinaire, *adj.* ordinary; from L. *ordinarius*.

Ordinal, *adj.* ordinal; from L. *ordinalis*.

Ordination, *sf.* ordination; from L. *ordinationem*.

Ordonnancer, *va.* to order payment (in writing). See *ordonner*.—Der. *ordonnancement*.

Ordonnateur, *sm.* an ordainer; from L. *ordinatore*m. For *i*=*o* see *ordonner*.

ORDONNER, *va.* to ordain; O. Fr. *ordener*, which is the true form, from L. *ordinare*. The form *ordonner* dates from the 15th cent. only, and is etymologically indefensible: the corruption has probably arisen from a confusion with *ordre donner*, to give order.—Der. *désordonner*, *ordonnance*.

ORDRE, *sm.* an order; from L. *ordinem*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *ordinem* to *ord'nem*, whence *ordre*. For *n*=*r* see § 163.—Der. *désordre*, *sous-ordre*.

ORDURE, *sf.* filth, ordure, dirt; der. from O. Fr. *ord*, dirty, which did not fall entirely out of use till the 18th cent. *Ord* is from L. *horridus* (repulsive, then filthy) by regular contr. (see § 51) of *horridus* to *horr'dus*, whence *ord*. For loss of initial *h* see § 134.—Der. *ordurier*.

Oréade, *sf.* a wood-nymph; from Gr. *ὀρεάς*, *ὀρεάδα*.

ORÉE, *sf.* skirt, edge (of a wood); from a supposed L. *orata**, der. from *ora*. For *-ata*=*-ée* see § 201.

OREILLE, *sf.* an ear; from L. *auricula*, der. from *auris*, which was *oricula* in popular Lat., as we learn from Festus. For *au*=*o* see § 107. *Oricula*, contrd. regularly to *oric'la* (see § 51: Probus has the form and objects to it), becomes *oreille*. For *-icla*=*-eille* see § 257.—Der. *oreillon*, *oreillette*, *oreiller* (whose doublet is *auriculaire*, q.v.), *oreillard*, *orillon*.

† **ORÉMUS**, *sf.* a prayer; the L. *oremus*, 'let us pray.'

ORFÈVRE, *sf.* a goldsmith; from L. *aurifabrum* (lit. a workman who works in gold), by contr. (see § 52) of *aurifabrum* to *aur'fabrum*, whence *orfèvre*. For *au*=*o* see § 107; for *a*=*e* see § 54; for *b*=*v* see § 113.—Der. *orfèverie*, *orfèvrier*.

ORFRAIE, *sf.* an osprey; from L. *ossifraga* (the bone-breaker), by regular contr. (see § 52) of *ossifraga* to *os'fraga*. *Ossifraga* losing its medial *g* (see § 131) becomes *orfraine*. For *a*=*ai* see § 54; for *a*=*r* cp. *Marseille* from *Massilia*, and *varlet*, which is a transformation of *valet* (see *valet*). *Orfraie* is a doublet of *ossifrage*, q.v.

- ORFROI**, *sm.* orphrays (embroidered cloth of gold); from *L. aurum phrygium* *. *Ovid* uses 'phrygiae vestes' for stuffs brodered with gold. For *aurum* = *or* see *or*. *Phrygium* becomes *froi* by dropping *g* (see § 132), and by *phr* = *fr* (see *coffre*), and *i* = *oi* (see § 68).
- ORGANDI**, *sm.* book-muslin. Origin unknown.
- Organe**, *sm.* an organ; from *L. organum*. Its doublet is *orgue*, *q. v.*—Der. *organiser*, *organisme*, *organique*.
- Organiser**, *va.* to organise. See *organe*.—Der. *organisation*, *organisateur*, *désorganiser*, *réorganiser*.
- Organiste**, *sm.* an organist. See *orgue*.
- Organsin**, *sm.* a kind of twisted silk. Origin unknown.—Der. *organsiner*, *organsinage*.
- ORGE**, *sf.* barley. Prov. *ordi*, from *L. hordeum*, by regular change of *eu* = *iu* = *ju* by consonification, see *Hist. Gram.* pp. 65, 66. *Hordjum* becomes *orge* by loss of initial *h*, see § 134. For *dj* = *g* see § 119.—Der. *orgeat* (originally a decoction of barley, though the drink now-a-days is an emulsion of almonds), *orgelet*.
- Orgie**, *sf.* an orgie; from *Gr. ὄργια*.
- ORGUE**, *sm.* an organ (*orgues*, *pl. sf.*). *It. organo*, from *L. organum*, an hydraulic organ in Suetonius; a wind organ in S. Augustine and Cassiodorus. For loss of two final atonic syllables see §§ 50, 51.—Der. *organiste* (der. from *L. organum*, see § 217). *Orgue* is a doublet of *organe*, *q. v.*
- ORGUEIL**, *sm.* pride. *It. orgoglio*, of Germ. origin, from *O. H. G. urgul, urgilo* (§ 20).—Der. *orgueilleux*.
- Orient**, *sm.* the East; from *L. Orientem*.—Der. *orienter*, *oriental*, *orientaliste*.
- Orienter**, *va.* to set towards the east. See *orient*.—Der. *orientation*, *désorienter*.
- Orifice**, *sf.* an orifice; from *L. orificium*.
- Oriflamme**, *sf.* an oriflamme; from Low Lat. *auriflamma* *, from *L. aurum* and *flamma*. For *au* = *o* see § 107.
- Origan**, *sm.* (Bot.) marjoram; from *L. origanum*.
- Originaire**, *adj.* native (of); from *L. originarius*.
- Original**, *adj.* original; from *L. originalis*.—Der. *originalité*.
- Origine**, *sf.* origin; from *L. originem*.—Der. *originel*.
- † **Original**, *sm.* an elk; formerly *ornagac*, (*orenac*, the Canadian elk), from Basque *orenac*, a stag, a name given by the Basque emigrants in Canada to the North American elk.
- ORIEPEAU**, *sm.* Dutch gold, tinsel; from *L. auri pellem*, used in Low Lat. for gold leaf. For *au* = *o* see § 107; for *ellem* = *eau* see § 282.
- ORLE**, *sm.* an orle (heraldic); from *L. orula*, dim. of *ora*, an edge, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *orūla* to *or'la*.
- ORME**, *sm.* an elm. Prov. *olm*, *It. olmo*, from *L. ulmus*. For *u* = *o* see § 98; for *l* = *r* see § 157.—Der. *ormeau* (formerly *ormel*; for *el* = *eau* see § 282), *ormaie*, *ormoie*, *ormille*.
- ORNE**, *sm.* an ash; from *L. ornus*.
- Ornement**, *sm.* an ornament; from *L. ornamentum*.—Der. *ornemaniste*.
- Orner**, *va.* to adorn; from *L. ornare*.
- ORNIÈRE**, *sf.* a beaten track, old road; in Picard patois *ordière*, from *L. orbitaria* *, der. from *orbita*. *Orbitaria*, regularly contr. (see § 52) to *orb'taria*, became *ordière*. For *bt* = *t* see *Hist. Gram.* p. 81; for *t* = *d* see § 117; for *-aria* = *-ière* see § 198. *Ordire* was afterwards changed to *ornière* by an irregular substitution of *n* for *d*. Its doublet is *orbitaire*, *q. v.*
- Ornithogale**, *sm.* (Bot.) star of Bethlehem; from *Gr. ὀρνιθόγαλον*.
- Ornithologie**, *sf.* ornithology; from *Gr. ὄρνις, ὀρνίθιος*, and *λόγος*.—Der. *ornithologiste*, *ornithologue*.
- ORONGE**, *sf.* (Bot.) the orange-agaric, yellow mushroom; corruption of *orange*, *q. v.*
- ORPAILLEUR**, *sm.* a gold-finder, one who looks for *pailles d'or*. For etymology see *or* and *paille*.
- ORPHELIN**, *sm.* an orphan; in 15th cent. *orphenin*, originally *orphanin*, from *L. orphaninus* *, deriv. of *orphanus*. For *a* = *e* see § 54; for *n* = *l* see § 163.
- ORPIMENT**, *sm.* (Min.) orpiment, used in painting; from *L. auri pigmentum*, *i. e.* a colour to paint gold with. For *au* = *o* see § 107; for *gm* = *m* see *Hist. Gram.* p. 81 and § 168.
- Orseille**, *sf.* (Bot.) a kind of blue lichen. Origin unknown.
- ORTEIL**, *sm.* a big toe; formerly *arteil*, Prov. *arteil*, *It. artiglio*, from *L. articulus*. *Articulus* becomes *arteil* by *-iculus* = *-il*, see § 157. For *a* = *o* see § 54, note 2. *Orteil* is a doublet of *article*, *q. v.*
- Orthodoxe**, *adj.* orthodox; from *Gr. ὀρθόδοξος*.—Der. *orthodoxie*.

Orthogonal, *adj.* orthogonal; from Gr. *ὀρθόγωνος*.

Orthographe, *sf.* orthography; from Gr. *ὀρθογράφος*.—Der. *orthographier*, *orthographique*.

Orthographie, *sf.* orthography, (Archit.) elevation; from Gr. *ὀρθογραφία*.

Orthopédie, *sf.* orthopedy; from Gr. *ὀρθός* and *παιδεία*.—Der. *orthopédique*.

ORTIE, *sf.* (Bot.) a nettle. Sp. *ortiga*, It. *ortica*, from L. *urtica*. For *u*=*o* see § 98; for *-ica*=*-ie* see § 212.

Ortive, *adj.* (Astron.) ortive; from L. *ortivus*.

† **Ortolan**, *sm.* an ortolan; from Prov. *ortolan*, It. *ortolano*, from L. *hortulanus*, properly of the garden, as the ortolan usually nests in garden-hedges. For loss of *h* see § 134.

† **Orviétan**, *sm.* orvietan; from It. *orvietano*, of hist. origin (p. 33), being the name given to a quack of Orvieto, who introduced this electuary into France A. D. 1647 (§ 33).

Oryctographie, *sf.* oryctography (fossil); from Gr. *ὀρυκτός* and *γράφειν*.

Oryctologie, *sf.* oryctology; from Gr. *ὀρυκτός* and *λόγος*.

OS, *sm.* a bone; from L. *os*.—Der. *désoffer*, *osselet* (dim. of *osel*).

Oscillation, *sf.* oscillation; from L. *oscillationem*.

Osciller, *vn.* to oscillate; from L. *oscillare*.—Der. *oscillatoire*.

Oseille, *sf.* (Bot.) sorrel; from L. *oxalis*, der. from *oxalis*. For *x*=*s* see § 150; for *li*=*il* see § 54, 3; for *a*=*e* see § 54.

OSER, *vn.* to dare. Prov. *ausar*, It. *ausare*, from L. *ausare**, der. from *ausum*, supine of *audere*. 'Ausare becomes *oser* by *au*=*o*, see § 107.

OSERAIE, *sf.* an osier-ground. See *osier*.

OSIER, *sm.* an osier. Origin unknown.

Osmazôme, *sf.* (Chem.) osmazome; from Gr. *ὀσμή* and *ζωμός*.

OSSELET, *sm.* an ossicle. A dim. of *os*. q. v. **OSSEMENTS**, *sm.* pl. bones (of the dead); pl. of *ossement**, from L. *ossamentum**, der. of *ossa*, bones.

OSSEUX, *adj.* bony; from L. *ossuosus**. For *uo*=*o* see § 102; for *-osus*=*-eux* see § 229.

Ossifier, *va.* to ossify; from L. *ossificare**, der. from *os*.—Der. *ossification*.

Ossuaire, *sm.* an ossuary; from L. *ossuarium*.

Ostensile, *adj.* ostensible; as if from a L.

*ostensibilis**, der. from *ostensum*, supine of *ostendere*.

Ostensoir, *sm.* a monstrance; as if from a L. *ostensorium**, der. from *ostensum*, supine of *ostendere*.

Ostentation, *sf.* ostentation; from L. *ostentationem*.

Ostéologie, *sf.* osteology; from Gr. *ὀστέολογία*.

Ostracé, *adj.* ostraceous, belonging to the oyster; from Gr. *ὀστράκος*.

Ostracisme, *sm.* ostracism; from Gr. *ὀστρακισμός*.

OTAGE, *sm.* a hostage; formerly *ostage*, Prov. *ostage*, from L. *obsidaticum**, der. from *obsidatus*, the act of being made a hostage, also a pledge. *Obsidaticum*, contr. regularly (see § 52) to *ob'sdaticum*, gives, by the unusual change of *d*=*t* (caused probably by the analogy of words like *status*, etc.), the form *obstaticum*, found for a hostage in medieval Lat. documents. 'Et de hoc dederunt centum Sarcenens de melioribus *obstaticis* in potestate Januensi' is found in a 10th-cent. text. By *bs*=*s* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81) *obstaticus* becomes *ostaticus*, found in a charter of A.D. 1070: 'Raymundus . . . et Arnaldus . . . miserunt in *ostaticum*.' *Ostaticus* became *ostage* (for *-aticus*=*-age* see § 201), lastly *otage* by loss of *s*, see § 148.

Otalgie, *sf.* ear-ache; from Gr. *ὠς*, *ὠτός*, and *ἄλγος*.

ÔTER, *va.* to remove; formerly *oster*, from L. *haustare*, frequent. of *haurire*, to drink up, exhaust, whence comes the sense of *ôter*. We find in Festus the compd. *exhaustare* for to take away: 'exhaustant = efferunt.' *Hhaustare* becomes *oster* by losing initial *h*, see § 131. For *au*=*o* see § 107; for loss of *s* see § 148.

Ottomane, *sf.* an ottoman (sofa); of hist. origin, see § 33, from *Othman*, founder of the dynasty of the Ottoman Turks.

OU, *conj.* or. It. *o*, from L. *aut*. For loss of *t* see *abbé* and *aigu* and § 118; for *au*=*o*=*ou* see 107.

OU, *adv.* where; formerly *u*, It. *ove*, from L. *ubi*. By losing *b* (see § 114) *ubi* becomes O. Fr. *u*, whence *où*. For *u*=*ou* see § 90.

OUAILLE, *sf.* a sheep, flock (the sense of sheep lasted till the time of Mme. de Sévigné, who uses the word in that sense); in Christian symbolism used for the faithful. *Ouille*, formerly *oueille*, originally *oeille*,

Prov. *ouelha*, is from L. *ovicula*. For loss of *v* see § 141, whence O. Fr. *oeille* (for *-iula* = *-eille* see § 257), thence *ouille* by *o* = *ou*, see § 81.

OUAIS, *interj.* *whish!* a familiar interjection denoting surprise; an onomatopoeic word (§ 34).

OUATE, *sf.* wadding. Trévoux says in his Dict. that the word is often pronounced *ouete*, which would make it a dim. of *oue*, O. Fr. form of *oie*, a goose; *ouate* (Germ. *watte*, Engl. *wad*, which came from the French) will therefore be wadding made of goose feathers. (Littre).—Der. *ouater*.

OUBLIE, *sf.* a small round cake. O. Fr. *oublée*, from L. *oblata**, in middle ages an offering-cake, host, from L. *oblatus*. *Obлата* in this sense is frequent in medieval Lat. documents: 'Ut de oblatis quae offeruntur a populo et consecrationi supersunt,' says a letter of Hincmar, A.D. 852. *Obлата* becomes O. Fr. *oublée* (for *o* = *ou* see § 86; for *-ata* = *-ée* see § 201), whence in the 15th cent. *oublie*. *oublie* is a doublet of *oblat*, q. v.—Der. *oblieur*.

OUBLIER, *va.* to forget; from the imagined L. *oblitare**, der. from *oblatus*, p. p. of *obliscere*. *Oblitare* becomes *oublir*: for loss of medial *t* see § 117; for *o* = *ou* see § 86.—Der. *oublir* (verbal subst.), *oublieux*, *oubliette*.

OUEST, *sm.* west. O. Fr. *west*; of Germ. origin, Germ. *west* (§ 27).

OUI, *adv.* yes; formerly *oil*, from L. *hoc illud*. From L. *hoc* comes O. Fr. form *o* (for loss of initial *h* see § 134, and of final *o* see § 129); in the 13th cent. *ne dire ni o ni non* was = *ne dire ni oui ni non*. Just as *hoc* became *o*, so the compd. *hoc illud* (= it is that thing) became *oil*, by loss of medial *o* (see § 129) and by dropping initial *h* (see § 134). This form *oil* (*hoc illud*) had answering to it the form *nennil* (*non illud*); and just as *nennil* lost *l*, and became *nenni* in modern Fr., so *oil* became *oi*, whence *oui*. For loss of final *l* see § 158; for *o* = *ou* see § 81.

OUÏR, *va.* to hear; formerly *oir*, It. *udire*, from L. *audire*. For loss of medial *d* see § 120; for *au* = *o* in O. Fr., then *o* = *ou* in modern Fr., see § 107.—Der. *ouïe* (verbal subst.).

† Ouragan, *sm.* a hurricane; in the 17th cent. *houragan*, originally a sea-term, from Sp. *huracan*, a term brought originally from the Antilles.

OURDIR, *va.* to warp, plot; from Low L.

*ordire** for *ordiri*, to begin. For *o* = *ou* see § 86.—Der. *ourdissage*, *ourdisseur*, *ourdissoir*.

OURLER, *va.* to hem; from L. *orulare*, der. from *orula**; see *orle*. *Oriläre*, regularly contrd. to *or'lare* (see § 52), becomes *ourler*. For *o* = *ou* see § 86.—Der. *ourlet*.

OURS, *sm.* a bear; from L. *ursus*. For *u* = *ou* see § 97.—Der. *ourse* (L. *ursa*), *ourson*.

OURSIN, *sm.* (1) a hedgehog, (2) an echinus, sea-urchin, a corruption of *hérisson*, q. v., as may be seen by the Port. *ourico*, Walloon *uregon*, Engl. *urchin*. (A dim. of *ours*, because the bristles of the hedgehog are like the fur of the bear. Littre.)

OUTARDE, *sf.* a bustard; formerly *oustarde*, Prov. *austarde*, from L. *avistarda*, found in Pliny. For contr. of *avistarda* to *av'starda* whence *austarda*, see *autruche*. *Austarda* becomes *oustarde* (for *au* = *ou* see § 107), thence *outarde* (for loss of *s* see § 148).—Der. *outardeau*.

OUTIL, *sm.* a tool, implement; formerly *oustil*, originally *ustil*, from L. *usitellum** (any instrument used by work-people), der. from L. *usitare*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *usitellum* to *ustellum*, whence *oustel** (for *u* = *ou* see § 97), then *oustil*; cp. *oisillon* from *oiseillon*, q. v. Lastly, by loss of *s* (see § 148) it became *outil*.—Der. *outiller*, *outillage*.

OUTRAGE, *sm.* an outrage. The Fr. termination *-age* seems to come from a Lat. form *ultraticum**, which does not exist, see § 248. See *outrer*.—Der. *outrager*, *outrageux*, *outrageant*.

OUTRANCE, *sf.* excess. See *outrer*.

OUTRE, *sf.* a leather bottle; from L. *utrem*.

For *u* = *ou* see § 97.

OUTRE, *adv.* beyond; formerly *oltre*, Prov. *oltra*, from L. *ultra*. For *u* = *o* see § 97, whence *oltre*, then *oultre*; for *ol* = *ou* see § 157.—Der. *outrer*, *oultre-passer*.

OUTRECIDANT, *adj.* overweening. See *oultre* and *cuidre*.—Der. *oultreuidaunce*.

OUTRER, *va.* to exaggerate. See *oultre*.—Der. à l'outrance, *outrage*.

OUVERTURE, *sf.* an opening. See *ouvrir*.

OUVRAGE, *sm.* work. For *-age* in this case see *outrage*. See *ouvrer*.—Der. *ouvrager*.

OUVRER, *va.* and *n.* to work; formerly *overer*, from L. *operari*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *opérari* to *op'rari*, whence *overer* (for *p* = *v* see § 111), then *ouvrer*

- (for *o* = *ou* see § 86). Its doublet is *opérer*, q. v.—Der. *ouvrable*, *ouvrage*, *ouvrier*, *ouvrée*.
- OUVREUR**, *sm.* an opener, boxkeeper. See *ouvrir*.
- OUVRIER**, *sm.* a workman, mechanic; formerly *ovrier*, Prov. *obrier*, from L. *operarius*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *opérarius* to *op'rarius*, whence *ouvrier* (for *p* = *v* see § 111; for *-arius* = *-ier* see § 198); lastly *ouvrier* (for *o* = *ou* see § 86).
- OUVRIR**, *va.* to open; in the 11th cent. *uvrir*, in 12th *uvrir*, in 13th *ouvrir*; there appears to have been an early form *avrir* also; Sp. *abrir*, It. *aprire*, from L. *aperire*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *apérir* to *ap'rire*, whence O. Fr. *avrir* (for *p* = *v* see § 111), whence *ouvrir* (for the unusual change *a* = *o* see § 54, note 2). *Ovrir* later became *ouvrir* (for *o* = *ou* see § 86). (Littré regards the origin of the word as very uncertain, thanks to its unusual vowel-changes.)—Der. *ouvert* (from L. *apertus*; for *p* = *v* see § 111), *ouverture*, *ouvrant*, *ouvreur*.
- Ovaire**, *sm.* (Anat.) an ovary; der. from L. *ovum*.
- Ovale**, *adj.* oval; from L. *ovalis*.
- Ovation**, *sf.* an ovation, a lesser Roman triumph; from L. *ovationem*.
- Ove**, *sm.* (Archit.) an egg-shaped ornament; from L. *ovum*. Its doublet is *œuf*, q. v.—Der. *ovoïde*.
- Ovipare**, *adj.* oviparous; from L. *oviparus*.
- Ovoïde**, *adj.* ovoid. See *ove*.
- Oxalique**, *adj.* oxalic; der. from Gr. *ὀξάλις*.—Der. *oxalate*.
- Oxycrat**, *sm.* oxycrate; from Gr. *ὀξύκρατος*.
- Oxyde**, *sm.* an oxide; a word invented by Lavoisier, A.D. 1787; der. from Gr. *ὀξύς*.—Der. *oxyder*.
- Oxyde**, *va.* (Chem.) to oxydate. See *oxyde*.—Der. *oxydé*, *oxydation*, *oxydable*.
- Oxygène**, *sm.* (Chem.) oxygen; a gas discovered in A.D. 1774 by Priestley, and named *oxygène* by Lavoisier, A.D. 1778; from Gr. *ὀξύς* and *γένος*.—Der. *oxygéner*.
- Oxymel**, *sm.* oxymel; from Gr. *ὀξύμελι*; a mixture of vinegar and honey.
- OYANT**, *smf.* one who hears a case (a legal term); from L. *audientem*, see *ouir*. *Audientem* becomes *oyant* by loss of medial *d*, see § 120. For *au* = *o* see § 107; for *-entem* = *-ant* see § 192.

P.

- PACAGE**, *sm.* pasture-land; formerly *pasage*, from L. *pascuaticum**, found in medieval Lat. documents, der. from *pascuum* by *pascuaticum* = *pascaticum*, whence *pasage* (for *-aticum* = *-age* see § 201), then *pasage* by dropping *s*, see § 148.
- † **Pacha**, *sm.* a Pasha; the Turk. *pacha* (§ 30).—Der. *pachalik*.
- Pachyderme**, *adj.* pachydermatous; from Gr. *παχύς* and *δέρμα*.
- Pacificateur**, *sm.* a peacemaker; from L. *pacificatore*.
- Pacification**, *sf.* a pacification; from L. *pacificationem*.
- Pacifier**, *va.* to pacify; from L. *pacificare*.
- Pacifique**, *adj.* pacific; from L. *pacificus*.
- PACOTILLE**, *sf.* a venture (in commerce), quantity, stock (of goods). A dim. of *paquet*, q. v.
- Pacte**, *sm.* a pact; from L. *pactum*.—Der. *pactiser*.
- Paganisme**, *sm.* paganism; from L. *paganismus**, der. from *paganus*.
- PAGE**, *sf.* a page; from L. *pagina*. For loss of two final atonic vowels see §§ 50, 51.
- PAGE**, *sm.* a page (servant). Origin unknown.
- Paginer**, *va.* to page; from L. *paginare**, der. from *pagina*.
- † **Pagne**, *sm.* cotton drawers; from Sp. *pañó* (§ 26). Its doublet is *pan*, q. v.
- † **Pagode**, *sf.* a pagoda; of Oriental origin, Pers. *boukhodé*, a house of idols (§ 31).
- PAÏEN**, *adj.* and *sm.* pagan, heathen. Prov. *pagan*, It. *pagano*, from L. *paganus*, found in this sense in Tertullian and Jerome. For loss of medial *g* see § 131; for the intercalated *i* see also § 131; for *-anus* = *-en* see § 198.
- PAILLASSE**, *sf.* straw mattress, palliasse. See *paille*.—Der. *paillason*.
- PAILLASSE**, *sm.* a clown. See *paille*.

PAILLE, *sf.* straw; from L. *palea*. For *ea=ia* see Hist. Gram. p. 66, whence *paille*; for *ai=ail* see § 54, 3.—Der. *empailler*, *dépailler*, *paillasse* (a *sf.* meaning ticking; this word also becomes a *sm.* signifying a tumbler, juggler, one dressed in *toile à paillasse*), *paillasson*, *paillette*, *paillon*, *paillet*.

PAIN, *sm.* bread; from L. *panem*. For *a=ai* see § 54.—Der. *paner*.

PAIR, *adj.* similar, even. Sp. *par*, from L. *par*. For *a=ai* see § 54.—Der. *paire* (a pair, two things which are alike and go together).

PAIR, *sm.* a peer, equal, fellow (see above). Peers are properly the chief vassals of a lord, having equal rights one with another.—Der. *païresse*, *païrie*.

PAISIBLE, *adj.* peaceable. See *paix*.

PAISSON, *sf.* pasturage (in forests); from L. *pastionem*. For *-tionem=sson* see § 232; for *a=ai* see § 54.

PAITRE, *vn.* to graze, pasture; formerly *paistre*, from L. *pascere**, der. from *pasci*. For *-ascere=aitre* see § 260.

PAIX, *sf.* peace; formerly *pais*, from L. *pacem*. For *a=ai* see § 54; for *o=es=x* see *amitié*.—Der. *païsible*, *apaïser*.

Pal, *sm.* a pale (the sharpened stake used for impalement); from L. *palus*. Its doublet is *pieu*, q. v.—Der. *empaler*.

† **Paladin**, *sm.* a paladine; from It. *paladino* (§ 25).—Its doublet is *palatin*, q. v.

PALAIS, *sm.* a palace; from L. *palatium*. For *-atium=ais* see §§ 54, 3, 115, and 123; for *o=s* see § 129.

PALAIS, *sm.* (Anat.) the palate; from L. *palatum*. As *-atium* regularly = *-é* (see *ampoulé*), the French word ought to have become *palé*: *palais*, the existing form, arises from a confusion with *palais* above.

† **Palan**, *sm.* tackling; in 16th cent. *palanc*, from It. *palanco* (§ 25).—Der. *palançon*.

† **Palanquin**, *sm.* a palanquin; of Hindu origin, Pali *palangka*, a litter (§ 31).

Palatal, *adj.* palatal; from L. *palatum*.

Palatin, *adj.* palatine; from L. *palatinus*, officer of the Palace.

Palatine, *sf.* a fur tippet; of hist. origin, see § 33, alluding to the Princess Palatine, sister-in-law to Louis XIV, who brought this kind of dress into use. She describes it herself 'Aussi suis-je en ce moment très à la mode . . . j'ai eu l'idée, par le froid qui règne, de reprendre une vieille fourrure, afin d'avoir plus chaud au cou . . . c'est la

plus grande mode du moment.' From a letter dated 14th Dec. 1676. (Litttré.)

Pale, *sf.* the blade of an oar; from L. *pala*. Its doublet is *pelle*, q. v.—Der. *paleron*, *palée*, *palette*, *pailot*.

PALE, *adj.* pale; from L. *pallidus*. For loss of last two atonic syllables see §§ 50, 51; for loss of one *l* see § 158.—Der. *pâilir*, *pâlot*.

PALEFRENIER, *sm.* a groom. See *palefroi*.

PALEFROI, *sm.* a palfrey. Prov. *palaufrei*, from L. *paraveredus**, a posthorse, in Cassiodorus and in the Theodosian Code. *Paravérédus* is regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *paravredus*, found in Carolingian documents; thus 'Aut *paravreda dare nolunt*' is found in one of the Capitularies of Charlemagne. *Paravredus* becomes *parafredus* (for *v=f* see § 140), found in the Germanic laws: 'Parafredos donent,' Lex Bajuvariorum, 1. 5. *Parafredus*, by *r=l* by dissimilation (see § 169), gives *palafredus*, found in a Lat. document, end of 10th cent. *Palafredus* becomes *palefroi*: for loss of *d* see § 121; for *o=oi* see § 61; for *a=e* see § 54.—Der. *palefrenier* (for *palefredier*, cp. *ornièrè* for *ordière*, q. v.).

Paléographie, *sf.* palæography; from Gr. *παλαιος* and *γράφειν*.

Paléontologie, *sf.* palæontology; from Gr. *παλαιός*, *ὄντα* and *λόγος*.

PALERON, *sm.* the shoulder bone. See *pale*.

Palestre, *sf.* a palæstra; from L. *palaestra*.—Der. *palestrique*.

PALET, *sm.* a quoit. See *pale*.—Der. *paletet*

† **Paletot**, *sm.* a great coat; formerly *paletoc*; of Germ. origin, Dutch *palsrock* (§ 27).—Der. *paletotquet*.

PALETTE, *sf.* a battledore, pallet. See *palle*.

Palétuvier, *sm.* (Bot.) a mangrove. Origin unknown.

PÂLEUR, *sf.* pallor, paleness; from L. *pallor*. For *-orem=eur* see § 227.

PALIER, *sm.* a landing-place (on staircases) formerly *paillier*, der. from *paille*, because of the straw-mat (*paillasson*) placed there. For loss of *l* see § 158.

Palimpseste, *sm.* a palimpsest; from Gr. *παλιμψηστος*.

Palingénésie, *sf.* palingenesia; from Gr. *παλιγγενεσία*.

Palinod, *sm.* a poem in honour of the immaculate conception of the Virgin, instituted for a prize in Normandy in the

- 16th cent., in opposition to the attacks of the Huguenots on Mariolatry. See *palinodie*.
- Palinodie**, *sf.* a palinode, recantation; from Gr. *παλινωδία*.
- PALIS**, *sm.* a pale, paled enclosure; from L. *paliolum**, found in medieval Lat. documents, der. from *palus*, a stake. For *-icium* = *-is* see § 214.—Der. *palisser*.
- † **Palissade**, *sf.* a palisade; from It. *palizzata* (§ 25).
- Palissandre**, *sm.* rosewood. Origin unknown.
- † **Palladium**, *sm.* a palladium; the L. *palladium*.
- Pallier**, *va.* to palliate; from L. *palliare*.—Der. *palliation*, *palliatif*.
- † **Pallium**, *sm.* a pall, mantle; the L. *pallium*.
- Palme**, *sf.* a palm-branch; from L. *palma*. Its doublet is *paume*, q. v.—Der. *palmette*, *palmier*, *palmiste*, *palmité*.
- Palme**, *sm.* palm (measure); from L. *palmus*, a length, measure, four fingers' breadth.
- PALMETTE**, *sf.* a palm-leaf. A dim. of *palme*, q. v.
- PALMIER**, *sm.* a palm-tree; from L. *palmarius*. For *-arius* = *-ier* see § 198.
- Palmipède**, *sm.* a fin-footed bird; from L. *palmipedem*.
- Palombe**, *sf.* a ring-dove; from L. *palumbus*.
- PALONNIER**, *sm.* a swing-bar. Origin unknown.
- Palpable**, *adj.* palpable; from L. *palpabilis*, found in St. Jerome.
- Palper**, *va.* to feel about; from L. *palpare*.—Der. *palpe* (verbal subst.).
- Palpiter**, *vn.* to palpitate, throb; from L. *palpitare*.—Der. *palpitant*, *palpitation*.
- PÂMER**, *vn.* to swoon; formerly *pasmer*, O. Sp. *espasmar*, It. *spasmare*, from L. *spasmare* (der. from *spasma*) by unusual aphæresis of initial *s*, see Hist. Gram. p. 80, and loss of second *s*, see § 148.—Der. *pâmoison*.
- † **Pamphlet**, *sm.* a pamphlet; the Engl. *pamphlet* (§ 28).—Der. *pamphléttaire*.
- PAMPRE**, *sm.* a vine-branch; from L. *pampinus*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *pâmpinus* to *pamp'nus*, whence *pampre*. For *n = r* see § 163.
- PAN**, *sm.* a skirt; from L. *pannus*. For *nn = n* see *an*. Its doublets are *panne*, *pagne*, q. v.
- Panacée**, *sf.* a panacea; from L. *panacea*.
- † **Panache**, *sm.* a plume of feathers; from It. *pennacchio* (§ 25).—Der. *panacher*, *panachure*, *empanacher*.
- † **Panade**, *sf.* a panade (culinary); from It. *panata* (§ 25). Its doublet is *panéa*.
- PANADER** (SE), *vpr.* to strut. Origin unknown.
- PANAGE**, *sm.* pannage; formerly *pasnage*, from L. *pastinaticum** (right of pasturage, der. from *pastionem*, q. v.). *Pastinaticum*, contrd. regularly (see § 52) to *pas'naticum*, becomes *panage* (for *-aticum* = *-age* see § 201), lastly *panage*, by loss of *s*, see § 148.
- PANAIS**, *sm.* (Bot.) a parsnip; from L. *panacem*. For *a = ai* see § 54; for *o = s* see § 129.
- Panard**, *adj.* (used only in masc.) crooked-legged, of a horse which 'dishes.' Origin unknown.
- Panaris**, *sm.* (Med.) a whitlow; from L. *panaricium* (found in Apuleius).
- Pancarte**, *sf.* a placard; from medieval L. *pancharta*, a hybrid compd. of Gr. *πᾶν* and L. *charta*.
- Pancréas**, *sm.* the sweetbread; from Gr. *πάγκρεας*.—Der. *pancréatique*.
- Pandour**, *sm.* a pandour; of hist. origin (see § 33), a name given to irregular Hungarian troops.
- Panegyrique**, *sm.* a panegyric; from Gr. *πανηγυρικός* (i. e. λόγος).
- Panegyriste**, *sm.* a panegyrist; from Gr. *πανηγυριστής*.
- PANER**, *va.* to crumb, cover with bread crumbs. See *pain*.—Der. *pané*.
- PANETIER**, *sm.* a pantler (officer in charge of bread); from O. Fr. *paneter*, which is formed from *pain*. For such later formations see § 198.—Der. *panetière*, *panet-erie*.
- Panicule**, *sf.* (Bot.) a panicle; from L. *panicula*.—Der. *paniculé*.
- PANIER**, *sm.* a basket; from L. *panarium* (a bread-basket, in Suetonius). For *-arium* = *-ier* see § 198.—Der. *panerée*.
- Panifier**, *va.* to panify; from L. *panificare**, from *panem*.—Der. *panification*.
- Panique**, *adj.* panic; from Gr. *πανικός* (δείμα, fear caused by the god Pan).
- PANNE**, *sf.* plush velvet; from L. *panna**, found in medieval Lat. documents. *Panna* is from *penna*; for transition of sense (§ 13) from a feather to plush, cp. M. H. G. *federe*, which bears both senses also. For *e = a* see *amender* and § 65 note 1. Its doublets are *pan*, *pagne*, q. v.

PANNE, *sf.* fat. Origin unknown.

PANNE, *sf.* a scrap of stuff (a sea-term), as in phrase *guipon de panne*, a mop made of stuff; der. from *pan*, q. v.

PANNE, *sf.* a paling, rafter (in carpentry). Origin unknown.

PANNEAU, *sm.* a panel, properly a little *pan*, piece (of a wall); a dim. of *pan*, q. v. *Panneau* is used for a piece of textile stuff in several medieval Fr. documents.

PANNETON, *sm.* the bit (of a key). Origin unknown.

PANONCEAU, *sm.* a scutcheon. See *pennon*.

PANORAMA, *sm.* a panorama; from Gr. *πᾶν* and *ὄραμα*.

PANSE, *sf.* a paunch; from L. *panticum*. For loss of *t* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for *icem* = *se* see § 246.—Der. *pansu*.

PANSER, *va.* to dress wounds (of horses); formerly *penser*, Sp. *pensar*, from L. *pensare*, to think about, examine, then take care of, dress, groom. For *e* = *a* see *amender* and § 65, note 1. *Panser* is a doublet of *penser*, q. v.—Der. *pansage*, *pansement*.

† **Pantalon**, *sm.* trousers; from It. *pantalone* (§ 25).

PANTELER, *vn.* to gasp for breath. See *pantois*.—Der. *pantelant*.

PANTENNE, *sf.* a net; see *pantière*.

PANTHEISME, *sm.* pantheism; from Gr. *πᾶν* and *θεός*.

PANTHEON, *sm.* a pantheon; from Gr. *πᾶν* and *θεον*.

Panthère, *sf.* a panther; from L. *pantthera*.

PANTIERE, *sf.* a draw-net. Origin doubtful; either from L. *panthera**, fem. form of L. *pantherum**, a net; or from O. Fr. *pante*, a net. For *e* = *ie* see § 56.

Pantin, *sm.* a dancing puppet. Origin uncertain: probably hist. (§ 33), from the village of Pantin near Paris, the inhabitants of which had a great name for their dancing. (Littré.)

Pantographe, *sm.* a pantograph; from Gr. *πᾶν* and *γράφειν*.

PANTOIS, *adj.* out of breath; **PANTELER**, *vn.* to gasp for breath, der. from a root *pant*, of Celtic origin, Kymr. *pant* (§ 19). Cp. Engl. to *pant*.

Pantomètre, *sm.* a pantometer; from Gr. *πᾶν* and *μέτρον*.

Pantomime, *sm.* a pantomime; from L. *pantomimus*.

† **Pantoufle**, *sf.* a slipper; from It. *pantofola* (§ 25). Origin unknown.

PAON, *sm.* a pea-fowl. Sp. *pavon*, from L. *pavonem*, in form of *paonem* in the 7th cent. in the Glosses of Cassel. For loss of medial *v* see § 141.—Der. *paonne*, *paonneau*.

PAPA, *sm.* papa; an onomatopoetic word (§ 34). Cp. L. *pappa*.

PAPAL, *adj.* papal; from L. *papalis**. For *-alis* = *-al* see § 191.

PAPAUTÉ, *sf.* the papacy; formed from the *adj.* *papal* (q. v.) with addition of the ending *-té* as if from *-talem*, see § 230.

PAPE, *sm.* a pope (father, title given to primitive bishops). For *pp* = *p* see *chape*.—Der. *papal*, *papisme*, *papiste*.

† **Papagai**, *sm.* a popinjay. Sp. *papagayo*, of Oriental origin, Ar. *babagha*, parrot (§ 30).

PAPELARD, *sm.* a hypocrite. Origin unknown.

PAPERASSE, *sf.* waste paper. A din (§ 272) of *papier*, q. v.—Der. *paperasse*, *papierassier*.

PAPETIER, *sm.* a stationer, paper-maker. See *papier*: it is a very irregular formation; the regular word would have been *paperi* (§ 198).—Der. *papeterie*.

Papier, *sm.* paper; from L. *papyrus* from *papyrus*. Its doublet is *papyrus*. Der. *papetier*, *paperasse*.

Papille, *sf.* (Anat.) papilla; from L. *papilla*.—Der. *papillaire*.

Papillon, *sm.* a butterfly; from L. *papilionem* (see § 231). Its doublet is *pavill*, q. v.—Der. *papillonner*, *papillote*.

Papillote, *sf.* a curl-paper. See *papill*.—Der. *papilloter*, *papillotage*.

† **Papyrus**, *sm.* papyrus; the L. *papyrus*.—Der. *papyracé*.

PÂQUE, *sf.* passover, Easter; formerly *pasq*. Prov. *pasca*, from L. *pascha*. For loss of *s* see § 148.

† **Paquetbot**, *sm.* a packet, despatch-box from Engl. *packet-hout* (§ 28).

PÂQUERETTE, *sf.* the Easter daisy; merely *pasquerette*, from O. Fr. *pasq* (i. e. the pasturage flower). *Pasquier* der. from L. *pascuum*. For loss of *s* see § 148.

PAQUET, *sm.* a packet, parcel; form *pacquet*, derived (together with *pacot* from a common root *pac*, which is L. *pacus**, found in a medieval Lat. char. 'Non tamen licebit præfatis mercatorib; pannos suos scindere . . . nec aliter nisi *paccum* vel integrum pannum . . . vend *Paccus* is of Celtic origin, answerin

- Gael. *pac*, a pack (§ 19).—Der. *paqueter*, *empaqueter*.
- PAR, *prep.* by, from L. *per*. For *e=a* see *amender* and § 65 note 1.
- Par (de), *prep.* from; originally *de part* in 11th and 12th cent. documents. It. *da parte*, Sp. *de parte*, from L. *de parte*. *De par le roi* was in 12th cent. *de part le roi* (in the St. Thomas the Martyr) and signifies properly 'from the king's part' or 'side.' For loss of final *t* see § 118.
- Parabole, *sf.* a parable, allegory; from L. *parabola*.—Der. *parabolique*.
- Parabole, *sf.* (Math.) a parabola; from Gr. *παράβολή*.—Der. *parabolique*.
- PARACHEVER, *va.* to finish; compd. of *achever* (q. v.) and *par*. *Par* is from L. *per* (see *par*), and is found in such Lat. compds. as *parfait* (perfectus), *parvenir* (pervenire), *parmi* (permedio), etc.; and in such Fr. compds. as *parfumer*, *pardonner*. The particle *per* was used in Lat. to mark the highest degree of intensity, as in *perhorridus*, *pergratus*, *pergracilis*, etc. Similarly in Fr. *parachever*, *parfaire*, etc. This particle *par* was separable in O. Fr.; thus O. Fr. *parage* was divided thus, *tant par est sage*, a phrase found in the 12th cent. for *tant il est parage*. A relic of this construction survives in the phrase *par trop*, as in *c'est par trop fort*, that is far too strong.
- PARACHUTE, *sm.* a parachute. See *parer*, *à*, and *chute*.
- Paraclet, *sm.* (1) the Paraclete, the Comforter; (2) the name of Abelard's nunnery near Nogent-sur-Seine; from Gr. *παράκλητος*.
- † Parade, *sf.* parade; originally a riding-school term, from Sp. *parada*, one of the figures in the Carrousel (§ 26). Its doublet is *parée*, q. v.—Der. *parader*.
- Paradigme, *sm.* a paradigm; from Gr. *παράδειγμα*.
- Paradis, *sm.* paradise; from L. *paradisus*. Its doublet is *parvis*, q. v.
- Paradoxe, *sm.* and *adj.* paradox; from Gr. *παράδοξος*.—Der. *paradoxal*.
- PARAFE, *sm.* a flourish; from L. *paraphrasis* * (found in Isidore of Seville, for a mark like a Greek *γ* to distinguish the different subjects of a book). *Parágraphus*, regularly contrd. (see § 51) to *paragræphus*, becomes *pararfe* * (for *gr=r* see § 131, for *ph=f* see § 146); *pararfe* * becomes *parafe* by dissimilation, see § 169. *Parafe* is a doublet of *paragraphe*, q. v.
- PARAGE, *sm.* quarter (sea-shore). Origin unknown.
- PARAGE, *sm.* extraction, birth; from Low L. *paraticum* *, der. from *par*. For *-aticum* = *-age* see § 201.
- Paragoge, *sf.* (Gram.) paragoge; from Gr. *παράγωγη*.—Der. *paragogique*.
- Paragraphe, *sm.* a paragraph; from Gr. *παράγραφη*. Its doublet is *parafe*, q. v.
- † Paraguant, *sf.* an acknowledgment (of a service); from Sp. *paraguante* (§ 26). The word is now obsolete.
- PARAÎTRE, *vn.* to appear; formerly *paraître*, from L. *parascere* *, a doubtful Lat. form for *parere*. For *-escere* = *-aître* see §§ 259, 260.—Der. *comparaître*.
- Parallaxe, *sf.* parallax; from Gr. *παράλαξις*.—Der. *parallaxique*.
- Parallèle, *sm.* a parallel; from Gr. *παράλληλος*.—Der. *parallélisme*.
- Parallélogramme, *sm.* a parallelogram; from Gr. *παράλληλόγραμμο*.
- Paralogisme, *sm.* a paralogism (fallacy); from Gr. *παράλογισμός*.
- Paralysie, *sf.* paralysis; from Gr. *πάραλυσις*.
- Paralytique, *adj.* paralytic; from Gr. *παράλυτικός*.
- † Paragon, *sm.* a comparison; from Sp. *paragon* (§ 26).—Der. *paragonner*.
- Paranymphe, *smf.* the companion (in ancient Greece) of a bride or a bridegroom; thence, the person who presented (in the University of Paris) candidates for a degree; from Gr. *παρά* and *νύμφος* or *νύμφη*.
- † Parapet, *sm.* a parapet; from It. *parapetto* (§ 25).
- Paraphernal, *adj.* paraphernal; from Gr. *τὰ παράφερνα* (*παρά* and *φέρνῃ*).
- Paraphrase, *sf.* a paraphrase; from Gr. *παραφρασις*.—Der. *paraphraser*, *paraphraséur*.
- Paraphraser, *va.* to paraphrase. See *paraphrase*.
- PARAPLUIE, *sm.* an umbrella. See *parer*, *à*, and *pluie*.
- Parasange, *sf.* a parasang; from the Persian, through Gr. *παρασάγγης*.
- Parasélène, *sf.* paraselene, lunar halo; from Gr. *παρά* and *σελήνη*.
- Parasite, *sm.* a parasite; from L. *parasitus*.
- † Parasol, *sm.* a parasol; from It. *parasole* (§ 25).
- PARATONNERRE, *sm.* a lightning-conductor. See *parer*, *à*, and *tonnerre*.
- PARAVENT, *sm.* a screen. See *parer*, *à*, and *vent*.

- PARC, sm.** a park, enclosed pen (for cattle); from L. *parous** (so used in the Germanic Laws: 'Qui gregem equarum in *paroo* furatus fuerit,' says the Lex Bajuvariorum). *Parous* is properly a closed space in which animals are kept, and is the O. H. G. *puruc* (§ 20). Origin unknown.—Der. *parquer*, *parquet*, *parcage*.
- PARCELLE, sf.** a small part, particle; from L. *particella**, dim. of *partem*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *particōlla* to *part'cella*, whence *parcelle*. For *to = c* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *parcelleaire*.
- PARCEQUE, conj.** because. See *par, ce*, and *que*.
- PARCHEMIN, sm.** parchment; originally *parcamin*, Prov. *pergamen*, from L. *pergamēna** (sc. *charta*, i. e. paper of Pergamos), found in St. Jerome, and written *pergamina* in Isidore of Seville. For *e = i* see § 59. In the transit from *pergamina*, or rather *pergaminum*, to *parchemin*, for *per = par* see *parachever*; the changes from *-gamina* to *-chemin* are unusual, especially that from hard *g* to *c*; hard *c* falls to *ch* (Hist. Gram. p. 64); it is possible that the form of the word has been affected by *chemin* (cp. Rutebœuf's play of words in *le droit chemin*, *Aussi plain com un parchemin*).—Der. *parcheminier*, *parcheminerie*, *parcheminé*.
- PARCIMONIE, sf.** parsimony; from L. *parcimonia*.—Der. *parcimonteux*.
- PARCOURIR, va.** to go over, run through; from L. *percurrere*. For letter-changes see *par* and *courir*.
- PARCOURS, sm.** a line (of road, etc.); from L. *percursus** compd. of *per* and *cours*. For letter-changes see *par* and *cours*.
- PARDONNER, va.** to pardon; from L. *perdonare**, in Carolingian documents, as 'Et pro illius gratia totum *perdono* quod contra me misfecerunt,' in the Capitularies of Charles the Bald, 26. For *sejuse* of *per* in *perdonare*, and for *per = par*, see *parachever*. For other letter-changes see *donner*.—Der. *pardon* (verbal subst.), *pardonnable*.
- PAREIL, adj.** alike; from L. *pariculus**, der. from *par*. *Pariculus* is found in very ancient medieval Lat. documents: 'Hoc sunt *pariculas* cosas,' says the Lex Salica. For *-iculus = -eil* see § 257.—Der. *appareiller*, *appareil*, *dépareiller*.
- PARÉMENT, sm.** an ornament. See *parer*.
- PARENCHYME, sm.** *parenchyma*; from Gr. *παρέχυμα*.
- PARENT, smf.** a parent; from L. *parentem*.—Der. *parentage*, *parenté*, *parentèle*.
- Parenthèse, sf.** a parenthesis; from Gr. *παρέθεσις*.
- PARER, va.** to adorn, deck; from L. *parare*; also to parry, in which sense also it comes from *parare* = to get ready to avoid a blow.—Der. *parement*, *parure*, *parade*, *réparer*.
- PARESSE, sf.** idleness; formerly *parece*, originally *perece*, Sp. *pereza*, from L. *pigritia*. For *-itia = -ece = -esse* see § 245; for *gr = r* see § 168; for *i = e* see § 70.—See also § 2.—Der. *paresser*, *pareseux*.
- PARFAIRE, va.** to complete (a thing). See *faire* and *parachever*.—Der. *parfait*.
- PARFAIT, adj.** perfect. See *parfaire*.
- PARFILER, va.** to pick out threads (of a textile fabric). See *par* and *filer*.—Der. *parfilage*.
- PARFOIS, adv.** sometimes. See *par* and *fois*.
- PARFONDRE, va.** to fuse. See *parachever* and *fondre*.
- PARFUMER, va.** perfume. See *fumer* and *parachever*.—Der. *parfum* (verbal subst.), *parfumeur*, *parfumerie*.
- PARHÉLIE, sm.** a parhelion; from Gr. *παρήλιος*.
- † **Paria, sm.** a pariah, outcast; of Hindu origin (§ 31).
- PARIER, va.** to wager; from L. *pariare*, lit. to balance an account, then to pledge, wager, equal sums.—Der. *pari* (verbal subst.), *parieur*.
- PARIÉTAIRE, sf.** (Bot.) parietary, pellitory; from L. *parietaria* (so used in Apuleius).
- PARIÉTAL, adj.** (Anat.) parietal; from L. *parietalis*.
- PARISIS, adj.** coined at Paris (an obsolete adj. used only of coinage). The *sou* or *livre* *Parisis* was worth one fourth more than the *sou* or *livre* *tournois*.
- PARITÉ, sf.** parity; from L. *paritatem*.
- PARJURE, sm.** perjury; from L. *perjurium*. For *o = a* see *par*.
- PARJURE, adj.** perjured; from L. *perjurus*. For *o = a* see *par*.
- PARJURER, va.** to perjure; from L. *perjurare*. For letter-changes see *par* and *jurer*.
- PARLER, vn.** to speak. O. Fr. *paroler*, from L. *parabolare**, properly to relate. *Parabolare* is used for 'to speak,' in Carolingian documents: we read 'Nostri seniores, sicut antistis, *parabolaverunt* simul, et consideraverunt cum communibus illorem fidelibus' in a Capitulary of Charles the Bald. *Parabōlāre*, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *parab'lare*, becomes *paraulare** (for

bl=ul=ul see *aurone*). **Paraulare** becomes O. Fr. *paroler* (for **au=o** see § 107), then *paroler* is contrd. to *par'ler* (following the rule of § 51).—Der. *parleur*, *parlement*, *parlementer*, *parlementaire*, *parlage*, *parler* (sm.), *parlerie*, *parloir*, *pour-parler*, *reparler*.

PARMI, *prep.* amongst; from L. *per medium*. For letter-changes see *par* and *mi*.

Parnasse, *sm.* Parnassus; from L. *Parnassus*.

Parodie, *sf.* a parody; from Gr. *παρῳδία*.—Der. *parodier*, *parodiste*.

PAROI, *sf.* a partition wall; from L. *parietem*. For loss of *t* see § 118; for *i=oi* see § 68.

PAROISSE, *sf.* a parish; from L. *paroecia* * (a diocese in S. Augustine, a parish in Sidonius Apollinarius). **Paroecia** is regularly reduced to *parecia* (see § 105), whence it becomes *paroisse*. For *-ecia=-esse* see § 245 (the *o* being = soft *t*); for *e=oi* see § 62.—Der. *paroissien*, *paroissial*.

PAROLE, *sf.* a word, speech. Prov. *paraula*, from L. *parabola*, properly a recital. **Parabola=parole** is found in Carolingian documents, as 'Non dicam illas *parabolas*, quas vos dixeritis ad me, et mandaveritis mihi, ut celem, eas,' in a document of the 10th cent. **Παράβολα**, regularly contrd. (see § 51) to *parab'la*, becomes *paraula* *. For **bl=ul=ul** see *aurone*. **Paraula** * becomes *parole*: for **au=o** see § 107. *Parole* is a doublet of *parabole*, q. v.

Paronyme, *adj.* paronymous; from Gr. *παρωνυμος*.

Parotide, *sf.* (Anat.) the parotid gland; from Gr. *πάροτια*.

Paroxysme, *sm.* a paroxysm; from Gr. *παροξυσμός*.

PARPAING, *sm.* a bonder (in building). Origin unknown.

Parque, *sf.* a fate; from L. *parca*.

PARQUER, *va.* to pen (cattle). See *parc*.

PARQUET, *sm.* the bar (of a court of justice), wooden flooring. See *parc*.—Der. *parquetier*, *parqueteur*, *parqueterie*, *parquetage*.

PARRAIN, *sm.* a godfather; formerly *parrein* (so written in the 17th cent.), Sp. *padrino*, from L. *patrinus* *, found in Carolingian documents, as in 'Sanctissimus vir *patrinus* videlicet seu spiritualis pater noster,' from a Charter A.D. 752. **Patrinus** is from L. *pater*. **Patrinus** becomes *parrain*: for **tr=rr** see § 168; for **in=ain** (whence O. Fr. *parrein*); lastly *ain=ain*, see § 69 note 2.

Parricide, *sm.* a parricide (murderer of parent); from L. *parricida*.

Parricide, *sm.* parricide (act of murder); from L. *parricidium*.

PARSEMER, *va.* to strew. See *par* and *semer*.

PART, *sf.* a share, part; from L. *partem*.

PART, *sm.* a birth, child; from L. *partus*.

PARTAGE, *sm.* a partition, an irregular deriv. from *partir* (in the sense of L. *partiri*, to divide). For terminations in *-age* see §§ 201, 248.—Der. *partager*, *partageable*, *partageant*.

PARTANT, *adv.* consequently; from L. *partantum*. For letter-changes see *par* and *tant*.—Der. *partance*.

† **Partenaire**, *smf.* a partner; from Engl. *partner* (§ 28).

PARTERRE, *sm.* a flower-garden. See *par* and *terre*.

PARTI, *adj.* divided, in such phrases as *parti d'or et de gueule*; *aigle d'or au chef parti* (i. e. two-headed). **Parti** is p.p. of O. Fr. *va. partir*, to divide (see *partir*), which remains in the phrase *avoir maille à partir* (i. e. to have a penny to share with one).

PARTI, *partic. sm.* a side, a party; from *partir*, q. v.

Partiaire, *adj.* that pays part of produce as rent; from L. *partiarus*.

Partial, *adj.* partial; as if from a L. *partialis* *, der. from *partem*. For *-alis=-al* or *-el* see § 191. Its doublet is *partiel*, q. v.—Der. *partialité*, *impartial*.

Participe, *sm.* a participle; from L. *participium*.

Participer, *vn.* to participate (in); from L. *participare*.—Der. *participant*, *participation*.

Particulariser, *va.* to particularise; der. from L. *particularis*.

Particularité, *sf.* particular; from L. *particularitatem*.

Particule, *sf.* a particle, from L. *particula*.

Particulier, *sm.* a private person, individual; from L. *particularis*.

PARTIE, *sf.* a part. See *partir*.

Partiel, *adj.* partial; from L. *partialis* *, der. from *partem*. Its doublet is *partial*, q. v.

PARTIR, (1) *va.* to divide; (2) *vn.* to depart; from L. *partiri*. In the middle ages *se partir d'un lieu* meant to separate oneself from a place, go away, hence to depart. The compd. *se départir d'un lieu*, to travel, has produced the partic. subst. *départ*.—Der. *départir*, *répartir*, *partie* (partic. subst.,

properly a division, portion), *parti* (partic. subst., the side one takes, thence resolution, opinion).

† **Partisan**, *sm.* a partisan; from It. *partigiano* (§ 25).

Partitif, *adj.* partitive; from L. *partitivus**, der. from *partitum*, supine of *partiri*.

Partition, *sf.* partition; from L. *partitionem*.

PARTOUT, *adv.* everywhere. See *par* and *tout*.

PARURE, *sf.* attire, finery. See *parer*.

PARVENIR, *vn.* to attain, reach; from L. *pervenire*. For *e* = *a* see *par*.—Der. *parvenu*.

PARVIS, *sm.* a porch, properly the space before a church porch; *parvis*, formerly *parevis*, originally *paréis* and *paraïs*, is from L. *paradisus* (used in this sense in medieval and eccles. Lat.: 'Hic atrium beati Petri, quod paradisus dicitur, estque ante ecclesiam, magnis marmoribus struxit,' says Anastasius the Librarian. At the end of the 8th cent. Paul the Deacon similarly uses the word: 'Ecclesiae locum qui paradisus dicitur.' *Paradisus* by losing *d* (see § 120) becomes O. Fr. *paraïs*, whence *paréis*; for *a* = *e* see § 54. *Paréis* had an euphonic *v* intercalated (see *corvée*) to obviate the hiatus (*pare-is*, *pare-v-is*), then dropped *e* and became *parvis*, following the rule given in § 51. *Parvis* is a doublet of *paradis*, *q. v.*

PAS, *sm.* a step; from L. *passus*. For *ss* = *s* see *aïs* and § 149.

PAS, *adv.* not, no. It is the same word as the *sm.* and in its original use retained part at least of its proper sense, as in such phrases as *Je ne marche pas*, etc.

Pascal, *adj.* paschal; from L. *paschalis*.

Pasigraphie, *sf.* pasigraphy (imaginary universal language); from Gr. *pās* and *γράφειν*.

† **Pasquin**, *sm.* (1) Pasquin, (2) a pasquinade; from the name of a mutilated statue at Rome, to which lampoons, etc. were affixed; from It. *pasquino* (§ 25).

† **Pasquinade**, *sf.* a pasquinade; from It. *pasquinata* (§ 25).

PASSABLE, *adj.* passable. See *passer*.

† **Passade**, *sf.* a passage; from It. *passata* (§ 25).

PASSAGE, *sm.* a passage. See *passer*.—Der. *passager*.

PASSAVANT, *sm.* a permit. See *passer* and *avant*.

PASSEMENT, *sm.* (1) a tank, filled with acid

liquid, through which tanners pass their skins; (2) lace (of gold, etc.) See *passer*.—Der. *passementer*, *passementier*, *passementerie*.

PASSE-PARTOUT, *sm.* a master-key; see *passer* and *partait*.

PASSE-PASSE, *sm.* sleight of hand, dexterity; see *passer*.

PASSE-PORT, *sm.* a passport. See *passer* and *port*.

PASSER, *va.* to pass; from a fictitious L. *passare**, from *passum*, supine of *pandere*, to open. 'Pandere viam,' in Livy, = to make a way, a passage.—Der. *pas* (verbal subst., remaining in such phrases as *pas de vis*, *pas de porte*, *pas de Calais*), *passé*, *passable*, *passé*, *passant*, *passage*, *passéur*, *passoire*, *passerelle*, *pasement*, *pasé-pasé*, *passation*, *compasser*, *dépasser*, *outrépasser*, *repasser*, *surpasser*, *trépasser*.

PASSEREAU, *sm.* a sparrow; from L. *passerellus* (dim. of *passer*). For *-ellus* = *-eau* see § 204.

Passerelle, *sf.* a footbridge (used chiefly of railway-bridges); see *passer*, and for dim. termination *-elle* see § 282.

PASSE-TEMPS, *sm.* a pastime; see *passer* and *temps*.

Passe-volant, *sm.* a sham-soldier at a review, an uninvited guest; see *passer* and *voler*.

Passible, *adj.* capable of feeling; from L. *passibilis*.—Der. *passibilité*, *impassible*.

Passif, *adj.* passive; from L. *passivus*.

Passion, *sf.* passion; from L. *passionem*.—Der. *passionner*.

† **Pastel**, *sm.* a pastel, crayon; from It. *pastello* (§ 25). Its doublet is *pastille*, *q. v.*

† **Pastèque**, *sf.* a water-melon; from Port. *pateca* (§ 26).

PASTEUR, *sm.* a pastor, shepherd; from L. *pastorem*. For *o* = *eu* see § 79. Its doublet is *pâtre*, *q. v.*

† **Pastiche**, *sm.* imitation, pasticcio; from It. *pasticcio* (§ 25).

Pastille, *sf.* a pastille; from L. *pastilla*, fem. form of *pastillus*, a dim. of *pastus*.

Pastoral, *adj.* pastoral; from L. *pastoralis*.—Der. *pastorale* (*adj.* used substantively).

PASTOUREAU, *sm.* a shepherd boy; formerly *pastourel*, from L. *pastorellus**, dim. of *pastor*. For *o* = *ou* see § 81; for *-ellus* = *-eau* see § 204.—Der. (from O. Fr. *pastourel*) *pastourelle* (pastoral poetry).

† **Patache**, *sf.* a 'patache' (kind of public

coach), originally a little ship, in Montaigne and Sully. From the sense of 'vessel' it passed to that of 'carriage,' just as some public vehicles are called *gondolas*. *Patache* is a Spanish word (§ 26), prob. of Ar. origin.

PATARD, *sm.* a small coin; used only in such phrases as *il ne vaut pas un patard*, it is not worth a doit. There is another form, *patac*, which connects it with O. Fr. *patagon* (a Flemish coin), Sp. *patacon* (§ 26).

† **Patate**, *sf.* a Spanish potato, from the Antilles; from Sp. *patata* (§ 26).

PATAUD, *sm.* properly, a young dog with big paws, then, an awkwardly built fellow. See *patte*.

PATAUGER, *vn.* to dabble, splash. See *patte*.

PÂTE, *sf.* paste; formerly *paste*, from L. *pasta** (in Marcellus Empiricus). For loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *pâté*, *pâtice*, *pâteux*, *pâton*, *empâter*.

Patelin, *sm.* a wheedler; of hist. origin (see § 33), the name of the hero of the 'farce de Patelin,' written at the end of the 14th cent.—Der. *pateliner*, *patelinage*, *patelineur*.

Patelle, *sf.* (Conch.) a limpet; from L. *patella*.

Patène, *sf.* a paten; from L. *patena*.

PATENÔTRE, *sf.* a paternoster, Lord's prayer; formerly *patenostre*, originally *paternostre*, from L. *pater noster*. For loss of *r* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for other letter-changes see *notre*.

Patent, *adj.* patent; from L. *patentem*.—Der. *patente*, *patenté*.

† **Pater**, *sm.* the Lord's Prayer; the L. *pater* (the first word of the Lord's Prayer).

Patère, *sf.* a patera, a peg; from L. *patera*.

Paterne, *adj.* paternal; from L. *paternus*.

Paternel, *adj.* paternal; from L. *paternalis**, der. from *paternus*.

Paternité, *sf.* paternity; from L. *paternitatem*.

Pathétique, *adj.* pathetic; from Gr. *παθητικός*.

Pathologie, *sf.* pathology; from Gr. *πάθος* and *λόγος*.—Der. *pathologique*.

† **Pathos**, *sm.* pathos; the Gr. *πάθος*.

Patibulaire, (1) *adj.* of the gallows; (2) *sm.* a gallows: der. from L. *patibulum*.

Patience, *sf.* patience; from L. *patientia*. For *-cia* = *-ce* see § 244.

Patience, *sf.* (Bot.) herb-patience; a corruption of Low Germ. *patich* (§ 27).

Patient, *adj.* patient; from L. *patientem*.

—Der. *patienter*, *impatient*.

PATIN, *sm.* a high-heeled shoe, skate. See *patte*.—Der. *patiner*, *patineur*.

Patine, *sf.* patina (fine rust on coins). Origin unknown.

PÂTIR, *vn.* to suffer; from L. *patiri**, der. from *pati*; cp. *moriri* from *mori*, see *mourir*.—Der. *pâtiras* (*sm.* which is in fact the 2nd pers. fut. of *pâtir*).

PÂTIS, *sm.* a pasture common; formerly *pastis*, from L. *pasticium*, found in medieval Lat. documents. *Pasticium* is from *pastum*, supine of *pascere*. *Pasticium* becomes *pastis* by *c* = *s*, see § 129, then *pâtis* by loss of *s*, see § 148.

† **Pâtissier**, *smf.* a pastry cook; in 16th cent. *pâtissier*, from It. *pasticciere* (§ 25).—Der. *pâtisser*, *pâtisserie*.

PATOIS, *sm.* a patois. Origin unknown. (Littré holds that if the loss of *r* could be allowed, it would certainly come from the form *patrois*, representing the Low L. *patriensis**)

Patraque, *sm.* a gimcrack, trumpery. Origin unknown.

PÂTRE, *sm.* a herdsman; formerly *pastre*, from L. *pastor*, by regular contr. (see § 50) of *pastör* (for *pastör*) to *past'r*, whence *pastre*, whence *pâtre*: for loss of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81. *Pâtre* is a doublet of *pasteur* (q.v.). While *pasteur* is regularly derived from the objective case *pastōrem*, *pâtre* comes from the subjective case. See Hist. Gram. p. 95.

Patriarche, *sm.* a patriarch; from Gr. *πατριάρχης*.—Der. *patriarcal*, *patriarcat*.

Patrice, *sm.* a patrician; from L. *patricius*.—Der. *patriciat*, *patricien*.

Patrie, *sf.* one's native country; from L. *patria*.

Patrimoine, *sm.* a patrimony; from L. *patrimonium*.

Patriote, *sm.* a patriot; from Gr. *πατριώτης*.—Der. *patriotique*, *patriotisme*.

Patron, *sm.* a patron; from L. *patronus*.—Der. *patronage*, *patronne*, *patronner*, *patronal*.

† **Patrouille**, *sf.* a patrol; altered from *patouille*, the form used in 16th cent. *Patouille* is from It. *patuglia* (§ 25).—Der. *patrouiller*.

PATTE, *sf.* a paw. Origin unknown.—Der. *pataud*, *patauger*, *patin*.

PÂTURE, *sf.* food (of animals), pasture; formerly *pasture*, from L. *pastura*. For loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *pâturer*, *pâtur-*

age, *paturon* (der. from O. Fr. *pâture*, a cord to tether animals pasturing; hence comes the sense of the pastern, the part of the horse's leg to which the cord is fastened).

PATURON, *sm.* a pastern. See *pâtur*.

PAULETTE, *sf.* a tax on finance officers and magistrates, one sixtieth of the value of their posts; a word of hist. origin (§ 33) from Ch. *Paulet*, who suggested this tax in 1604 to Henry IV.

PAUME, *sf.* a palm; formerly *palme*, from L. *palma*. For *al*=*au* see § 157. *Paume* is a doublet of *palme*, *q. v.*—Der. *paume* (*jeu de*), tennis, hand-fives; so called because the ball is hit by the palm of the hand.

PAUME (JEU DE), *sf.* tennis. See above.—Der. *paumier*.

PAUPIERE, *sf.* an eyelid; from L. *palpebra*. For *br*=*r* see § 168; for *e*=*ie* see § 56; for *al*=*au* see § 157.

Pause, *sf.* a pause; from L. *pausa*. Its doublet is *pose*, *q. v.*

PAUVRE, *adj.* poor. Prov. *pauvre*, It. *povero*, from L. *pauperus*, an archaic form of *pauper*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *pauperus* to *paup'rus*, whence *pauvre*; for *p*=*v* see § 111.—Der. *pauvresse*, *ap-pauvrir*, *pauvret*, *pauvrette*.

PAUVRETÉ, *sf.* poverty; from L. *paupertatem*. For *-tatem*=*-té* see § 230; for *p*=*v* see § 111; for transposition of *r* see *ap'p'ré*.

† **Pavane**, *sf.* the pavan, a solemn dance; brought in from Spain in 16th cent. *Pavane* is from Sp. *pavana* (§ 26).—Der. *pavaner*.

PAVÉ, *sm.* a paving-stone, pavement. See *paver*.

PAVER, *va.* to pave; from Low L. *pavare**, meaning to pave. Origin unknown.

Pavie, *sm.* a kind of peach; of hist. origin (§ 33) from the town of Pavia.

PAVILLON, *sm.* a pavilion, tent. Sp. *pabellon*, from L. *papilionem*, found in Pliny, Tertullian and Vegetius. For *p*=*v* see § 111; for *li*=*il* see § 54, 3. *Pavillon* is a doublet of *papillon*, *q. v.*

† **Pavois**, *sm.* a shield; from It. *pavesse* (§ 25). Origin unknown.—Der. *pavoiser* (originally to set up emblazoned shields, whence later to unfurl a flag).

PAVOT, *sm.* a poppy; from L. *papaver*. The Prov. *paver* shows that the first syllable had been dropped early (an unusual phenomenon); thence the word dropped to *paot*

(13th cent.), and thence again it returned to *pavot* (14th cent.); in this change the *v* may either be a survival, or an euphonic intercalation. Littré calls attention to the Anglo-Saxon *papig*, *popig*, as having influenced the later formations of *paver* and its derivatives.

PAYER, *va.* to pay. Prov. *pagar*, It. *pagare*, from L. *pacare* (properly to appease, satisfy, thence to pay). *Pacare*, signifying to pay, is found in several medieval Lat. documents, as 'Et si non *pacaverint*, non tenentur plus commodare,' in the Leges Burgorum of Scotland, and in another passage of the same Scottish Ordinances: '*Pacabit mercatori a quo praedicta mercimonia emit, secundum forum prius statutum.*' For *e*=*g*=*y* see § 129; for *a*=*ai* see § 54.—Der. *paye* (verbal subst.); *payement*, *payeur*, *payable*, *impayable*.

PAYS, *sm.* a country. It. *paese*, from L. *pagensis** (in the phrase '*ager pagensis*,' der. from *pagus*, a district, canton, properly the territory of a canton). For extension of meaning see § 12. For loss of medial *g* see § 131; for *-ensis*=*-is*=*-ys* see § 206.—Der. *paysan*, *paysage*, *dé-payer*.

PAYSAGE, *sm.* a landscape. For *-age* see § 248. See *pays*.—Der. *paysagiste*.

PEAGE, *sm.* a toll. Prov. *peatge*, It. *pedaggio*, from L. *pedaticum**, found in medieval Lat. documents; as in '*In pedaticio quod per aquam accipitur, duae partes erunt meae tertia monachorum.*' from a Charter of A.D. 1164. *Pedaticum* is der. from *pedem*. *Pedaticum* becomes *peage*: for loss of medial *d* see § 120; for *-aticum*=*-age* see § 201.—Der. *piager*.

PEAU, *sf.* skin; formerly *pel*, from L. *pelllem*. For *-ellem*=*-eau* see § 282.—Der. (from O. Fr. *pel*, to peel) *peler*.

PEAUSSIER, *sm.* a skinner. Prov. *pellicier*, It. *pelliciere*, from L. *pellicarius**, der. from adj. *pellicius*, found in the Digest. *Pellicarius*, contrd. regularly (see § 52) to *pell'ciarius*, becomes *peaussier*; for *el*=*eau* see § 157; for *ci*=*ss* see *agencer*; for *-arius*=*-ier* see § 198.—Der. *peausserie*.

† **Pec**, *adj.* newly salted (in the phrase *harang pec*); introd. from Neth. *pekkel*, pickled (§ 27).

Peccable, *adj.* peccable; from L. *peccabilis*.

† **Peccadille**, *sf.* a peccadillo; from It. *peccadiglio* (§ 25).

- † **Peccavi**, *sm.* a confession of wrongdoing; the L. *peccavi*, p. p. of *peccare*.
- PÊCHE**, *sf.* fishing. See *pêcher*.
- PÊCHE**, *sf.* (Bot.) a peach; formerly *pesche*, It. *persica*, from L. *persicum*, the Persian fruit (found in Pliny and Columella), by regular contr. (see § 51) of *pêrsicum* to *pers'icum*, whence *pesche*. For *rs = s* see § 154; for *o = ch* see Hist. Gram. p. 64; for loss of *s* see § 148. *Pêche* is a doublet of *persique*, q. v.—Der. *pêcher*.
- PÊCHER**, *vn.* to sin; from L. *peccare*. For *cc = ch* see Hist. Gram. p. 64; for *a = e* see § 54.—Der. *pêché* (partic. subst., L. *peccatum*).
- PÊCHER**, *va.* to fish; formerly *pescher*, Sp. *pescar*, from L. *piscare*. For *i = e* see § 71; for *ca = che* see Hist. Gram. p. 64; for loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *pêche* (verbal subst.).
- PÊCHERESSE**, *sf.* a sinner (female). Prov. *peccairitz*, It. *peccatrice*, from L. *peccatricem** (found in S. Jerome). For *cca = che* see Hist. Gram. p. 64 and § 54; for *tr = r* see § 168; for *i = e* see § 71; for *c = ss* see *amiti'*.
- PÊCHEUR**, *sm.* a sinner; formerly *pêchêur*, originally *pêch'or*, Sp. *peccador*, It. *peccatore*, from L. *peccatorem*. For *cca = che* see Hist. Gram. p. 64 and § 54. For letter-changes of *-atorem = -eur* see *empereur*.
- PÊCHEUR**, *sm.* a fisherman; formerly *pescheur*, originally *pesch'or*, Sp. *pescador*, It. *pescatore*, from L. *piscatorem*. For *i = e* see § 71; for *o = ch* see *acharner*. For *-atorem = -eur* see § 228.—Der. *pêcherie*.
- † **Pêcore**, *sf.* an animal; introd. in the 16th cent. from It. *pecora* (§ 25).
- Pectoral**, *adj.* pectoral; from L. *pectoralis*.
- Péculat**, *sm.* peculation; from L. *peculatus*.
- Pécule**, *sm.* a stock of money; from L. *peculium*.
- Pécune**, *sf.* cash; from L. *pecunia*.—Der. *pecuniaire*.
- Pédagogie**, *sf.* pedagogism; from Gr. *paidagōgia*.—Der. *pédagogique*.
- Pédagogue**, *sm.* a pedagogue; from L. *paedagogus*.
- Pédale**, *sf.* a pedal; from L. *pedalis*, der. from *pedem*.
- † **Pédant**, *sm.* a pedant; from It. *pedante* (§ 25).—Der. *pédantisme*, *pédanter*, *pédantiser*.
- † **Pédanterie**, *sf.* pedantry; from It. *pedanteria* (§ 25).
- † **Pédantesque**, *adj.* pedantic; from It. *pedantesco* (§ 25).
- Pédestre**, *adj.* pedestrian; from L. *pedestris*.
- Pédiculaire**, *sf.* (Bot.) lousewort; from L. *pedicularius*, from *pediculus*.
- Pédicule**, *sm.* (Bot.) a stipe; from L. *pediculus*, dim. of *pedem*.—Der. *pédiculé*.
- Pédicure**, *sm.* a cornicutter; a word formed from the two Lat. words *pedis* and *cura*.
- Pédoncule**, *sm.* (Bot.) a stalk; from L. *pedunculus*.—Der. *pédonculé*.
- PEIGNE**, *sm.* a comb. Sp. *peine*, It. *pettine*, from L. *pectinem*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *pectinē* to *pect'nem*, whence O. Fr. *peine*. For *ct = it* see § 129. *Peine* later becomes *peigne*; for *n = gn* see *cligner*.
- PEIGNER**, *va.* to comb. Sp. *peinar*, It. *pettinare*, from L. *pectinare*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *pectināre* to *pect'nare*, whence O. Fr. *peiner*. For *ct = it = i* see *attrait*. *Peiner** later becomes *peigner*; for *n = gn* see *cligner*.—Der. *peignoir*, *peigneure*, *peignier*, *peignure*.
- PEINDRE**, *va.* to paint; from L. *pingere*. For *-ingere = -eindre* see *ceindre*.
- PEINE**, *sf.* punishment, pain, trouble; from L. *poena*. For *oe = e* see § 105; for *o = ei* see § 59.—Der. *peiner*, *pénible*.
- PEINTRE**, *sm.* a painter; from L. *pictor*, through *pinot** in rustic Lat., which intercalates *n* under influence of the p. p. *pinctus*. *Pinctor*, contrd. regularly (see *pâtre*) to *pinct'r*, becomes *peintre*. This word is an example, like *pâtre*, of survival of the subjective case. For *ct = t* see § 168; for *i = e* see § 71; whence *ei*, see § 59.
- PEINTURE**, *sf.* painting; from L. *pictura*, which becomes *pinctura*, see *peintre*. For *pinot = peint* see *peintre*.
- PELAGE**, *sm.* colour of the hair, coat (of animals); from L. *pilaticum**, der. from *pilus*. *Pilaticum* becomes *pelage*. For *-aticum = -age* see § 248; for *i = e* see § 71.
- PÊLE-MÊLE**, *adv.* pell-mell; formerly *peslemesle*, properly to move (*mêler*) with a shovel (*pelle*). For etymology see *pelle* and *mêler*.
- PELER**, *va.* to hair, scald (pigs); from L. *pillare*. For *i = e* see § 71.—Der. *pelade*.
- PELER**, *va.* to skin. See *peau*.—Der. *pelure*.
- PELERIN**, *sm.* a pilgrim. Prov. *pelegrim*, It.

- pellegrino*, Sp. *peregrino*, from L. *peregrinus**, a pilgrim in medieval Lat. documents; properly a traveller. For change of meaning see § 12. *Peregrinus* (by *gr=r*, see § 168) becomes *pèlerin*, whence *pélerin*, by dissimilation (see § 169) and by *r=l*, see § 155. This origin is confirmed by the fact that Sanctus Peregrinus (Bishop of Auxerre, died A.D. 304) was called in Fr. *Saint Pélerin*.—Der. *pélerinage*, *pélerine*.
- PÉLERINE**, *sf.* a pilgrim's mantle. See *pélerin*.
- PÉLICAN**, *sm.* a pelican; from L. *pellicanus*.
- PELISSE**, *sf.* a pelisse; formerly *pelice*, It. *pellucia*, from L. *pellicia*. For loss of one *l* see § 158; for *-cia=-ce=-sse* see § 273.
- PELLE**, *sf.* a shovel. It. *pala*, from L. *pala*. For *a=e* see § 54. The duplication of final *l* is peculiar. Its doublet is *pale*, q. v.—Der. *pellée*, *pelletée* (from O. Fr. verb *pelleter*), *pelletée*, *pêle-mêle* (which does not double the *l*).
- PELLETIER**, *sm.* a furrier; der. from O. Fr. *pel*, for which see *peau*.—Der. *pelletier*.
- Pellicule**, *sf.* a pellicle; from L. *pellicula*.
- PELOTE**, *sf.* a ball; formerly *pilote*, It. *pilotta*, der. from L. *pila*, through a dim. *pilotta**, see § 281. For *i=e* see § 71.—Der. *peloter*, *peloton*, *pelotonner*.
- PELTONNER**, *va.* to wind into balls (of thread, etc.). See *pelote*.—Der. *peloton* (meaning a group of persons gathered together, a knot).
- † **Pelouse**, *sf.* a lawn; from Prov. *pelos*, thick-set, close, *pelouse* being close turf (§ 24). *Pelos* is from L. *pilosus*.
- PELU**, *adj.* hairy. Prov. *pelut*, Sp. *peludo*, from L. *pilutus**, der. from *pilum*. For *-utus=-u* see § 201; for *i=e* see § 71.
- PELUCHE**, *sf.* plush. It. *peluccio*, from L. *pilucius**, der. from *pilum*. For *i=e* see § 71; for *-ucius=-uche* see § 275.—Der. *pelucher*, *éplucher*.
- PELURE**, *sf.* peel, paring. See *peler*.
- Pénal**, *adj.* penal; from L. *poenalis*.—Der. *pénalité*.
- † **Pénates**, *sm. pl.* penates, household gods; the L. *penates*.
- PÉNAUD**, *adj.* sheepish, abashed. See *peine*.
- PENCHER**, *va.* to stoop, incline; from L. *pendicare**, der. from *pendère*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *pendicare* to *pendicare*, whence *pencher*. For *do=-c* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for *ca=che* see Hist. Gram. p. 64.—Der. *penchant*.
- PENDANT**, *sm.* a pendant, affair hanging, counterpart. See *pendre*.—Der. *pendant* (prep.: *pendant l'affaire* = 'pendente re').
- PENDELOQUE**, *sf.* a pendant, drop. See *pendre* and *loque*.
- PENDRE**, *va.* to hang; from L. *pendere*, by contr. (see § 51) of *pendère* to *pen'dre*.—Der. *pente* (strong partic. subst., see *absoute*), *pendant*, *pendentif*, *pende-loque*, *pendiller*, *pendable*, *pendant*, *pendaison*.
- Pendule**, *sm.* a pendulum; from L. *pendulus*.—Der. *pendule* (*sf.* a clock, properly a clock with a pendulum).
- PÈNE**, *sm.* a bolt (locksmiths'); formerly *pesne*, originally *pesle*, from L. *possulum*. *Possulum*, regularly contrd. (see § 51) to *pes'lum*, becomes *pesle* (a form used by Villon); *pesle* becomes *pesne* (for *i=n* see § 157); *pesne* lastly becomes *pène*, by loss of *s*, see § 148.
- Pénétrable**, *adj.* penetrable; from L. *penetrabilis*.—Der. *pénérabilité*, *impénétrable*.
- Pénétration**, *sf.* penetration; from L. *penetrationem*.
- Pénétrer**, *va.* to penetrate; from L. *penetrare*.—Der. *pénitrat*, *pénitratif*, *pénétré*.
- PÉNIBLE**, *adj.* painful. See *peine*.
- † **Péniche**, *sf.* a pinnace; from Engl. *pin-nace* (§ 28).
- Pénicillé**, *adj.* (Bot.) pencil-shaped; from L. *penicillum*.
- Péninsule**, *sf.* a peninsula; from L. *peninsula*.
- Pénitence**, *sf.* penitence; from L. *poenitentia*. For *-tia=-ce* see § 244.—Der. *pénitencier*, *pénitencerie*, *impénitence*.
- Pénitent**, *adj.* penitent; from L. *poenitentem*.—Der. *pénitentiaire*, *impénitent*.
- Penne**, *sf.* a feather; from L. *penna*.—Der. *pennage*.
- PENNON**, *sm.* a pennon (properly a little flag like a large feather); It. *pennone*; from L. *penna*. For the termination *-on* see § 231.
- Pénombre**, *sf.* a penumbra; from L. *paene* and *umbra*.
- PENSER**, *vn.* to think; from L. *pensare*. Its doublet is *panser*, q. v.—Der. *penseur*, *pensée* (verbal subst.), *pensif*.
- Pension**, *sf.* a pension; from L. *pensionem*.—Der. *pensionnaire*, *pensionnat*, *pensionner*.
- † **Pensum**, *sm.* a task (school); the L. *pensum*. Its doublet is *poids*, q. v.
- Pentacorde**, *sm.* (Mus.) a pentachord; from Gr. *πεντάχορδος*.

- Pentagone**, *sm.* a pentagon; from Gr. *πεντάγωνος*.
- Pentamètre**, *sm.* a pentameter; from Gr. *πεντάμετρος*, i. e. *στίχος*.
- Pentandrie**, *sf.* (Bot.) pentandria; from Gr. *πέντε* and *άνηρ*, *άνδρoς*.
- Pentapole**, *sf.* a pentapolis; from Gr. *πεντάπολις*.
- Pentateuque**, *sm.* the Pentateuch; from Gr. *πεντάτευχος* (sc. *βιβλος*).
- PENTE**, *sf.* a slope, descent. See *pendre*.
- Pentecôte**, *sf.* Pentecost, Whitsuntide; from Gr. *πεντηκοστή* (sc. *ήμέρα*).
- Penture**, *sf.* a hinge, iron-brace. Origin unknown.
- Pénultième**, *adj.* penultimate; from L. *penultimus*. The termination *-ième* from *-imus* is quite irregular; and is caused by the natural wish to assimilate this word to other ordinals in *-ième*, as *troisième*, etc.
- Pénurie**, *sf.* penury; from L. *penuria*.
- † **Péotte**, *sf.* a peotta, Adriatic gondola; from It. *peotta* (§ 25).
- PÉPIE**, *sf.* the pip (disease of birds). Prov. *pepida*, It. *pipita*, Port. *pevide*, from Low L. *pipita**, a corruption of *pituuta*. For *i = e* see § 70; for loss of final *t* see § 118. *Pipie* is a doublet of *pituite*, q. v.
- PÉPIN**, *sm.* a pip, kernel. Origin unknown. —Der. *pipinière*; *pipiniériste*.
- † **Péplum**, *sm.* a peplum, Greek robe; the L. *peplum*.
- PERCALE**, *sf.* a cambric muslin. Origin unknown.—Der. *percaline*.
- Percepteur**, *sm.* a collector (of taxes, etc.); from L. *perceptorem*.
- Perceptible**, *adj.* perceptible; from L. *perceptibilis**, der. from *perceptum*, supine of *percipere*.—Der. *perceptibilité*.
- Perception**, *sf.* perception; from L. *perceptionem*.
- PERCER**, *va.* to pierce. Origin unknown.—Der. *percée* (partic. subst.), *perce* (verbal subst.), *percement*, *perce-bois*, *perce-feuille*, *perce-neige*, *perce-oreille*, *perçoir*, *transpercer*.
- PERCEVOIR**, *va.* to collect (taxes, etc.); from L. *percipere*. For letter-changes see *concevoir*.
- PERCHE**, *sf.* a pole, perch; from L. *pertica*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *pértica* to *pert'ca*, whence *per'ca* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81), then *perche* (see Hist. Gram. p. 64). —Der. *percher*, *perch.-ir*.
- PERCHE**, *sf.* (Ichth.) a perch; from L. *perca*. For *ca = che* see Hist. Gram. p. 64 and § 54.
- Perclus**, *adj.* impotent; from L. *perclusus*.
- Percussion**, *sf.* percussion; from L. *percussioem*.
- Perdition**, *sf.* perdition; from L. *perditionem** (found in S. Jerome).
- PERDRE**, *va.* to lose; from L. *perdere*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *perdère* to *perd're*.—Der. *perdable*, *perte* (strong partic. subst., see *absoute*).
- PERDRIX**, *sf.* a partridge; from L. *perdicem*. For *c = x* see *amitié*; for addition of *r* see *chanvre* and Hist. Gram. p. 80. —Der. *perdreau*.
- PÈRE**, *sm.* a father; from L. *patrem*. For *a = e* see § 54; for *tr = r* see § 168.—Der. *compère*.
- Péréggrination**, *sf.* peregrination; from L. *peregrinationem*.
- Péremption**, *sf.* (Legal) the being barred by limitation; from L. *peremptionem*.
- Péremptoire**, *adj.* peremptory; from L. *peremptorius*.
- Perfectible**, *adj.* perfectible; from L. *perfectibilis**, der. from *perfectus*.—Der. *perfectibilité*.
- Perfection**, *sf.* perfection; from L. *perfectionem*.—Der. *perfectionner*.
- Perfide**, *adj.* perfidious; from L. *perfidus*.
- Perfidie**, *sf.* perfidy; from L. *perfidia*.
- Perfolié**, *adj.* (Bot.), perfoliated (of leaves); from L. *per* and *foliatus*.
- Perforer**, *va.* to perforate; from L. *perforare*.—Der. *perforation*.
- † **PÉRI**, *smf.* a Peri, genie; a Persian word, *peri* (§ 30).
- Périanthe**, *sm.* (Bot.) perianthium; from Gr. *περιανθής*.
- Péribole**, *sm.* a space, planted by trees, round a temple or church; from Gr. *περίβολος*.
- Péricarde**, *sm.* (Anat.) the pericardium; from Gr. *περικάρδιον*.
- Péricarpe**, *sm.* (Bot.) a pericarp; from L. *pericarpum*.
- Périlcliter**, *vn.* to be in danger; from L. *periclitari*.
- Péricrane**, *sm.* the pericranium; from Gr. *περικράνιον*.
- Péridot**, *sm.* (Min.) a peridot, yellowish green jewel. Origin unknown.
- Périgée**, *sm.* (Astron.) perigee; from Gr. *περίγειος*.
- Périhélie**, *sm.* (Astron.) a perihelion; from Gr. *περί* and *ήλιος*.
- PÉRIL**, *sm.* a peril, danger; from L. *periculum*. For *-iculum = -il* see § 257.
- PÉRILLEUX**, *adj.* perilous; from L. *perili-*

- culosus**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of **periculōsus** to **peric'losus**, whence **perilleux**. For **ol**=**il** see § 129; for **-osus**=**-eux** see § 229.
- Périmer**, *vn.* (Legal) to be barred by limitation; from *L.* **perimere**.
- Périmètre**, *sm.* (Geom.) perimeter; from *Gr.* **περίμετρον**.
- Période**, *sf.* a period; from *L.* **periodus**.
- Périodique**, *adj.* periodical; from *L.* **periodicus**.—Der. **périodicité**.
- Péricœciens**, *sm. pl.* the perioeci, inhabitants of the earth in the same latitude, but exactly on the other side (180° off) of the circle of longitude, Antipodes; from *Gr.* **περίοικοι**.
- Périoste**, *sm.* (Anat.) periostium; from *Gr.* **περίοστέον**.
- Péripatéticien**, *adj.* peripatetician, *sm.* a Peripatetician; from *Gr.* **περιπατητικός**.—Der. **péripatétisme**.
- Péripétie**, *sf.* a revolution, catastrophe; from *Gr.* **περιπέτεια**.
- Périphérie**, *sf.* (Geom.) a periphery; from *Gr.* **περίφειρα**.
- Périphrase**, *sf.* a periphrasis; from *Gr.* **περίφρασις**.—Der. **périphraser**.
- Périphe**, *sm.* a periphus, circumnavigation; from *Gr.* **περίπλοος**.
- Péripneumonie**, *sf.* (Med.) peripneumonia; from *Gr.* **περιπνευμονία**.
- Périptère**, *sm.* (Archit.) a periptery; from *Gr.* **περίπτερον**.
- PÉRIR**, *vn.* to perish; from *L.* **perire**.—Der. **périssant**, **périssable**.
- Périsciens**, *sm. pl.* (Geogr.) inhabitants of the glacial zones; from *Gr.* **περίσκιαι**.
- Péristaltique**, *adj.* (Anat.) peristaltic; from *Gr.* **περισταλτικός**.
- Péristyle**, *sm.* (Archit.) a peristyle; from *Gr.* **περίστυλον**.
- Péritoine**, *sm.* (Anat.) the peritoneum; from *Gr.* **περιτόναιος** (*sc.* **ὕμην**).
- PERLE**, *sf.* a pearl. Port. **perola**. Origin uncertain; probably from *L.* **pirula** * or **perula** *, der. from **pirum**, from the form of certain pear-shaped pearls. **Perula**, regularly contrd. (see § 51) to **per'la**, becomes **perle**.—Der. **perler**, **perlé**.
- Permanent**, *adj.* permanent; from *L.* **permanens**.—Der. **permanence**.
- Perméable**, *adj.* permeable; from *L.* **permeabilis**.—Der. **perméabilité**, **imperméable**.
- PERMETTRE**, *va.* to permit; from *L.* **permittere**. For **mittere**=**mettre** see § 71.—Der. **permis** (partic. subst.).
- Permission**, *sf.* permission; from *L.* **permissio** nem.
- Permutation**, *sf.* permutation; from *L.* **permutatio** nem.
- Permuter**, *va.* to permute; from *L.* **permutare**.—Der. **permutant**.
- Pernicieux**, *adj.* pernicious; from *L.* **perniciosus**. For **-osus**=**-eux** see § 229.
- Péroné**, *sm.* (Anat.) a fibula, clasp; from *Gr.* **περόνη**.
- PÉRONNELLE**, *sf.* a foolish girl; a dim. of **Perronne**, which is a feminine form based on **Pierre**.
- Péroraison**, *sf.* a peroration; from *L.* **peroratio** nem. For letter-changes see **oraison**.
- Pérorer**, *va.* to perorate; from *L.* **perorare**.
- Perpendiculaire**, *adj.* perpendicular; from *L.* **perpendicularis**.—Der. **perpendicularité**.
- Perpétrer**, *va.* to perpetrate; from *L.* **perpetrare**.
- Perpétuer**, *va.* to perpetuate; from *L.* **perpetuare**.—Der. **perpétuation**, **perpétuel**.
- Perpétuité**, *sf.* perpetuity; from *L.* **perpetuitatem**.
- Perplexe**, *adj.* perplexed; from *L.* **perplexus**.
- Perplexité**, *sf.* a perplexity; from *L.* **perplexitatem**.
- Perquisition**, *sf.* a perquisition; from *L.* **perquisitionem**.
- PERKON**, *sm.* a flight of stone steps. See **pierre**.
- + **Perroquet**, *sm.* a perroquet; from It. **perrochetto** (§ 25).—Der. **perruche**.
- + **Perruche**, *sf.* a parrot. See **perroquet**.
- + **Perruque**, *sf.* a wig, peruke; from It. **parruca** (§ 25).—Der. **perruquier**, **perriquière**.
- Perse**, *sf.* Persian chintz; of hist. origin (see § 33), a fabric originally made in Persia.
- Persécuter**, *va.* to persecute; a verb formed from the *sm.* **persécuteur**, q. v.—Der. **persécutant**.
- Persécutateur**, *sm.* a persecutor; from *L.* **persecutorem**.
- Persecution**, *sf.* persecution; from *L.* **persecutionem**.
- Persévérer**, *vn.* to persevere; from *L.* **perseverare**.—Der. **persévérant**, **persévérance**.
- Persicaire**, *sf.* (Bot.) persicaria; from *L.* **persicaria** *, der. from **persica**, q. v.
- Persienne**, *sf.* a window-blind, lit. Persian;

of hist. origin (see § 33), a fashion introduced from Persia. In the 17th cent. the form for Persian was *persien*, *persienne*, not *persan*, *persane*.

Persifler, *va.* to quiz. See *siffler*. The word ought accordingly to have been spelt *persiffler*.—Der. *persiflage*, *persifleur*.

PERSIL, *sm.* (Bot.) parsley; from L. *petroselinum*. The Greek accent (πετροσέλιον) has in this word supplanted the Latin (*petroselinum*). *Petroselinum* is regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *petr'selinum*, whence *persil*. For loss of last two atonic vowels see §§ 50, 51; for tr = r see § 168; for e = i see § 59.—Der. *persillade*, *persillé*.

Persique, *adj.* (Archit.) Persian; from L. *persicus*.

Persister, *vn.* to persist; from L. *persistere*.—Der. *persistant*, *persistance*.

PERSONNE, *sf.* a person; from L. *persōna*, a mask. For n = nn see *ennemi* and *sonner*.—Der. *personnage*, *personnifier*, *personnification*, *personnel*.

Personnel, *adj.* personal; from L. *personalis*.—Der. *personnalité*, *personnaliser*.

Perspectif, *adj.* perspective; from L. *perspectivus**, der. from *perspectus*.—Der. *perspective*.

Perspicace, *adj.* perspicacious; from L. *perspicacem*.—Der. *perspicacité*.

Perspicuité, *sf.* perspicuity; from L. *perspicuitatem*.

Persuader, *vn.* to persuade; from L. *persuadere*.

Persuasion, *sf.* persuasion; from L. *persuasionem*.—Der. *persuasif*.

PERTE, *sf.* loss; from L. *perdita*, the p. p. of *perdere*. For loss of atonic i see § 51; for loss of d between two consonants see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

Pertinent, *adj.* pertinent; from L. *pertinentem*.—Der. *pertinence*.

PERTUIS, *sm.* an opening, hole, strait; from L. *pertusus*. The change of ū = ui is irregular, as the usual representative of -ūsus is *us*. There is an It. *pertugio*, which may have provided the required i.

† **Pertuisane**, *sf.* a partisan (halberd); from It. *partigiana* (§ 25).

Perturbateur, *sm.* a disturber; from L. *perturbatorem*.

Perturbation, *sf.* perturbation; from L. *perturbationem*.

PERVENCHE, *sf.* (Bot.) periwinkle; from L. *pervinca*. For in = en see § 71; for ca = che see *acharner* and § 54.

Pervers, *adj.* perverse; from L. *perversus*.

Perversion, *sf.* a perversion; from L. *perversionem*.

Perversité, *sf.* perversity; from L. *perversitatem*.

Pervertir, *va.* to pervert; from L. *pervertere*. For e = i see § 59.

PESANT, *adj.* heavy. See *peser*.—Der. *pesanteur*.

PESER, *vn.* to weigh, press hard; from L. *pensare*. For ns = s see § 163. Its doublet is *panser*, *penser*, q. v.—Der. *pesée* (partic. subst.), *peseur*, *peson*, *pèse-liqueur*, *pèse-lait*, etc.

Pessimiste, *sf.* a pessimist; from L. *pessimus*.

Peste, *sf.* a plague, pest; from L. *pestis*.—Der. *pester*.

Pestifère, *adj.* pestiferous; from L. *pestiferus*.—Der. *pestiféré*.

Pestilence, *sf.* a pestilence; from L. *pestilentia*.

Pestilent, *adj.* pestilent; from L. *pestilentem*.—Der. *pestilentiel*.

PET, *sm.* an explosion, breaking wind; from L. *peditus*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *péditus* to *ped'tus*, then by dt = t, see § 168 and cp. *perte*.—Der. *péter*, *pétard*, *pétaud*, *pétaudière*, *pétiller*.

Pétale, *sm.* (Bot.) a petal; from Gr. *πέταλον*. Its doublet is *poêle*, q. v.

PÉTARD, *sm.* a petard. See *pet*.—Der. *pétardier*.

PÉTAUDIÈRE, *sf.* a confused meeting; from *pétaud*, a word used in the phrase *la cour du roi Pétaud*, i. e. a place of utmost disorder; probably connected with *pet*, q. v.

PETILLER, *vn.* to crackle, sparkle. See *pet*.—Der. *petillant*, *petillement*.

Pétiole, *adj.* (Bot.) petiolate; from L. *petiolus*.—Der. *pétiolé*.

PETIT, *adj.* small. Origin unknown.—Der. *petitement*, *petitesse*, *apétisser*, *rapétisser*.

Pétition, *sf.* a petition; from L. *petitionem*.—Der. *pétitionner*, *pétitionnaire*.

PETON, *sm.* a little foot. See *piéd*.

Pétoncle, *sm.* (Conch.) a scallop; from L. *pectunculus*.

Pétre, *adj.* stony; from L. *petraeus*.

PÉTREL, *sm.* a petrel; the little *Peter's* bird, Germ. *petersvogel*, because it walks on the water; contrd. from *peterelle*, dim. of *Peter*. (Littré.)

Pétrifier, *va.* to petrify; from L. *petrificare**, der. from *petra*.—Der. *pétrification*.

- PÉTRIN**, *sm.* a kneading-trough; formerly *pestrin*, from L. *pistrinum*. For *i=e* see § 71; for loss of *s* see § 148.
- PÉTRIR**, *va.* to knead; formerly *pestrir*, from L. *pisturare**, der. from *pistura*, act of kneading corn for bread. *Pistûrîre* is contrd. (see § 52) to *pist'îre*, whence *pestrir*. For *i=e* see § 72; for loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *pétrissage*.
- Pétrole**, *sm.* petroleum, properly rock-oil; from L. *petra* and *oleum*.
- Pétulance**, *sf.* petulance; from L. *petulantia*.
- Pétulant**, *adj.* petulant; from L. *petulantem*.
- PEU**, *adv.* little. Prov. *pauc*, It. *poco*, from L. *paucus*. For loss of *c* see § 129; for *au=o* see § 106; then for *o=eu* see § 79 and § 107, note 2.
- PEUPLADE**, *sf.* a people, colony, horde. See *peupler*.
- PEUPLE**, *sm.* a people, nation; from L. *populus*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *pōpŭlus* to *pōp'ulus*, whence *peuple*. For accented *o=eu* see § 76.—Der. *peupler*, *peuplade*, *dépeupler*, *repeupler*.
- PEUPLIER**, *sm.* a poplar-tree; from O. Fr. *peuple*. *Peuple* is from L. *pōpulus*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *pōpŭlus* to *pōp'ulus*, whence *peuple*. For accented *o=eu* see § 76.
- PEUR**, *sf.* fear; formerly *peür*, earlier *péor*, originally *paor*, Sp. *pavor*, from L. *pavorum*. For loss of medial *v* see § 141, hence O. Fr. *paor*, whence *péor* (by *a=-e*, see § 54), next *peür* (by *o=u*, see §§ 79, 80), lastly for *peür=peur* see Hist. Gram. p. 53.—Der. *peureux*.
- PEUT-ÊTRE**, *adv.* perhaps. See *être* and *pouvoir*. *Peut* is 3rd sing. pres. indic. of *pouvoir*; from L. *potest*, O. Fr. *poest*, *peust*, whence *peut*. For loss of *t* see § 117, and of *s* see § 148; for *oe=eu* see Hist. Gram. p. 53.
- Phaéton**, *sm.* a phaeton; the L. *phaethon*.
- Phalange**, *sf.* a phalanx; from L. *phalangen*.
- PHARE**, *sm.* a lighthouse; from L. *pharus*, of hist. origin (§ 33), from the island of Pharos off the harbour of Alexandria, on which a celebrated lighthouse stood.
- Pharisien**, *sm.* a Pharisee; from L. *pharisæus*.
- Pharmaceutique**, *adj.* pharmaceutical; from Gr. *φαρμακευτικός*.
- Pharmacie**, *sf.* pharmacy; from Gr. *φαρμακεία*.—Der. *pharmacien*.
- Pharmacopée**, *sf.* pharmacopœia; from Gr. *φαρμακοποιία*.
- Pharynx**, *sm.* (Anat.) the pharynx; from Gr. *φάρυγξ*.
- Phase**, *sf.* a phase; from Gr. *φάσις*.
- Phébus**, *sm.* Phœbus, fustian, bombast, also, of persons, a dandy; from L. *phœbeus*.
- Phénicoptère**, *sm.* a flamingo; from Gr. *φοινικόπτερος*.
- Phénix**, *sm.* a phœnix; from Gr. *φούνιξ*.
- Phénomène**, *sm.* a phenomēna; from Gr. *φαινόμενον*.
- Philanthrope**, *sm.* a philanthropist; from Gr. *φιλάνθρωπος*.—Der. *philanthropie*, *philanthropique*.
- Philharmonique**, *adj.* philharmonic; from Gr. *φίλος* and *ἀρμονία*.
- Philhellène**, *smf.* a philhellene; from Gr. *φιλέλλην*.
- Philippique**, *sf.* a philippic; from Gr. *Φιλippykός* (sc. *λόγος*), from the speeches of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon.
- Philologie**, *sf.* philology; from Gr. *φιλολογία*.—Der. *philologue*, *philologique*.
- Philomathique**, *adj.* science-loving; from Gr. *φιλομαθής*.
- Philosophie**, *sf.* philosophy; from Gr. *φιλοσοφία*.—Der. *philosophe*, *philosopher*, *philosophique*, *philosophisme*, *philosophal*.
- Philotechnique**, *adj.* philotechnic; from Gr. *φιλότεχνος*.
- Philtre**, *sm.* a philter, love-potion; from Gr. *φίλτρον*.
- Phlébotomie**, *sf.* (Med.) phlebotomy; from Gr. *φλεβοτομία*.—Der. *phlébotome*, *phlébotomiser*.
- Phonique**, *adj.* phonic; from Gr. *φωνή*.
- Phoque**, *sm.* a seal; from Gr. *φώκη*.
- Phosphore**, *sm.* phosphorus; from Gr. *φωσφόρος*.—Der. *phosphate*, *phosphoreux*, *phosphorique*, *phosphorescent*, *phosphorescence*.
- Phrase**, *sf.* a phrase; from Gr. *φράσις*.—Der. *phraser*, *phrasier*.
- Phraséologie**, *sf.* phraseology; from Gr. *φρασσιολογία*.
- Phthisie**, *sf.* consumption; from Gr. *φθίσις*.—Der. *phthisique*.
- Phylactère**, *sm.* a phylactery; from Gr. *φυλακτήριον*.
- Physiognomonie**, *sf.* physiognomy; from Gr. *φυσιογνωμονία*.—Der. *physiognomonique*.
- Physiologie**, *sf.* physiology; from Gr. *φυσιολογία*.—Der. *physiologique*, *physiologiste*.

Physionomie, *sf.* physiognomy; a shortened form of Gr. *φυσιογνωμονία*; see *physiognomonie*; probably through It. *fisionomia* (§ 25).—Der. *physionomiste*.

Physique, *sf.* physics; from Gr. *φυσική* (sc. *τέχνη*).—Der. *physicien*.

Phytolithe, *sm.* (Min.) a phytolite; from Gr. *φυτὸν* and *λίθος*.

Phytologie, *sf.* phytology; from Gr. *φυτὸν* and *λόγος*.

Piaculaire, *adj.* expiatory; from L. *piaculāris*.

PIAFFER, *vn.* to make ostentatious show. Origin unknown.—Der. *piaffeur*.

PIAILLER, *vn.* to squall; an onomatopoeic word. See § 34.—Der. *piaillerie*, *piailleur*.

Pianiste, *smf.* a pianist. See *piano*.

† **Piano**, *sm.* a piano; the It. *piano* (§ 25). In sense of a keyed instrument *piano* is an abbreviation of the older name *piano-forte*, so called because the player can play loud or soft at pleasure. *Piano* is a doublet of *plain*, q. v.—Der. *pianiste*.

† **Piastre**, *sf.* a piastre; from It. *piastra* (§ 25).

PIAULER, *vn.* to pule, whine; an onomatopoeic word. See § 34.

Pic, *sm.* a woodpecker; from L. *picus*.—Der. *pic-vert*, now *piuvert*.

PIC, *sm.* a pike, pick-axe, thence a peak, properly a point; of Celtic origin, Gael. *pic* (§ 19).—Der. *picot*.

† **Picorée**, *sf.* a marauding; from Sp. *picoren* (§ 26).—Der. *picorer*, *picoreur*.

PICOTER, *va.* to peck (as birds at fruit), pick, irritate, tease. See *piquer*.—Der. *picotin*, *picotement*, *picoterie*.

PICOTIN, *sm.* a peck (of oats). Origin uncertain.

PIE, *sf.* a magpie, pie; from L. *pica*. For loss of *c* see § 129.—Der. *cheval-pie*, *pigeon-pie*, *piette*.

Pie, *adj.* pious; from L. *pīus*.

PIÈCE, *sf.* a piece; from L. *petium** (used of a piece of land in a document of A. D. 768). Origin unknown. *Petium* becomes *pièce*: for *e = ie* see § 56; for *-tium = -ce* see *agençer*.—Der. *dépecer*, *rapicéer*.

PIED, *sm.* a foot; from L. *pedem*. For *e = ie* see § 56.—Der. *contre-pied*, *piéd-à-terre*, *piéter*.

† **Piédestal**, *sm.* a pedestal; from It. *piedestallo* (§ 25).

† **Piédouche**, *sm.* (Archit.) a piedouche; from It. *peduccio* (§ 25).

PIÈGE, *sm.* a snare. It. *pedica*, from L. *pedica*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of

pédica to *ped'ca*, whence *piège*. For loss of *d* see § 120; for *c = g* see § 129; for *e = ie* see § 56.

PIE-GRIÈCHE, *sf.* (Ornith.) a shrike. See *pie* and *grièche*.

Pie-mère, *sf.* (Anat.) the pia mater. See *pie* and *mère*.

PIERRE, *sf.* a stone. Prov. *peira*, Cat. *pedra*, It. *pietra*, from L. *petra*. For *tr = rr* see § 168; for *e = ie* see § 56.—Der. *pierrer*, *pierrierie*, *pierrier*, *empierrer*, *perron*, *perrière*, *perré*.

PIERREUX, *adj.* stony; from L. *petrosus*. For *-osus = -eux* see § 229; for *petr = pierr-* see *pierré*.

Pierrot, *sm.* (1) lit. a 'little Peter,' a peasant, then a clown dressed like a peasant; (2) a sparrow. For this application of a man's name to that of birds see *jacasser*. It is a dim. of *Pierre*.

Piété, *sf.* piety; from L. *pietatem*. For *-tatem = -té* see § 230. Its doublet is *piitié*, q. v.—Der. *piétiste*.

PIÉTER, *va.* to dispose to resistance. See *piéd*.

PIÉTINER, *va.* to tread underfoot; der. from O. Fr. *piétin*, dim. of *piéd*.—Der. *piétinement*.

PIÉTON, *sm.* a pedestrian; from L. *peditionem**, der. from *peditare*, 'to go afoot,' in 6th-cent. Lat. documents. *Peditōnem*, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *ped'tonem*, becomes *piéton*. For *e = ie* see § 56; for loss of *d* cp. *perdita*, *perd'ta*, *perte*; *vendita*, *vend'ta*, *vente*; *rendita**, *rend'ta*, *rente*, and see § 120.

PIÈTRE, *adj.* pour, sorry; from L. *pedestris*, properly 'that goes afoot,' hence humble, poor; lastly, wretched. *Pedestris*, losing medial *d* (see § 120), becomes *piètre*. For *e = i* see § 59; for loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *piètlement*, *pièterie*.

PIETTE, *sf.* (Ornith.) a weasel-coot. See *pie*.

PIEU, *sm.* a stake; formerly *pel*, Prov. *pal*, It. *palo*, from L. *palus*. For *a = e* see § 54; hence *pel*, whence *piel*. For *e = ie* see § 56. *Piel* becomes *pieu*. For *el = eu* see § 158. Its doublet is *pal*, q. v.

PIEUX, *adj.* pious; formerly *pīeus*, originally *pīus*, from L. *pīus*. In O. Fr. the word was *pif*, *piu*, etc. in the obj. case, and *pīus* in the nom., always as a monosyllable: *pīus* was also written *piex* (see § 149), whence the lengthened *pieux*, cp. *diu* from O. Fr. *deu*.—Der. *pieuse*, *pieusement*.

PIFFRE, *smf.* a fat person, properly fat, full-checked; the same word as 16th-cent. Fr.

- pipre*, a flute-player, fifer; hence a man with puffed-out cheeks. *Pipre* is from It. *pipfero* (§ 25).—Der. *s'empipferer*.
- PIGEON, *sm.* a pigeon; from L. *pipionem*, by regular consonification of *io* into *jo* (see *abrégér*), whence *pip'jonem*, whence *pigeon*; see Hist. Gram. p. 65. For *pj* = *j* = *ge* see § 68.—Der. *pigeonnier*, *pigeonneau*.
- † **Pignon**, *sm.* a kernel, a gable; from It. *pignone* (§ 25).
- † **Pilastre**, *sm.* (Archit.) a pilaster; from It. *pilastrò* (§ 25).
- † **Pilau**, *sm.* a pillau (of rice); of Oriental origin (§ 31), Turk. *pilau*.
- Pile**, *sf.* a pile, pier (of bridge); from L. *pila*.—Der. *empiler*, *pilier*, *pilot* (whence *pilotis*, *piloter*).
- PILE**, *sf.* mortar; from L. *pila*.—Der. *pilon*.
- PILE**, *sf.* reverse (of coins), in the phrase *pile ou'face*, 'heads or tails.' Origin unknown.
- PILER**, *va.* to pound small; from L. *pilare*.—Der. *piloir*, *pileur*.
- PILIER**, *sm.* a pillar. See *pila*.
- † **Filler**, *va.* to pillage, ransack; introd. in 16th cent., with many other military terms, from It. *pigliare* (§ 25).—Der. *pillage*, *pillard*, *pillerie*.
- PILON**, *sm.* a pestle. See *piler*.
- PILORI**, *sm.* a pillory. Origin unknown.
- † **Pilote**, *sm.* a pilot; from It. *pilota* (§ 25). It is quite uncertain whether this word has come into the French language in the 16th century from the north or the south; from the Du. *piloot* or the It. *pilota*: the origin of the word in either case is ultimately the same, i. e. Du. *peilen*, to sound, and *loot* or *lood*, lead. (Littre).—Der. *piloter*, *pilotage*, *pilofin*.
- PILOTIS**, *sm.* pile-work. See *pila* (1).
- Pilule**, *sf.* a pill; from L. *pilula*.
- PIMBÈCHE**, *sf.* an impertinent girl. Origin unknown.
- PIMENT**, *sm.* pimento, capsicum; in the middle ages a spiced aromatic drink, then later spice, specially pepper. *Piment* in the earlier sense is from L. *pimentum*, juice of plants, drug, in Caelius Aurelianus. For *gm* = *m* see § 131. *Piment* is a doublet of *pigment*.
- PIMPANT**, *adj.* smart, sparkling. Origin unknown.
- † **Pimprenelle**, *sf.* (Bot.) the pimpernel; in 16th cent. *pimpenelle*, from It. *pimpinella* (§ 25).
- PIN**, *sm.* a pine; from L. *pinus*.
- † **Pinacle**, *sm.* a pinnacle; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *pinacolo* (§ 25).
- † **Pinasse**, *sf.* a pinnace; from It. *pinaccia* (§ 25).
- PINCEAU**, *sm.* a painter's brush, pencil; formerly *pincel*, from L. *penicillum*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *penicollum* to *pen'cillum*, whence *pincel*. For *e* = *i* see § 65; for *-illum* = *-el* = *-eau* see § 282.—Der. (from O. Fr. *pincel*) *pinancier*.
- PINCER**, *va.* to pinch. Venet. *pizzare*, of Germ. origin, Neth. *pitsen* (§ 27). For intercalated *n* (*picer**, then *pincer*) see *concombre*.—Der. *pince* (verbal subst.), *pincée* (partic. subst.), *pinçon*.
- PINCETTE**, *sf.* tweezers, tongs; dim. of *pince*. See *pincer*.
- † **Pingouin**, *sm.* a penguin; from Engl. *penguin* (§ 28).
- Pinnule**, *sf.* a pinule; from L. *pinnula*.
- PINSON**, *sm.* (Ornith.) a finch; formerly *pinçon*, dim. of a root *pinc*, of Celtic origin, Kymri *pine* (§ 19).
- † **Pintade**, *sf.* a pintado, guinea-fowl; from Sp. *pintado* (§ 26).
- PINTE**, *sf.* a pint; of Germ. origin, Engl. *pint*, Germ. *pinde* (§ 27).
- PIOCHE**, *sf.* a pickaxe; der. from *pic* (q. v.), by the suffix *-oche*; whence *picoche*, whence *pioche*. For loss of *c* see § 129.—Der. *piocher*.
- PION**, *sm.* a pawn (in chess), O. Fr. *poon*, or *paonnet*, from *paon*, a peacock, q. v. Littre tells us that the pawn in early times was in the form of a peacock.
- PION**, *sm.* a foot-soldier. *Pion*, used as late as the 17th cent. for a foot-soldier, is in Sp. *peon*, It. *pedone*, from L. *pedonem** (a foot-passenger, in late Lat. documents, whence a foot-soldier). *Pedonem* becomes *pion*, by loss of medial *d*, see § 120; and by *e* = *i*, see § 59. *Pion* is a doublet of *pidon*, *pïon*, q. v.—Der. *pionner*, *pionnier*.
- PIONNIER**, *sm.* a pioneer. See *pion*.
- PIPE**, *sf.* a pipe; properly a reed-pipe, then a metal-pipe, whence the sense of a liquid measure, then a barrel of wine. In its original sense of a tube, nozzle (which is the sense of *pipe* in the oldest Fr. documents, and has remained in the deriv. *pipeau*, a shepherd's pipe), it is the verbal subst. of the verb *piper*, q. v.—Der. *pipeau*.
- PIPEAU**, *sm.* a rural pipe, bird-call. See *pipe*.
- PIPER**, *va.* properly to whistle, then to imitate birds in order to catch them, then to

- deceive, to cheat; from L. *pipare**, to cry out, to play on a pipe.—Der. *pipée* (partic. subst.), *pipeur*, *piperie*.
- † **Pique-nique**, *sm.* a picnic; introd. from Engl. *picnic* (§ 28).
- PIQUER**, *vn.* to prick; der. from *pic*, q. v.—Der. *pique* (verbal subst.), *piquant*, *piquier*, *piquette*, *piequeur*, *piquête*, *picoter* (frequent. of *piquer*; cp. *trembloter* of *trembler*), *piquet* (whence the sense of a troop of cavalry, of which the horses are fastened to the same stake, *piquet*).
- Piquet**, *sm.* piquet (cards). Origin unknown.
- Pirate**, *sm.* a pirate; from L. *pirata*.—Der. *pirater*, *piraterie*.
- PIRE**, *adj.* (comp. and superl.) worse, the worst; from L. *pejor*, by regular contr. (see § 50) of *pejōr* to *pej'r*, whence *pire*, by assimilating *j* (see *aider*) and by *e=i* (see § 59). *Pire* is one of the rare examples of the continuance of the nom. case in French; the O. Fr. *pejeur* represents *pejorem*. See Hist. Gram. p. 104.—Der. *empirer*.
- † **Pirogue**, *sf.* a pirogue (boat); from Sp. *piragua* (§ 26).
- PIROUETTE**, *sf.* a pirouette. Origin unknown.—Der. *pirouetter*.
- PIS**, *adv.* (comp.) worse; from L. *pejus*, by regular contr. (see § 50) of *pejus* to *pej's*, whence *pis* by *e=i* (see § 59), and by assimilation of *j* (see *aider*). This word is to be noticed as one of the few which retain the *s* of the old nom. case of neuter nouns.
- PIS**, *sm.* the worst. For the etymology of this word see above.
- PIS**, *sm.* the breast (obsolete in this sense), the teat (of a cow); from L. *pectus*. For *et=it* see §§ 168 and 169; for *ts=s* see § 118: the retention of the nom. *s* is rare and interesting.
- Piscine**, *sf.* a piscina; from L. *piscina*.
- Pisé**, *sm.* (Archit.) pise; partic. subst. of *piser*, which is from L. *pisare**.
- PISSER**, *vn.* to make water. Origin unknown. Probably onomatopoeic (§ 33).—Der. *pissoir*, *pissoirer*, *pissoirière*, *pisserlit*.
- Pistache**, *sf.* a pistachio nut; from L. *pistacium*.—Der. *pistachier*.
- Piste**, *sf.* a trace (used of the tracks of horsehoofs, etc.); from L. *pistus*, the p. p. of *pinsere*.
- Pistil**, *sm.* (Bot.) a pistil; from L. *pistillus*.
- Pistole**, *sf.* a pistole. Origin unknown; probably connected with *pistolet* and It. *pistola*.
- † **Pistolet**, *sm.* a pistol; from It. *pistola* (§ 25).
- Piston**, *sm.* a piston; from L. *pistonem**, der. from L. *pistare*.
- PITANCE**, *sf.* pittance; properly the portion given to a monk at each meal. Still used in this sense in the language of the monastery. *Pittance*, It. *pietanza*, is from L. *pietantia**, a monk's meal, in medieval Lat. documents; as in a 14th-cent. charter (quoted by Ducange), 'Nos frater Johannes Abbas . . pietantiae modus et ordo sic conscripti . . observentur. . In primis videlicet quod pietantiarius qui pro tempore fuerit . . tenebitur ministrare.' Watts, in his glossary on Matthew Paris, has 'Pietantiam alii scribunt; nam dapes suas ad pietatem ducebant.' *Pietantia* is from *pietatem*, and signifies the product of the 'piety' of the faithful. Similarly *miseri-cordia* used to be used for certain monastic meals. We read in Matthew Paris, 'Ut detestabiles ingurgitationes misericordiarum in quibus profecto non erat misericordia, prohiberentur.' *Pietantia* becomes *pitance*, as *pietatem* becomes *pitie*: for *-tia=-ce* see § 244.
- PITEUX**, *adj.* piteous. Prov. *pitos*, Sp. *piadoso*, It. *pietoso*, from L. *pietiosus**, pitiful, which is the original sense of the Fr. word, afterwards 'worthy of pity.' *Pietosus*, der. from *pietas*, is found in several medieval Lat. documents: as in one of the 13th cent. we have 'Et certè nunquam visum fuit in aliqua civitate tam enorme nec *pietosum* infortunium.' *Pietosus* becomes *piteux*; for *-osus=-eux* see § 229; for *ie=i*, cp. *pietantia*, *pitance*; *pietatem*, *pitie*.
- PITIE**, *sf.* pity, compassion. Sp. *piedad*, It. *pietà*, from L. *pietatem* (found in this sense in Suetonius). For *pietatem=pitie* see *piteux*; for *-osus=-eux* see § 229.—*Pitie* is a doublet of *pièti*, q. v.—Der. *pitoyer**, whence *pitoyable*, *apitoyer*.
- PITON**, *sm.* a screw-ring. Origin unknown.
- PITOYABLE**, *adj.* piteous. See *pitie*.—Der. *impitoyable*.
- † **Pittoresque**, *adj.* picturesque; from It. *pittorresco* (§ 25).
- Pituite**, *sf.* phlegm, mucus; from L. *pituita*. Its doublet is *pièpie*, q. v.—Der. *pituitaire*, *pituiteux*.
- PIVERT**, *sm.* the green woodpecker; properly *pic-vert*; It. *picverde*. See *pic*.
- PIVOINE**, *sm.* a bullfinch; formerly *pioine*, from L. *paeonia*. For *ae=e* see § 104,

- whence *peonia*, whence *pioine*; for *e=i* see § 59; for *o=oi* by attraction of *i* see § 84. *Pioine* becomes *pivoine* by intercalating an euphonic *v*, see *corvié*.
- PIVOT**, *sm.* a pivot. Origin unknown.—Der. *pivoter*.
- PLACAGE**, *sm.* a plating (of metals). See *plaquer*.
- PLACARD**, *sm.* a placard. See *plaquer*.—Der. *placarder*.
- PLACE**, *sf.* a place; from L. *platea*, by regular change of *platea* to *platia* (see Hist. Gram. pp. 65, 66), whence *place*. For *-tia* = *-ce* see § 244.—Der. *placer*, *placement*, *placier*, *placet*.
- PLACER**, *vn.* to place, put. See *place*.—Der. *emplacer** (whence *emplacement* and *remplacer*).
- † **PLACET**, *sm.* a petition; the L. *placet*. Its doublet is *plait*.
- PLACIDE**, *adj.* placid; from L. *placidus*.—Der. *placidité*.
- PLAFOND**, *sm.* a ceiling; properly *plat-fond*. For etymology see *plat* and *fond*.—Der. *plafonner*, *plafonnage*, *plafonneur*.
- PLAGE**, *sf.* sea-coast, coast; from L. *plaga*.
- PLAGIAIRE**, *sm.* a plagiarist; from L. *plagiarius* (found in Martial).
- PLAGIAT**, *sm.* plagiarism; from L. *plagiatus**, der. from *plagium*.
- PLAID**, *sm.* a plea, court-sitting, originally a feudal assembly in which cases were tried, then the hearing of a tribunal, then a counsel's speech. *Plaid*, for a court of law, is from L. *placitum* (so used in Carolingian documents: *placitum* is the last word of the proclamation for convocation of these courts, 'quia tale est nostrum *placitum*.' *Placitum*, regularly contrd. (see § 51) to *plac'tum*, becomes O. Fr. *plait*. For *ct=it* see § 129; for *plait=plaid* see § 117. *Plaid* is a doublet of *placite*, q. v.—Der. *plaidier* (whence O. Fr. *plaidoyer*, from *plaidier* as *flamboyer* from *flamber*, *tournoyer* from *tourner*, etc. *Plaidoyer* has disappeared as a verb, but remains as an infinitive used substantively: we have *un plaidoyer* like *un dîner*, *un déjeuner*, etc.).
- PLAIDEUR**, *sm.* a litigant, suitor; from *plaidier*. See *plaid*.
- PLAIDOIRIE**, *sf.* a pleading. See *plaidoyer*.
- PLAIDOYER**, *sm.* a barrister's speech. See *plaidier*.—Der. *plaidoirie* (for *plaidoiere*).
- PLAIE**, *sf.* a wound; from L. *plaga*. For loss of *g* see § 132; for *a=ai* see § 54.
- PLAIN**, *adj.* even, level; from L. *planus*. For *-anus* = *-ain* see § 194. Its doublet is *piano*, q. v.—Der. *plaine*, *plain-chant*, *plain-pied*.
- PLAINDRE**, *va.* to pity, grudge; from L. *plangere*, by regular contrd. (see § 51) of *plângère* to *plang're*, whence *plan're*. *Plan're* becomes *plaindre*: for *nr=ndr* see *absoudre*; for *a=ai* see § 54.—Der. *plainte* (strong partic. subst.; L. *plancta*. For *-ancta* = *-ainte* see *affûte*).
- PLAINE**, *sf.* a plain. See *plain*. Its doublet is *plane*, q. v.
- PLAINTE**, *sf.* a complaint. See *plaindre*.—Der. *plaintif*.
- PLAIRE**, *vn.* to please; from L. *placere*, by displacement of the Lat. accent (*placêre* for *placêre*), see Hist. Gram. p. 133. *Placêre*, regularly contrd. to *plac're* (see § 51), becomes *plaire*. For *or=r* see *bêuir*; for *a=ai*, see § 54. *Plaire* is a doublet of *plaisir*, q. v.—Der. *plaisant*, *plaisance*.
- PLAISANT**, *adj.* pleasant. See *plaire*.—Der. *plaisanter*, *plaisanterie*.
- PLAISIR**, *sm.* pleasure, delight, properly the infinitive of O. Fr. verb *plaisir*. *Plaisir* is from L. *placere*. For *a=ai* see § 54; for *c=s* see *amitié*; for *e=i* see § 59. *Plaisir* is a doublet of *plaire*, q. v.
- PLAN**, *adj.* even, flat, plain; from L. *planus*. Its doublets are *plain*, which is the old form of the word (*a=ai* before *n*), *plane*, *piano*, q. v.—Der. *plan* (*sm.*), *aplanir*, *planer*.
- PLANCHE**, *sf.* a plank; from L. *planca*. For *ca=che* see §§ 126 and 54.—Der. *plancher*, *planchier*, *planchette*.
- PLANE**, *sm.* a plane-tree; from L. *platanus*. *Plâtānus*, regularly contrd. to *plât'nus* (see § 51), becomes *plane*; for *tn=n* cp. *ret'na*, *rîne*, *abrot'num*, *aurone*, and see Hist. Gram. p. 81. A corresponding reduction is found of *tm=m* in *rythma*, *rime*. *Plane* is a doublet of *platane*, q. v.
- PLANER**, *vn.* to hover (of birds). See *plan*.
- PLANNER**, *va.* to plane, trim; from L. *planare*.—Der. *plane* (verbal subst., whose doublet is *plaine*, q. v.), *planeur*, *planure*.
- PLANÈTE**, *sf.* a planet; from L. *planeta*.—Der. *planétaire*.
- PLANISPÈRE**, *sm.* (Geogr.) a planisphere. See *plan* and *sphère*.
- PLANTAIN**, *sm.* (Bot.) a plantain; from L. *plantaginem*, by regular contrd. (see § 51) of *plantâginem* to *plantag'nem*, whence *plantain*. For *gn=n* see § 131; for *a=ai* see § 54, 2.
- PLANTATION**, *sf.* a plantation; from L. *plantationem*.

PLANTE, *sf.* a plant; from L. *planta*.
PLANTER, *va.* to plant; from L. *plantare*.
 —Der. *plant* (verbal subst.), *plantage*, *planteur*, *planton*, *planard*, *plançon*, *plantoir*, *déplanter*, *transplanter*, *replanter*, *implanter*.
PLANTUREUX, *adj.* fertile; deriv. in *-eux* (§ 229) from O. Fr. *plentor*, which represents a fictitious Lat. *plenitura*, der. from *plenus*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *plenitúra* to *plen'tura*. 'The true form would be *plentureux*. For *en*=*an* see *andouille*.
PLAQUE, *sm.* a plate (of metal); of Germ. origin, Flcm. *placke*, Scottish *plack* (§ 27).
 —Der. *plaquer*, *plaqué*, *plaquette*, *plaqueur*, *placage*, *placard*.
Plastique, *adj.* plastic; from Gr. *πλαστικός* from *πλάσσειν*.
 † **Plastron**, *sm.* a breastplate; from It. *piastrone* (§ 25).—Der. *plastronner*.
PLAT, *adj.* flat; of Germ. origin, Germ. *platt* (§ 27).—Der. *plat* (*sm.*), *plâtée*, *aplâtir*, *plâtitude*, *plat-bord*, *plate-forme*, *plate-bande*, *platfond* (for *plat-fond*).
Platane, *sm.* a plane-tree; from L. *platanus*. Its doublet is *plane*, *q. v.*—Der. *plataniste*.
PLATEAU, *sm.* a plateau, tray; formerly *platel*. For *-el*=*-eau* see § 282. *Platel* is der. from *plat*, *q. v.*
PLATINE, *sf.* a plate. See *plat*.
 † **Platine**, *sf.* (Met.) *platina*; from Sp. *platino* (§ 26).
PLÂTRE, *sm.* plaster; formerly *plastre*, from L. *plastrum**, found in Low Lat. documents. *Plastrum* is the same word as *emplastrum*, dropping the *em*. For loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *plâtras*, *plâtrer*, *replâtrer*, *plâtrière*, *plâtrage*, *plâtreux*, *plâtrier*.
Plausible, *adj.* plausible; from L. *plausibilis*.
Plèbe, *sf.* the people, common folk; from L. *plebem*.—Der. *pl'biën* (from *plebeianus**, extended form of *plebeius*).
Plébiscite, *sm.* a plebiscite, popular vote; from L. *plebiscitum*.
Pleiades, *sf. pl.* the Pleiades (the constellation); from Gr. *πλειάδες* (§ 21): hence the word *pleiade* is used for a meeting of seven persons.
PLEIGE, *sf.* a pledge. Origin unknown.—Der. *pleiger*.
PLEIN, *adj.* full; from L. *plenus*. For *e*=*ei* before *n* see § 61.
PLÉNIER, *adj.* plenary; from L. *plenarius**,

der. from *plenus*. For *-arius*=*-ier* see § 198.
Plénipotentiaire, *adj.* plenipotentiary; from L. *plenus* and *potentia*.
Plénitude, *sf.* plenitude; from L. *plenitudinem*, der. from *plenus*.
Pléonasme, *sm.* a pleonasm; from Gr. *πλεονασμός*.
Pléthore, *sf.* a plethora, superabundance; from Gr. *πληθώρα*—Der. *pléthorique*.
PLEURER, *va.* to mourn, weep (for); from L. *plorare*. For *ø*=*eu* see § 79.—Der. *pleur* (verbal subst.), *pleurard*, *pleureux*, *pleurnicher*, *pleurnicheur*.
Pleurésie, *sf.* (Med.) pleurisy; from Gr. *πλευρίτις*, i. e. *νόσος*.
PLEUTRE, *sm.* a coward. Origin unknown.
PLEUVOIR, *vn.* to rain; from L. *pluere*. For *u*=*eu* see § 90; for *ere*=*oir* see *accroire*; for displacement of the Lat. accent (*pluère* for *pluëre*) see Hist. Gram. p. 133. *Plevoir* becomes *pleuvoir* by regularly intercalating an euphonic *v*, see *corvée*. Thus also the Lat. has *pluvia*, not *pluia*.
Plèvre, *sf.* (Anat.) *pleura*; from Gr. *πλευρόν*. For *u*=*v* see *janvier*.
PLIE, *sf.* (Ichth.) a plaice; formerly *plaie*, corruption of O. Fr. *plaïs*. *Plaïs* is from L. *platessa*, found in Ausonius. *Platessa*, losing its medial *t* (see § 117), becomes *plaïs*. For *e*=*i* see § 59. *Plie* is a doublet of *plate*.
PLIER, *va.* to bend; from L. *plicare*. For loss of medial *c* see § 129. Its doublet is *ployer*, *q. v.*—Der. *pli* (verbal subst.), *plier*, *pliable*, *pliant*, *plioir*, *pliage*, *replier*, *déplier*.
Plinthe, *sf.* a plinth; from L. *plinthus*, found in Vitruvius.
PLISSE, *vn.* to plait; from L. *plictiare**, der. from *plicare*. For *ct*=*t* see § 129; for *tia*=*se* see *agencer*.—Der. *plissure*, *plissement*.
PLOC, *sm.* (Naut.) sheathing-hair. Origin unknown.
PLOMB, *sm.* lead; from L. *plumbum*. For *u*=*o* see § 98.—Der. *plomber*, *plombage*, *plombier*, *plomberie*, *plombeur*, *aplomb*.
Plombagine, *sf.* (Min.) plumbago; from L. *plumbaginem*.
PLONGER, *va.* to plunge, immerse; from L. *plumbicare**, der. from *plumbum*; *plumbicare* meaning properly to fall like lead. *Plumbicare*, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *plumb'care*, becomes *plonger*. For *bo*=*c* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for *o*=*g*

see § 129; for *u=o* see § 98.—Der. *plongeon*, *plongeur*, *replonger*.

PLOYER, *va.* to bend, bow; from L. *plicare*.

For loss of medial *o* see § 129; for *i=oi* = *oy* see § 68. Its doublet is *plier*, *q. v.*

—Der. *déployer*, *reployer*.

PLUCHE, contr. of *peluche*, *q. v.*

PLUIE, *sf.* rain; from L. *pluvia*. For loss of medial *v* see § 141.

PLUME, *sf.* a feather; from L. *pluma*.—

Der. *plumer*, *plumage*, *plumeau*, *plumet*, *plumasser*, *plumassier*, *plumasseau*, *plumasserie*, *plumeux*, *remplumer*, *plumetis* (of which *plumitif* is the corrupted form).

PLUPART, *sf.* the most part. See *plus* and *part*.

Pluralité, *sf.* plurality; from L. *pluralitatem*.

PLURIEL, *adj. sm.* plural; formerly *plurel*, from L. *pluralis*. For *a=e* see § 54; then for *e=ie* see § 56.

PLUS, *adv.* (comp. and superl.) more, most; from L. *plus*.

PLUSIEURS, *adj. pl.* several; from L. *pluriores**, der. from *plures*. For *r=s* see § 154; for *o=eu* see § 79.

PLUTÔT, *adv.* rather; formerly *plustôt*. See *plus* and *tôt*.

Pluvial, *adj.* pluvial; from L. *pluvialis*.

PLUVIER, *sm.* a plover; from L. *pluvia*, as the bird only reaches France in the rainy season.

PLUVIEUX, *adj.* rainy; from L. *pluviosus*. For *-osus* = *-eux* see § 198.

Pluviose, *sm.* Pluviose (5th month in the Republican Calendar, 20 Jan. to 18 or 19 Feb.); from L. *pluviosus*.

Pneumatique, *adj.* pneumatic; from Gr. *πνευματικός*.

Pneumonie, *sf.* (Med.) pneumonia; from Gr. *πνευμονία*.—Der. *pneumatique*.

† **Pnyx**, *sm.* the Pnyx; the Gr. *πνύξ*.

POCHE, *sf.* a poke, pocket; of Germ. origin. A. S. *pocca* (§ 20). For *cc=ch* see *acheter*.—Der. *empocher*, *pocher*, *pochade*, *pochette*, *pocheter*.

† **Podagre**, *sf.* the gout; introduced in 16th cent. from L. *podagra*. Its doublet is *pouacre*, *q. v.*

† **Podestat**, *sm.* a podesta; from It. *podestà* (§ 25).

POËLE, *sm.* a canopy, pall; from L. *petalum**, lit. the golden plate which covered the Pope's head, whence it comes to mean the veil held over the heads of a bride and bridegroom at their marriage, during the nuptial benediction in Roman Catholic

churches. The sense of a dais is later. *Petalum*, losing medial *t* (see § 117), becomes *poële*. For *e=oi=oe* see §§ 62, 63; for *a=e* see § 54.

POËLE, *sm.* a stove; formerly *poële*, originally *poisle*, from L. *pensile*, signifying properly 'suspended.' In Pliny we find 'balneae pensiles,' for bath-rooms built on vaults, and warmed from below, hence *pensile* came to mean a stove. *Pénsile*, contrd. regularly (see § 51) to *pens'le*, has *ns=s*, see § 163; whence *pesle*, whence *poisle*. For *e=oi* see § 62. *Poisle*, also written *poesle*, becomes *poële* by loss of *s*, see § 148.—Der. *poëlier*.

POËLE, *sf.* a frying-pan; formerly *paelle* and *paele*, It. *padella*, from L. *patella*. *Patella*, dropping regularly its medial *t* (see § 117), becomes O. Fr. *paele*, whence *poële*. For *a=o* see *taon* and § 54, note 2. *Poële* is a doublet of *pétale*, *q. v.*—Der. *poëlon*.

Poëme, *sm.* a poem; from L. *poema*.

Poésie, *sf.* poetry; from L. *poesis*.

Poète, *sm.* a poet; from L. *poeta*.—Der. *poëtèreau*, *poëtresse*, *poëtiser*.

Poétique, *adj.* poetic; from L. *poeticus*.

POIDS, *sm.* a weight; formerly *pois*, from L. *pensum* by *ns=s*, see § 163; whence *pesum*, whence *pois*. For *e=oi* see § 62. In the 16th cent. the Latinists, who derived the word from *pondus*, added a *d* to *pois*, in order to assimilate it more closely to its supposed original. *Poids* is a doublet of *pensum*, *q. v.*

POIGNANT, *adj.* poignant, keen. See *poindre*.
POIGNARD, *sm.* a dagger, poniard. See *poing*. The metathesis of the letters *gn*, first from *gn* to *ng*, as in *pugnus* to *poing* and thence back from *ng* to *gn* in *poingnard*, *poignard*, is interesting. See Hist Gram. p. 77.—Der. *poignarder*.

POIGNÉE, *sf.* a handful. See *poing*.

POIGNET, *sm.* a wrist. See *poing*.

POIL, *sm.* hair (not of the head, but o the beard, coat of animals, etc.); from L. *pilus*. For *i=oi* see § 68.—Der. *poilu*.

POINÇON, *sm.* an awl; from L. *punctionem*, properly the act of piercing, then an instrument for piercing. For *u=oi* (befor not) see § 100; for *ct=t=c* see §§ 122, 129. *Poinçon* is a doublet of *punction*.—Der. *poingonner*.

POINÇON, *sm.* a puncheon. Origin unknown.
POINDRE, *va.* to sting, prick; *vn.* to appear dawn; from L. *pungere*. For *-unger* = *-oindre* see *oindre*.—Der. *poignant*, *point*

- (from *L. puncta*, strong partic. subst.; for *u=oi* see § 100; for *et=t* see § 129).
- POING**, *sm.* the fist; from *L. pugnus*. For *gn=ng* see *étang* and *poignard*; for *u=oi* see § 100.—Der. *poignée*, *poignet*, *empoigner*.
- POINT**, *sm.* a point; from *L. punctum*. For *u=oi* see § 100; for *et=t* see § 129.—Der. *pointer*, *appointer* (whence *appoint*, verbal subst.), *désappointer*.
- POINTE**, *sf.* a point, sharp end. See *poindre*.—Der. *pointu*.
- POINTER**, *va.* to point. See *point*. Its doublet is *punctuer*, *q.v.*—Der. *pointage*, *pointement*, *pointeur*.
- † **Pointiller**, *vm.* to cavi, dot, stipple; from *pointille*, introd. in 16th cent. from *lt. puntiglio* (§ 25).—Der. *pointillé* (partic. subst.), *pointilleux*, *pointillerie*.
- POINTU**, *adj.* pointed. See *pointe*.
- POINTURE**, *sf.* a point; from *L. punctura*. For *-unct=-oint*, see *point*.
- POIRE**, *sf.* a pear; from *L. pirum*. For *i=oi* see *boire* and § 68.—Der. *poirier*, *poiré*.
- POIREAU**, see *porreau*.
- POIRÉE**, *sf.* (Bot.) the white beet; from *L. porrus*; then a kind of soup made with leeks and other vegetables. The change of *o* in position before *rr* to *oi* is irregular.
- POIS**, *sm.* a pea; from *L. pisum*. For *i=oi* see *boire* and § 68.
- POISON**, *sm.* poison; from *L. potionem* (used for a poisoned drink by Cicero). For *o=oi* see § 84; for *-tionem=-son* see § 232. *Poison* is a doublet of *potion*, *q.v.*—Der. *empoisonner*, *empoisonneur*.
- POISSARD**, *adj.* low, vulgar. See *poix*.
- POISSER**, *va.* to pitch. See *poix*.
- POISSON**, *sm.* a fish; in 18th cent. *pescion*; *lt. pescione*, from *L. piscionem**, der. from *piscis*. For *i=oi* see *boire* and § 68; for *-sionem=-sson* see § 232.—Der. *poissonnier*, *poissonnerie*, *poissonneux*, *poissonnaile*, *empoissonner*.
- POITRAIL**, *sm.* the chest, breast (of horses), a breastplate (of harness); from *L. pectoraculum**, der. from *pectorale*. *Pectōrāculum*, contrd. regularly (see § 52) to *pect'raculum*, becomes *poitrail*. For *-aculum=-ail* see § 255; for *eot=oit* see § 65.
- POITRINE**, *sf.* the breast, chest; from a supposed *L. pectorina**, der. of *pectus*, *pectoris*, by regular contr. (see § 52) to *pect'rina*, whence *poitrine*. For *eot=oit* see § 65.—Der. *poitrinaire*.
- POIVRE**, *sm.* pepper. Prov. *pebre*, from *L. piperem*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *pipērem* to *pip'rēm*, whence *poivre*. For *i=oi* see *boire*; for *p=v* (through *b*) see § 111.—Der. *poivrade* (from Prov. *peurada*: its doublets are *purée*, *poivrée*, *q.v.*), *poivrer*, *poivrier*, *poivrière*.
- POIX**, *sf.* pitch; from *L. picem*. For *i=oi* see § 68; for *c=s=x* see § 129.—Der. *poisser*, *poissard*, *empoisser*, *empois*, *empeser*.
- Pôle**, *sm.* the pole; from *L. polus*.—Der. *polaire*, *polarité*, *polariser*, *polarisation*.
- Polémique**, *adj.* polemical; from Gr. *πολεμικός*.
- Police**, *sf.* police; from *L. politia* (political organisation, government). For *-cia=-ce* see *agence* and § 244.—Der. *policer*.
- † **Police**, *sf.* a policy (of assurance, etc.); from *lt. polizza* (§ 25).
- † **Polichinelle**, *sm.* Punch; introd. from *lt. polcenella* (Neapol. form of *pulcinella*) (§ 25).
- POLIR**, *va.* to polish; from *L. polire*.—Der. *poliment*, *poli*, *polisseur*, *polissoir*, *polissure*, *dépolir*, *repolir*.
- POLISSON**, *sm.* a blackguard. Origin unknown.—Der. *polissonner*, *polissonnerie*.
- † **Politesse**, *sf.* politeness; from *lt. politessa* (§ 25).
- Politique**, *adj.* political; from *L. politicus*.—Der. *politique*, *politiquer*, *impolitique*.
- † **Pollen**, *sm.* pollen; the *L. pollen*.
- † **Poltron**, *sm.* a coward, poltroon; from *lt. poltrone* (§ 25).—Der. *poltronnerie*.
- Polyadelphie**, *sf.* (Bot.) polyadelphia; from Gr. *πολύς* and *ἀδελφός*.
- Polyèdre**, *sm.* (Geom.) a polyhedron; from Gr. *πολύεδρος*.
- Polygamie**, *sf.* polygamy; from Gr. *πολυγαμία*.—Der. *polygame*.
- Polyglotte**, *adj.* polyglot, in many languages; *sf.* a polyglot (Bible, etc.); *sm.* a polyglot (of a man who knows many tongues); from Gr. *πολύγλωττος*.
- Polygone**, *adj.* polygonal; *sm.* (Geom.) a polygon; from Gr. *πολύγωνος*.
- Polygraphe**, *sm.* a polygraph; from Gr. *πολυγράφος*.—Der. *polygraphie*.
- Polynome**, *sm.* (Algeb.) a polynome; from Gr. *πολύς* and *νομή*, a word formed after the fashion of *binôme*.
- Polype**, *sm.* (Med.) a polypus; from *L. polypus*. Its doublet is *poulpe*, *q.v.*—Der. *polypier*, *polypeux*.
- Polypétale**, *adj.* (Bot.) polypetalous; from Gr. *πολύς* and *πέταλον*.

Polysyllabe, *adj.* polysyllabic; from Gr. *πολυσύλλαβος*.

Polytechnique, *adj.* polytechnic; from Gr. *πολύς* and *τεχνικός*.

Polythéisme, *sm.* polytheism; from Gr. *πολύς* and *θεός*.—Der. *polythéiste*.

† **Pommade**, *sf.* pomatum; from It. *pomata* (§ 25). Its doublet is *pommée*.—Der. *pommader*.

POMME, *sf.* an apple; from L. *pomum*. For duplication of *m* cp. *somme* from

• *sagma*, *sauma*; *homme* from *hominem*, *comme* from *quomodo*. For restriction of meaning see § 12.—Der. *pommier*, *pomme-ler*, *pommelle*, *pommeau*, *pommette*, *pommer*.

POMMIER, *sm.* an apple-tree. See *pomme*.—Der. *pommeraire*.

Pompe, *sf.* pomp; from L. *pompa*.—Der. *pompeux*, *pompon* (which up to the end of the 18th cent. signified any toilette ornament).

POMPE, *sf.* a pump. Origin unknown.—Der. *pompier*, *pomper*.

POMPON, *sm.* a trifling ornament. See *pompe*.—Der. *pomponner*.

PONCE, *sm.* pumice. It. *pumice*, from L. *pumicem*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *pumicem* to *pum'cem*, whence *ponce*. For *u = o* see § 98; for *m = n* see § 160.—Der. *poncer*, *poncis*, *poncif*.

PONCEAU, *sm.* a culvert, little bridge; from L. *ponticellus* * (dim. of *pontem*), by regular contr. (see § 52) of *ponticellum* to *pont'cellum*, whence *poncel*. For *tc = c* see § 168; for *-el = -eau* see § 282.

PONCEAU, *sm.* the wild red corn poppy; *adj.* poppy-coloured; from an imagined L. *punicellus* (from *punicæus*), by regular contr. (see § 52) of *punicellus* to *pun'cellus*, whence *poncel* (for *u = o* see § 98); thence *ponceau* by *-el = -eau* (see § 160).

† **Poncire**, *sm.* a great lemon; from Sp. *poncidre* (§ 26).

Ponction, *sf.* a puncture; from L. *punctionem*.

Ponctuel, *adj.* punctual; from L. *punctualis* *, an imagined deriv. from *punctum*, properly one who does his duty at the point of time.—Der. *ponctualité*.

Ponctuer, *va.* to punctuate; from L. *punctuare* *. Its doublet is *pointer*, *q. v.*—Der. *ponctuation*.

Ponderation, *sf.* a poising, balancing; from L. *ponderationem*.

Pondérer, *va.* to poise, balance; from L. *ponderare*.—Der. *pondérable*.

PONDRE, *va.* to lay eggs; from L. *ponere*.

'*Ponere ova*' is found in Pliny. For the restriction in meaning see § 12. **Pônère**, contrd. regularly (see § 51) to *pon're*, becomes *pondre*; for *nr = ndr* see *absoudre* and Hist. Gram. p. 72.—Der. *ponte* (strong partic. subst., see *absoute*), *pondeuse*.

PONT, *sm.* a bridge; from L. *pontem*.—Der. *ponté*, *pontet*.

† **Ponte**, *sm.* a punter (gambling term); from Sp. *punto* (§ 26).

PONTE, *sf.* a laying (eggs). See *pondre*.

Pontife, *sm.* a pontiff; from L. *pontifex*.

Pontifical, *adj.* pontifical; from L. *pontificalis*.

Pontificat, *sm.* a pontificate; from L. *pontificatus*.

PONT-LEVIS, *sm.* a draw-bridge. See *pont* and *levis*.

PONTON, *sm.* a pontoon; from L. *pontonem* *.—Der. *pontonier*, *pontonage*.

Pontuseau, *sm.* a bridge (technical word in paper-making for the metal wire with which paper is line-marked); clearly connected with L. *pontem*, perhaps through a dim. *pontecellum* *, found in 15th-century documents; this word, however, is the It. *ponticello* (§ 25).

Popeline, *sf.* poplin (a kind of stuff); the word has another form, *papeline*, which is said (conjecturally) to be of hist. origin (§ 33), because this fabric was made at Avignon.

† **Populace**, *sf.* the populace; from It. *populazzo* (§ 25).—Der. *populacier*.

Populaire, *adj.* popular; from L. *popularis*.—Der. *impopulaire*, *populariser*.

Popularité, *sf.* popularity; from L. *popularitatem*.

Populariser, *va.* to popularise; from *populaire*, *q. v.*

Population, *sf.* population; from L. *populationem*.

Populeux, *adj.* populous; from L. *populosus*. For *-osus = -eux* see § 198.

PORC, *sm.* a pig; from L. *porcus*.

† **Porcelaine**, *sf.* porcelain; from It. *porcellana* (§ 25).

PORC-ÉPIC, *sm.* a porcupine; formerly *porc-espic*, compd. of *porc* (*q. v.*) and *espic*, which is from L. *spicus* (we find L. *spicatus* meaning prickly in Minucius Felix). For *spicus = espic* see *espérer* and § 147; for loss of *s* see § 147.

PORCHE, *sm.* a porch; from L. *porticus*, properly a portico, then a church-porch in Merov. documents: 'Sed Leudastes . . . infra sanctum porticum deprehensus est'

- (Gregory of Tours, 5, 49). **Pórticus** is regularly contrd. (see § 51) to **port'cus**, whence *porche*. For **to=c** see § 168; then for **-icus=-che** see § 247. *Porche* is a doublet of *portique*, q. v.
- PORCHER**, *sm.* a swine-herd; from L. **porcarius**. For **-arius=-cher** see § 198.
- Pore**, *sm.* a pore; from L. **porus**.—Der. *poreux*, *porosité*.
- Porphyre**, *sm.* (Min.) porphyry; from L. **porphyrites**.—Der. *porphyriser*.
- PORREAU**, *sm.* a leak. O. Fr. *porrel*, from L. **porrellus***, dim. of **porrus**. For **-el=-eau** see § 282. Another form of *porreau* is *poireau*, q. v.
- PORT**, *sm.* a harbour; from L. **portus**.
- PORT**, *sm.* postage (of letters), carriage. See *porter*.
- PORTAIL**, *sm.* a portal; from L. **portaculum***, from **porta**. For **-aculum=-ail** see § 255.
- Portatif**, *adj.* portable; from L. **portativus***, from **portatum**, supine of **portare**.
- PORTE**, *sf.* a gate, door; from L. **porta**.—Der. *portière*.
- PORTEFAIX**, *sm.* a porter. See *porter* and *faix*.
- PORTEFEUILLE**, *sm.* a portfolio. See *porter* and *feuille*.
- PORTER**, *va.* to carry; from L. **portare**.—Der. *port* (verbal subst.), *portée* (partic. subst.), *portage*, *portable*, *porteur* (whose doublet is *porteur*).
- PORTIER**, *sm.* a door-porter; from L. **portarius**. For **-arius=-ier** see § 198.—Der. *portière*.
- PORTIÈRE**, *sf.* a curtain (properly, a curtain placed before a door). See *porte*.
- Portion**, *sf.* a portion; from L. **portionem**.
- Portioncule**, *sf.* a small portion; from L. **portiuncula**.
- Portique**, *sm.* a portico; from L. **porticus**. Its doublet is *porche*, q. v.
- PORTRAIRE**, *va.* to portray, depict; from L. **protrahere**, to draw, in medieval Lat. documents, as in 'Propter quasdam picturas devotas de passione Salvatoris in illam tabulam protractas,' from a document of the 12th cent. **Protrahere** becomes *protraire**. For **trahere=traire** see *traire*. **Protraire** becomes *portraire* by metathesis of *r*, see Hist. Gram. p. 77.—Der. *portrait* (partic. subst.).
- PORTRAIT**, *sm.* a portrait. See *portraire*.—Der. *portraiture*, *portraitiste*.
- † **Portulan**, *sm.* a list of ports; from It. *portolano* (§ 25).
- POSE**, *sf.* posture; verbal subst. of *poser*, q. v. Its doublet is *pause*, q. v.
- POSER**, *va.* to place. Prov. *pausar*, from L. **pausare**, from **pausar**, a partic. of **ponere**. **Pausare** becomes *poser* by **au=o**, see § 106.—Der. *pose* (verbal subst.), *poseur*, *posage*, *posé*, *apposer*, *composer*, *déposer*, *disposer*, *imposer*, *interposer*, *juxtaposer*, *opposer*, *préposer*, *proposer*, *reposer*, *superposer*, *supposer*, *transposer*.
- Positif**, *adj.* positive; from L. **positivus**.
- Position**, *sf.* position; from L. **positio-nem**.
- POSSEDER**, *va.* to possess; from L. **possidere**. The O. Fr. form was *posseoir*, which was supplanted first by a form *possider*, supposed to be nearer the Latin, then *posséder*, as if from L. **possidere** by shift of the accent, see Hist. Gram. p. 130. For **i=e** see § 70.
- Possesseur**, *sm.* a possessor; from L. **possessorem**.
- Possessif**, *adj.* possessive; from L. **possessivus**.
- Possession**, *sf.* possession; from L. **possessionem**.
- Possessoire**, *adj.* (Legal) possessory; from L. **possessorius***.
- Possibilité**, *sf.* possibility; from L. **possibilitatem**.
- Possible**, *adj.* possible; from L. **possibilis**.
- Postdater**, *va.* to afterdate; compd. of L. **post** and *dater* (q. v.).
- POSTE**, *sf.* a post, properly relays of horses, a station where horses are kept; from L. **posita***, properly 'put in a dépôt.' For restriction of meaning see § 12. **Posita** becomes *poste* by regular loss of the penult. atonic vowel *i*, see § 51.—Der. *postal*.
- † **Poste**, *sm.* a post, guardhouse, berth; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *posto* (§ 25).—Der. *poster*.
- Poster**, *va.* to place. See *poste*.—Der. *aposter*.
- Postérieur**, *adj.* posterior; from L. **posteriores**.—Der. *postériorité*.
- Postérité**, *sf.* posterity; from L. **posteritatem**.
- Postface**, *sf.* an address to a reader at the end of a book, answering to *préface*; word made up of L. **post** and of the root *face* (cp. *préface*).
- Posthume**, *adj.* posthumous; from L. **posthumus**.
- † **Postiche**, *adj.* artificial, false (of teeth, etc.); from It. *posticcio* (§ 25).

† **Postillon**, *sm.* a postillion; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *postiglione* (§ 25).

† **Post-scriptum**, *sm.* a postscript; the L. *postscriptum*.

Postulation, *sf.* a postulation; a term of jurisprudence and of ecclesiastical law; from L. *postulationem*.

Postuler, *va.* to postulate; from L. *postulare*.—Der. *postulant*.

POSTURE, *sf.* a posture; from L. *positura*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *positūra*, to *pos'tura*.

POT, *sm.* a pot; from L. *potus**, found in 6th cent. in Fortunatus, Vita S. Radegund, 19: 'Missorium, cochlearia, cultellos, cannas, **potum** et calices.' The word is not originally O. Germ.; but probably of Gaelic origin: Kimry, *pot* (§ 19). Dr. Vigfussen connects it with L. *potare*.—Der. *potier*, *potage*, *potée*, *potiche*, *empoter*.

Potable, *adj.* potable; from L. *potabilis*. For *-ilis* = *-le* see § 250.

POTAGE, *sm.* soup. See *pot*.—Der. *potager*, *potagère*.

† **Potasse**, *sf.* (Chem.) potash; from Germ. *pottasche* (§ 27), pot-ashes.—Der. *potassium*.

POTE, *adj.* swelled, stiff, of the hand only. Origin unknown.—Der. *potelé*.

POTEAU, *sm.* a post; formerly *posteau*, originally *postel*, from L. *postellus**, dim. of *postem*. *Postel* becomes *posteau* (for *-ellus* = *-el* = *-eau* see § 282), whence *poteau* by loss of *s* (see § 148).—Der. (from O. Fr. *potel*) *potelet*.

POTELÉ, *adj.* plump. See *pote*.

Potence, *sf.* a glibet, properly a crutch, in which sense it comes from L. *potentia* (in Late L. a support). 'Per sex annos non poterat ire sine duabus potentiis,' says a medieval Lat. document. For *-cia* = *-ce* see *agencer* and § 244.

Potentat, *sm.* a potentate; from L. *potentatus**, Low Lat. word for a sovereign, from L. *potentem*.

Potentiel, *adj.* potential; from L. *potentialis*.

POTERIE, *sf.* pottery. See *potier*.

POTERNE, *sf.* a postern; formerly *posterne*, originally *posterle*, from L. *posterula**, a private passage in Ammianus Marcellinus, a secret opening in medieval Lat.; e. g. 'Quantalibet urbs sublimitate murorum et clausurarum portarum firmitate muniatur, **posterulae** unius, quamvis parvissimae, proditione vastabitur' (Cassian, lib. 5; De Institutione Coenob. cap. 11). **Postérula**,

contrd. regularly (see § 51) to **poster**l becomes O. Fr. *posterle*, whence *postern*. For *l* = *n* see § 157. For loss of *s* see § 148.

POTIER, *sm.* a potter. See *pot*.—Der. *poterie*.

POTIN, *sm.* pinchbeck. Origin unknown. Littré makes it a deriv. of *pot* (q. v.), because so-called copper pots are usually made of this mixed metal.

Potion, *sf.* a potion; from L. *potio*nen. Its doublet is *poison*, q. v.

POTIRON, *sm.* a pumpkin. Origin unknown.

POU, *sm.* a louse; formerly *pouil*, originally *prouil*, Prov. *pezolh*, It. *pidocchio*, from L. *peduculus*, secondary form of *pediculus*. **Peduculus**, regularly contrd. (see § 51) to **peduc'us**, becomes *prouil*. For *-uolus* = *-ouil* see § 258; for loss of medial *d* see § 120. *Prouil* is contrd. later (see § 52) to *pouil*, whence *pou*: cp. O. Fr. form *verrouil* and *genouil* reduced to *verrou* and *genou*.—Der. (from O. Fr. *pouil*) *pouillerie*, *pouiller*, *pouilles*.

POUACRE, *sf.* gout; an O. Fr. word, originally an *adj.*; also written *poare*, from L. *podagrum*. For loss of medial *d* see § 120; for *ō* = *ou* see § 76. *Pouacre* is: doublet of *podagre*, q. v.

POUCE, *sm.* a thumb; formerly *polce*, It. *pollice*, from L. *pollicem*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *pollicem* to *poll'cem*, whence O. Fr. *polce*, whence *pouce*. For *ol* = *ou* see § 157.—Der. *pouettes*, *poucier*.

† **Pou de soie**, *sm.* paduasoy; from Engl. *paduasoy* (§ 28), a silk made at Padua.

† **Poudingue**, *sm.* a pudding; from Engl. *pudding* (§ 28).

POUDRE, *sf.* powder; formerly *poldre*, originally *puldre*, from L. *pulverem*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *pulvérem*, to *pulv'rem*, whence *pul'rem*, the *v* being semi-vocal, and so disappearing (§ 141). *Pul'rem* becomes O. Fr. *puldre*: for *lr* = *ldr* see *absoudre* and Hist. Gram. p. 73. *Puldre* becomes *poldre* (for *u* = *e* see § 97), then *poudre* (for *ol* = *ou* see § 157).—Der. *poudrière*, *poudreux*, *poudrer*, *poudrier*, *saupoudrer*.

POUF, *sm.* a puff; an onomatopoeic word. See § 34.—Der. *poufter*.

POUILLER, *va.* to abuse. See *pou*.—Der. *pouillé*, whose doublet is *polyptique*, q. v.

POUILLES, *sf. pl.* abuse. See *pou*.

POUILLEUX, *adj.* lousy. Prov. *pezolhos*,

- It. *pidocchioso*, from L. *peduculosus**, der. from *peduculus*; see *pou*. *Peduculōsus*, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *peduc'losus*, becomes O. Fr. *péouilleux*. For loss of medial *d* see § 120; for *uol* = *ouil* see § 99; for *-osus* = *-eux* see § 198; for the later contr. of *péouilleux* to *pouilleux*, see *pou*.
- POULAILLER, *sm.* a poultry house; from *poulaillie*, which from *poule*, q. v.
- POULAIN, *sm.* a colt; from L. *pullanus**, found in medieval Lat. documents; e. g. 'Expensae pro custodia pullanorum domini regis,' in a 13th-cent. account. *Pullanus* is der. from *pullus* (so used in Virgil). *Pullanus* becomes *poulain* by *u* = *ou*, see § 97; by *-anus* = *-ain*, see § 194. —Der. *pouliner*, *poulinière*.
- POULAINE, *sf.* the figure head of a ship, originally used of slippers made with long pointed toes, *souliers à la poulaine*; Low L. *poulainia**; 'rostra calceorum,' says Du Cange. It is also spelt *polayna**. This word, which is not Latin, and does not appear till the 14th cent., simply means 'Polish,' these pointed shoes being made of Polish leather; the word was afterwards used for the pointed beak or figure-head of a ship (§ 13).
- POULE, *sf.* a hen; from L. *pulla**, in S. Augustine: 'Apu'd nos pullae appellantur gallinae cujuslibet actatis.' For *u* = *ou* see § 97. —Der. *poulaide*, *poulet*, *poulette*, *poulaillie*, *poulailler*.
- POULICHE, *sf.* a colt; from a root *poul-*, which is from L. *pullus*.
- POULIE, *sf.* a pulley; of Germ. origin. A. S. *pullian* (§ 29). For *u* = *ou* see § 97.
- POULIOT, *sm.* (Bot.) penny-royal, mint; dim. of a root *poulie*, It. *poleggio*, answering to L. *pulegium*. *Pulegium* becomes *poulie*: for loss of *g* see § 131; for *u* = *ou* see § 97; for *e* = *i* see § 59.
- POULPE, *sm.* a poulp, polypus; from L. *polypus*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *polypus* to *pol'pus*, whence *poulpe*. For *o* = *ou* see § 86. *Poulpe* is a doublet of *polype*, q. v.
- POULS, *sm.* pulse; from L. *pulsus* (found in Pliny). For *u* = *ou* see § 97. Notice the less usual persistence of the final *l* (§ 158).
- POUMON, *sm.* a lung; formerly *polmon*, originally *pulmon*, in the Chanson de Roland; from L. *pulmonem* (for *u* = *o* see § 97), whence *polmon*, which becomes *poumon* by softening of *ol* to *ou*, see § 157. —Der. *s'époumonuer*.
- POUPE, *sf.* stern (of a ship); from L. *puppis*. For *u* = *ou* see § 90.
- POUPÉE, *sf.* a doll, puppet; from L. *pupata**, der. from *pupa* (found in Varro). For *u* = *ou* see § 90; for *-ata* = *-ée* see § 201.
- POUPON, POUPIN, POUPARD, *sm.* a baby; dim. of root *poup-*, which is L. *pupa*. For *u* = *ou* see § 90.
- POUR, *prep.* for; formerly *por*, in 9th cent. *pro* in the Straszburg Oaths; from L. *pro* by transposing *r* (see Hist. Gram. p. 78), whence *por*, whence *pour*. For *o* = *ou* see § 81. *Pour* (like L. *pro*, in *progre'di*, *propugnare*, *procurrere*, etc.) is used as a prefix in Fr. in *pourchasser*, *pourparler*, *pourelcher*, *pourpris*, *poursuivre*, *pouvoir*, *pourtour*, etc., with the general sense of perfection, completion, thoroughness. This prefix represents sometimes the L. *per*, and sometimes the L. *pro*; and indicates a certain confusion between the two words.
- POURBOIRE, *sm.* a gratuity, beer-money. See *pour* and *boire*.
- POURCE QUE, *conj.* because; see *pour*, *ce*, and *que*.
- POURCEAU, *sm.* a pig; formerly *pourcel*, originally *porcel*, from L. *porcellus*. For *o* = *ou* see § 86; for *-ellus* = *-el* = *-eau* see § 282.
- POURCHASSER, *va.* to pursue eagerly; compd. of *pour*, which in form answers to L. *pro* (see *pour*), but in sense to L. *per*, and *chasser* (q. v.).
- POURFENDRE, *va.* to cleave in twain; compd. *pour* and *fendre* (q. v.). —Der. *pourfendeur*.
- POURPARLER, *sm.* a parley; the infinitive of O. Fr. verb *pourparler* used substantively (compd. of *pour* and *parler*, q. v.).
- POURPENSER, *va.* to think a thing out; a compd. of *pour* and *penser* (q. v.).
- POURPIER, *sm.* (Bot.) purslane; originally (in Paré) *poupiéd*, from a L. *pullip'edem**, lit. chicken's foot, which is the common Fr. name of the plant. *Pullip'edem*, contrd. (see § 52) to *pull'pedem*, becomes *poupiéd*: for *pedem* = *piéd* see *piéd*; for *u* = *ou* see § 97. *Poupiéd* becomes *pourpiéd*: for *l* = *r* see § 157.
- POURPOINT, *sm.* a doublet. Prov. *per-poi'ng*. Sp. *perpunte*; it is a partic. subst. of O. Fr. *pourpointre*. *Pourpointre* is compd. of *pointre* (see *pointre*) and *pour*, which is in form from L. *pro* (see *pour*), and in sense from L. *per*.
- POURPRE, *sf.* purple; O. Fr. *porpre*, It. *porpora*, from L. *purpura*, by regular contr.

(see § 51) of *pûrpûra* to *pûrp'ra*, whence O. Fr. *porpre* (for *u* → *o* = *ou* see § 97).—Der. *pourpre*, *empourprer*.

POURPRIS, *sm.* an enclosure; a partic. subst. (see *ab-oute*), of O. Fr. *pourprendre*. *Pourprendre* (to take in a thing's circumference) is compd. of *prendre* (q. v.) and *pour*, in form from L. *pro* (see *pour*), in sense from L. *per*. The Provençal says rightly *perprendre*.

POURQUOI, *adv.* why. See *pour* and *quoi*.

POURRIR, *vn.* to rot; formerly *porrir*, originally *purrr*, Sp. *podrir*, from L. *putrere*. For *u* → *o* = *ou* see § 97; for *tr* → *dr* → *rr* see § 168.—Der. *pourriture*, *pourrissage*, *pourrissoir*.

POURRISSAGE, *sm.* a rotting. The ending *-issage* from an inchoative verb in *-ir* follows the rule laid down in § 225, note 4, and in § 236, note 1. See *pourrir*.

POURSUITE, *sf.* pursuit. See *four-nière*.

POURSUIVRE, *vt.* to pursue; formerly *por-suivre*, originally *por-vire*, from late L. *prosequere**, for *prosequi*. We have already shown that in Fr. all Lat. deponents have been replaced by active verbs. *Prosequere*, by consonantization of *u* into *v* (see *janvier*), becomes *prosequere*, whence *prosevere*; for *qv* = *v* (aq' *v.a. iue*) see *cau*. *Prosevere* is not an imaginary form; it is found in the Formul. Andegav. (ed. Mabillon): 'Quia habeo quid apud acta *prosevere* debui.' *Prosevere* contrd. (see § 51) to *prosevere* gives O. Fr. *por-vire* (found in Villehardouin). For *pro* = *por* see *pour*; for accented *o* = *i* see § 59. O. Fr. *por-vire* becomes *pour-suivre*. For *por* = *pour* see *pour*; *i* also by an unusual change becomes *ui*.—Der. *poursuite* (strong partic. sub-t.; see *absoute*).

POURTANT, *adv.* nevertheless; formerly it signified 'for which cause,' as in 16th cent. *pourtant mon fils bien aymé retourne*, meaning, 'for which reasons he came back.' See for etymology *pour* and *tant*.

POURTOUR, *sm.* a circuit, circumference. See *pour* and *tour*.

POURVOI, *sm.* an application (in jurisprudence). See *pourvoir*.

POURVOIR, *vn.* to provide. Prov. *provezir*, It. *provvidere*, from L. *providere*. For *pro* = *pour* see *pour*; for *videre* = *voir* see *voir*.—Der. *pourvoyeur*, *pourvu*, *dépourvu*, *pourvoi*.

POURVOYEUR, *sm.* a purveyor. See *pourvoir*.—Der. *pourvoyeur*.

POURVU QUE, *conj.* provided that; compd. of *pourvu* (see *pourvoir*) and *que* (q. v.).

POUSSE, *sf.* (Bot.) a sprout. See *pousser*.

POUSSE, *sf.* asthma, broken-windedness (of horses). See *pousser*.—Der. *poussif*.

POUSSE, *sf.* dust (in commercial language); formerly *polce*, Prov. *pols*, from L. *pulvis*, by regular contr. (see § 50) of *pulvis* to *pulv's*, whence *pul's*. This is another example of the survival of the subjective case. For *vs* → *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 81. *Puls** becomes O. Fr. *polce*; for *s* → *c* see *cercuel*; for *u* → *o* see § 97. *Polce* becomes *pousse*; for *ol* → *ou* see § 157; for *c* → *s* see *encer*.—Der. *poussier*, *poussière*.

POUSSER, *va.* to push, sprout; formerly *polser*, from L. *pulsare* (for *u* § 97), whence O. Fr. *poler*, whence *pousser* (for *ol* → *ou* see § 157).—Der. *pousse* (act. of sprouting, verbal sub-t.), *pousse* (horse-cough, verbal sub-t. of *pousser* in its sense of 'to cough,' a sense which also belonged to L. *pulsare*), *poussée* (partic. sub-t.), *repousser*.

POUSSIER, *sm.* coal-dross. See *fu*.

POUSSIERE, *sf.* dust. See *pousser*.

POUSSIF, *adj.* puffy; *sm.* a puffy, puffy man. See *pousse* (2). Its doublet is *pul-sif*, q. v.

POUSSIN, *sm.* a young chicken; formerly *poucin*, earlier *polcin*, originally *pulcin*, It. *pulcino*, from L. *pullicenus*. *Pullicenus*, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *pul'i-cenus*, becomes *pulcin* (for *é* → *e* see § 54); *pulcin* becomes successively *polcin* (by *u* → *o*, see § 97), then *poucin* (by *ol* → *u*, see § 157); lastly *poussin* (by *c* → *s*, see *agencer*).—Der. *poussinière*.

POUTRE, *sm.* a beam (of a house). This word properly means a mare (*De toutes parts les poutres hennissantes*, says Ronsard, 16th cent.), then later came to designate a piece of wood which supports the joists of a floor, by application of the common metaphor which gives to pieces of wood which uphold a weight the name of beasts of burden (§ 13): cp. *chevalet* from *cheval* and the L. *equuleus* (a piece of wood) from *equulea* (a mare). *Poutre* is in O. Fr. *poltre*, It. *poletro*, from L. *pulletrum**, a colt, in the Germanic laws: 'Si quis pulletrum anniculum vel binum furaverit' (Lex Salica, tit. 40). *Pulletrum* is from Class. Lat. *pullus*. *Pulletrum*, contrd. to *pull'trum* (see § 51), becomes *poltre* (for *u* → *o* see § 97); *poltre* becomes *poutre* (for *ol* → *ou* see § 157).—Der. *poutrelle*.

POUVOIR, *vn.* to be able; formerly *pouvoir*,

earlier *pooir*, originally *podir*, Sp. *podir*, It. *potere*, from L. *potēre**, found in Merov. acts, and the Germanic codes; for its formation see *être*. *Potere*, by regular change of *t* into *d* (see § 117), becomes *podere*, found in Merov. documents; e.g. 'Idio ipsa auctoretate manu propria non *podebat* subscribere,' from a Charter of Hlotair III, A.D. 657. *Podere*, which remains in Sp. *poder*, by *o* - *i* (see § 59) becomes *podir*, the oldest Fr. form of the word: 'In quant *Deus* *savir* et *podir* *me* *dunat*,' in the Oaths of A.D. 842. Regularly losing its medial *d* (see § 120), it becomes O. Fr. *poir* (for *i* - *ai* see § 68). By the intercalation of an euphonic *v* (see *corrière*), *poir* becomes *povoir*, afterwards transformed to *pouvoir* (for *o* - *ou* see § 76).—Der. *pouvoir* (sm.).

Pragmaticus, *adj.* pragmatic; from L. *pragmaticus* (in the Theodosian Code in the phrase '*pragmatica sanctio*').

Praguerie, *sf.* the name of a faction in 1416, against Charles VI: *briguerie* ou *la praguerie*, says Commines; a name said to have come through the Bohemian faction-wars then lately over, from Prague: or it may be a corruption of *briguerie* from *brigue*.

Prairial, *sm.* Prairial, the ninth month of the Republican Calendar, from May 20 to June 16. See *prairie*.

PRAIRIE, *sf.* a meadow; formerly *praerie*. Prov. *pradaria*, It. *prateria*, from L. *pratāria**, found in Carolingian documents, e.g. 'De *pratāria* in insula arpenno duos,' from a Charter of A.D. 832. *Pratāria* is from L. *pratūm*. *Pratāria* loses medial *t* (see § 117) and changes *a* to *e* (see § 54), whence O. Fr. *praerie*, whence later *prairie*. For *e* = *i* see § 60.—Der. *prairial*.

Praline, *sf.* a burnt almond; of hist. origin (see § 33); from the name of Marshal Praslin, whose cook invented this sweetmeat in the 17th cent.—Der. *praliner*.

+ **Prame**, *sf.* (Naut.) a prame; from Engl. *prame* (§ 28).

Pratique, *adj.* practical; from L. *practicus* (found in Fulgentius). For *ot* = *t* see § 168.—Der. *pratique* (sf.), *pratiquer*, *praticable*, *praticien*.

PRÉ, *sm.* a meadow; formerly *pred*, Prov. *prat*, It. *prato*, from L. *pratūm*. For *-atum* = *-é* see § 200.

Préalable, *adj.* previously necessary; for *préalable*, compd. of *pré* from L. *prae*, and *allable* from *aller*, q.v.

Préambule, *sm.* a preamble; from L. *praeambulum*.

PRÉAU, *sm.* a little meadow, convent enclosure; formerly *praël*, Prov. *pradel*, It. *pratello*, from L. *pratellum**, dim. of L. *pratūm*. For details of changes of meaning see § 13. *Pratellum*, first regularly drops medial *t* (see § 117); then by *-ellum* = *-el* = *-eu* (see § 282) it becomes *praau**, which is immediately softened to *préau* by dissimilation of the vowels, see § 169. For *a* = *e* see § 54.

Prébende, *sf.* a prebendaryship; from L. *præbenda** (found in medieval Lat. documents), der. from *præbere*. Its doublet is *provende*, q.v.—Der. *prébendé*, *prébendier*.

Précaire, *adj.* precarious; from L. *precarius*. Its doublet is *prêre*, q.v.

Précaution, *sf.* a precaution; from L. *præcautionem*.—Der. *précautionner*.

Précédent, *adj.* precedent, *sm.* a precedent; from L. *præcedentem*.

Précéder, *va.* to precede; from L. *præcedere*.

Précepte, *sm.* a precept; from L. *præceptum*.

Précepteur, *sm.* a preceptor; from L. *præceptorum*.—Der. *préceptoral*, *préceptorat*.

Précession, *sf.* precession; from L. *præcessionem*, der. from *præcessum*, supine of *præcedere*.

PRÊCHER, *va.* to preach. It. *predicare*, from L. *praedicare*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *praedicāre* to *praed'care*, whence *prêcher*. For *dc* = *c* see § 120; for *o* = *ch* see Hist. Gram. p. 64; for *ae* = *e* see § 103.—Der. *prêche* (verbal subst.), *prêcheur* (of which the doublet is *prédicateur*, q.v.).

Précieux, *adj.* precious; from L. *pretiosus*.—Der. *préciosité*, *précieuse*.

Précipice, *sm.* a precipice; from L. *præcipitium*. For *ti* = *ce* see § 115.

Précipitation, *sf.* precipitation, haste; from L. *præcipitationem*.

Précipiter, *va.* to precipitate; from L. *præcipitare*.—Der. *précipitant*, *précipité* (partic. subst.).

Préciput, *sm.* (Legal) benefit given to one of several coheirs by will; from L. *præcipuum*. The final *t* can only be explained by a false analogy with *caput*, as in *occiput*.

Précis, *adj.* precise; from L. *præcisus*.—Der. *préciser*, *précis* (sm.).

- Précision**, *sf.* precision; from L. *præcisionem*.
- Précité**, *adj.* aforesaid; from L. *præ* and Fr. *cité*. See *citer*.
- Précoce**, *adj.* precocious; from L. *præcocem*.—Der. *précocité*.
- Préconiser**, *va.* to extol; from L. *præconisare* * (in writers of the latest Lat. age).—Der. *préconisation*.
- Précurseur**, *sm.* a precursor; from L. *præcursorum*.
- Prédécesseur**, *sm.* a predecessor; from L. *prædecessorem*.
- Prédelle**, *sf.* the lower frieze of an altarpainting; from It. *predella* (§ 25). It is a doublet of the O. Fr. *bridel*.
- Prédésination**, *sf.* predesination; from L. *prædestinationem*.
- Prédestiner**, *va.* to predestine; from L. *prædestinare*.
- Prédéterminer**, *va.* to predestine (a theolog. term only); from *pré* and *déterminer*.
- Prédicament**, *sm.* a predicament, attribute (in logic); from L. *prædicamentum*.
- Prédicant**, *sm.* a preacher; from L. *prædicantem*.
- Prédicat**, *sm.* a predicate (in logic); from L. *prædicatum*.
- Prédicateur**, *sm.* a preacher; from L. *prædicatorem*. Its doublet is *prêcheur*, *q. v.*
- Prédication**, *sf.* preaching; from L. *prædicationem*.
- Prédiction**, *sf.* prediction; from L. *prædictionem*.
- Prédilection**, *sf.* predilection; compd. of *pré-* from L. *præ* and *dilection* from L. *dilectionem*.
- Prédire**, *va.* to foretell; from L. *prædicere*. For *dicere* = *dire* see *dire*.
- Prédisposer**, *va.* to predispose; from L. *præ* and *disposer* (*q. v.*).—Der. *prédisposition*.
- Prédominer**, *vu.* to predominate (over); from L. *præ* and *dominer* (*q. v.*).—Der. *prédominance*.
- Prééminence**, *sf.* pre-eminence; from L. *præeminentia*. For *-tia* = *-ce* see *agencer*.
- Prééminent**, *adj.* pre-eminent; from L. *præeminentem*.
- Préétablir**, *va.* to pre-establish; from L. *præ* and *établir* (*q. v.*).
- Préexistence**, *sf.* pre-existence; from L. *præ* and *existence* (*q. v.*).
- Préexister**, *va.* to pre-exist; from L. *præ* and *exister* (*q. v.*).
- Préface**, *sf.* a preface; from L. *præfatio*. For *-tio* = *-ce* see § 115.
- Préfecture**, *sf.* a prefecture; from L. *præfectura*.
- Préférer**, *va.* to prefer; from L. *præferre*.—Der. *préférable*, *préférence*.
- Préfet**, *sm.* a prefect; from L. *præfectus*. For *et* = *t* see § 168.
- Préfix**, *adj.* prefixed; from L. *præfixus*.—Der. *préfixe*.
- Préhension**, *sf.* a seizing, taking captive; from L. *préhensionem*. Its doublet is *prison*, *q. v.*
- Préjudice**, *sm.* injury, prejudice; from L. *præjudicium*.—Der. *préjudiciable*.
- Préjudiciel**, *adj.* prejudicial; from L. *præjudicialis*.
- Préjugé**, *sm.* a prejudice. See *préjuger*.
- Préjuger**, *va.* to prejudge; from L. *præ* and *juger* (*q. v.*).—Der. *préjugé* (partic. subst.).
- Prélasser** (**Se**), *vpr.* to strut. See *prélat*.
- Prélat**, *sm.* a prelate; from L. *præclatus*, one who is in front, in command, whence the sense of a dignitary in eccles. Lat.—Der. *prélature*.
- Prélation**, *sf.* preference; from L. *prælationem*.
- Prêle**, *sf.* (Bot.) hairgrass, horsetail; formerly *prelle*, originally *asperelle*, It. *asperella*, from L. *asperella* *; dim. of *asper*, rough.
- Préléguer**, *va.* to make legacies as a first charge on a succession (a legal term); from *pré* and *léguer* (*q. v.*).
- Prélever**, *va.* to deduct (from); from L. *præ* and *lever* (*q. v.*).—Der. *prélevement*.
- Préliminaire**, *adj.* preliminary; from L. *præ* and *liminaris*.
- Préluder**, *va.* to prelude; from L. *præludere*.—Der. *prélude* (verbal subst.).
- Prématuré**, *adj.* premature; from L. *præmaturatus* *, der. from *præmaturus*.—Der. *prématurité*.
- Préméditation**, *sf.* premeditation; from L. *præmeditationem*.
- Préméditer**, *va.* to premeditate; from L. *præmeditari*.
- Prémices**, *sf.* firstfruits; from L. *primitiæ*. For *-tiæ* = *-ce* see § 115.
- PREMIER**, *adj.* first; from L. *primarius*. For *-arius* = *-ier* see § 198; for *i* = *e* see § 68. Its doublet is *primaire*, *q. v.*
- Prémises**, *sf. pl.* (Logic) premisses; from L. *præmissa*.
- Prémunir**, *va.* to forewarn; from L. *præmunire*.

PRENABLE, *adj.* that can be taken, corruptible (by bribes).—Der. *imprenable*.

PRENDRE, *va.* to take. It. *prendere*, from L. *prendere* (shortened form of *prehendere*), by regular contr. (see § 51) of *préndère* to *prend're*.—Der. *apprendre*, *comprendre*, *reprendre*, *surprendre*, *éprouver*, *entreprendre*, *m'prendre*, *preneur*, *prenable*.

Prénom, *sm.* a Christian name; from L. *praenomen*.

Prénotion, *sf.* a prenotation; from L. *praenotionem*.

Préoccupation, *sf.* preoccupation; from L. *praecoccupationem*.

Préoccuper, *va.* to preoccupy; from L. *praecoccupare*.

Préopiner, *sm.* to give one's opinion first; from *opiner* (q. v.) and L. *prae*.

Préparation, *sf.* preparation; from L. *praeparationem*.

Préparatoire, *adj.* preparatory; from L. *praeparatorius*.

Préparer, *va.* to prepare; from L. *praeparare*.—Der. *préparatif*.

Prépondérant, *adj.* preponderant; from L. *preponderantem*.—Der. *prépondérance*.

Préposer, *va.* to set over; from L. *prae* and *posere* (q. v.).

Prépositif, *adj.* prepositional; from L. *praepositivus*.

Préposition, *sf.* a preposition; from L. *praepositionem*.

Prérogative, *sf.* prerogative; from L. *praerogativa*.

PRÈS, *prep.* near. It. *presso*, from L. *pressus*, properly pressed close, hence near. For *ss* = *s* see § 149.—Der. *après*, *presque*.

Présage, *sm.* a presage; from L. *praesagium*.—Der. *préager*.

Presbyte, *adj.* (Optics) presbyoptical; from Gr. *πρεσβύτης*.

Presbytère, *sm.* a parsonage; from L. *presbyterium*, from Gr. *πρεσβυτέριον*.—Der. *presbytéral*, *pre-byterien*.

Prescience, *sf.* prescience; from L. *praescientia*. For *-tia* = *-ce* see *agencer* and § 115.

Prescriptible, *adj.* prescriptible; from *prescription*, q. v.—Der. *imprescriptible*.

Prescription, *sf.* prescription; from L. *praescriptionem*.

Prescrire, *va.* to prescribe; from L. *praescribere*. For *scribere* = *scrire* see *écrire*.

PRÉSEANCE, *sf.* precedence; from L. *praesidentia**, der. from L. *praesidere*, to

have the precedence, in Suetonius. For loss of medial *d* see § 120; for *ae* = *e* see § 103; for *i* = *e* see § 68; for *en* = *an* see *amender*; for *-tia* = *-ce* see *agencer* and § 115. *Préséance* is a doublet of *présidence*.

PRÉSENCE, *sf.* presence; from L. *praesentia*. For *-tia* = *-ce* see *agencer* and § 115.

PRÉSENT, *adj.* present; from L. *praesentem*.—Der. *présenter*, *présent* (sm.).

PRESENT, *sm.* a present, gift. The word comes to this use from the *adj.*, the original phrase being *mettre quelque chose en présent à quelqu'un*, to lay a thing down in his presence, i. e. to give it him, with the sense of a formal presentation.

PRÉSENTER, *va.* to present. See *présent*.—Der. *présentation*, *présentateur*, *présentable*, *présentement*, *représenter*.

Préserver, *va.* to preserve; from L. *praeservare*.—Der. *préservateur*, *préservatif*.

Président, *sm.* a president; from L. *praesidentem*.—Der. *présidence* (of which the doublet is *préséance*, q. v.), *présidentiel*.

Présider, *va.* to preside; from L. *praesidere*.

† **Présides**, *sf. pl.* military (or penal) colonies; from Sp. *presidios* (§ 26).

Présidial, *sm.* a court of judicature, presidial; from L. *praesidialis*.

Présomptif, *adj.* presumptive; from L. *praesumptivus*.

Présomption, *sf.* presumption; from L. *praesumptionem*.

Présomptueux, *adj.* presumptuous; from L. *praesumptuosus*. For *-osus* = *-eux* see § 229.

PRESQUE, *adv.* almost. See *près* and *que*.
PRESQU'ÎLE, *sf.* a peninsula. See *presque* and *île*.

PRESSE, *sf.* a press. See *presser*.—Der. *pressier*.

Pressentir, *va.* to have a presentiment; from L. *praesentire*.—Der. *pressentiment*.

PRESSER, *va.* to press; from L. *pressare**, a frequent. of *premere*.—Der. *presse* (verbal subst.), *pressis*.

Pression, *sf.* pressure; from L. *pressio-nem*.

PRESSOIR, *sm.* a press; from L. *pressorium*. For transposition of *i* see § 84.

Pressure, *sf.* a pressure; from L. *pressura*.—Der. *pressurer*.

Pressurer, *va.* to press (out). See *pressure*.—Der. *pressurage*, *pressureur*.

Prestance, *sf.* an imposing deportment; from L. praestantia.

Prestation, *sf.* the taking (an oath); from L. praestationem.

† **Preste**, *adj.* agile; from It. *presto* (§ 25). Its doublet is *prêt*, q. v.

† **Prestesse**, *sf.* agility; from It. *prestezza* (§ 25).

Prestige, *sm.* prestige; from L. praestigium.

Préstigieux, *adj.* enchanting; from L. praestigiosus. For -osus = -eux see § 229.

† **Presto**, *adv.* (Mus.) presto; the It. *presto* (§ 25).

Prestolet, *sm.* a hedge-priest; a term of contempt. Origin uncertain; probably it lies between L. praestolari, to wait, and a contemptuous dim. of *prestre*, *prêtre*.

Présumer, *va.* to presume; from L. praesumere.—Der. *présumable*.

Présupposer, *va.* to presuppose; from *supposer* (q. v.) and L. praec.

Présupposition, *sf.* a presupposition; from *supposition* (q. v.) and L. praec.

† **Presure**, *sf.* rennet; from It. *presura* (§ 25).

PRÊT, *adj.* ready; formerly *prest*, It. *presto*, from L. praestus*, ready, in several inscriptions under the Empire. Praestus* is frequent in this sense in the Germanic Laws, as in 'Quando cum petitore causam finire sit praestus' (Wisigothic Law ix. 2). Praestus becomes *prest* (for ae = e see § 103); *prest* becomes *prêt* by dropping s (see § 148). *Prêt* is a doublet of *preste*, q. v.

PRÊT, *sm.* a loan. See *prêter*.

Pretantaine, *sf.* in the phrase *courir la pretantaine*, to run about uselessly, gad about. Origin unknown; not improbably onomatopoeic (§ 34).

Prétendre, *va.* to claim, *vn.* to pretend; from L. praetendere. For tendere = tendre see *tendre*.—Der. *prétendant*, *prétendu*.

Prétentieux, *adj.* pretentious See *prétention*.

Prétention, *sf.* a pretention; from L. praetentionem*, der. from praetentum, supine of praetendere.—Der. *prétentieux*.

PRÊTER, *va.* to lend; formerly *prester*, from L. praestare, properly to furnish; the word signifies 'to lend' as early as the Theodosian Code: 'Cum nisi peculiariter ut pecuniam praestet a domino fuerit postulat.' Praestare becomes *prester* (for ae = e see § 103), lastly *prêter*, by dropping s (see § 148).—Der. *prêteur*, *prêt* (verbal subst.).

Prétérit, *sm.* (Gram.) the preterite; from L. praeteritum.

Préterition, *sf.* pretermission; from L. praeteritionem.

Préteur, *sm.* a praetor; from L. praetor.

Prétexte, *sm.* a pretext; from L. praetextus.—Der. *prétexter*.

Prétintaille, *sf.* a trimming (of a dress). Origin unknown.

Prétoire, *sm.* a praetorium; from L. praetorium. For o = oi see § 84.

Prétorien, *adj.* praetorian; from L. praetorianus.

PRÊTRE, *sm.* a priest; formerly *prestre*, from L. presbyter, found for a priest in Prudentius and Jerome. **Présbyter**, contrd. regularly (see § 51) to *presb'ter*, then to *pres'ter* (see Hist. Gram. p. 81), becomes *prestre* by dropping final e (see § 50), then *prître*, by dropping s (see § 148).—Der. *prêresse*, *prêtrise*, *prêtraille*.

Préture, *sf.* the praetorship; from L. praetura.

PREUVE, *sf.* a proof. It. *prova*, Cat. *proba*, from L. proba*, der. from *probare*. For o = eu see § 76; for b = v see § 113.

PREUX, *adj.* gallant; formerly *preus*, originally *pros*, It. *pro*. Origin unknown. 'A very difficult word' (Littré), its origin lying uncertainly between the prep. *pro*, and *probos* or *providus*. *Prudens* is excluded by the fact that the common accus. form in O. Fr. must then have been *proent*, whereas no trace of any such word exists. The *eux* ending comes from an O. Fr. nom. *pros*, see § 79; the O. Fr. accus. being *prou* or *preu*, and even *prode*, which is connected with It. *prode*, and survives in *prud'homme*, in which form (and sense) we seem to recognise the L. *próvidus*, *provdus* (§ 51), whence *proude* or *prode*, by softening of semivocal v (§ 141).—Der. (from O. Fr. *pro*) *proesse** (now *rouesse*; for o = u see § 81).

Prévaloir, *vn.* to prevail; from L. praevalere. For valere = valoir see *valoir*.

Prévaricateur, *sm.* a prevaricator; from L. praevaricatoreum.

Prévarication, *sf.* prevarication; from L. praevaricationem.

Prévariquer, *vn.* to prevaricate; from L. praevaricare.

Prévenant, *adj.* prepossessing. See *prévenir*.—Der. *prévenance*.

Prévenir, *va.* to precede; from L. praevénire.—Der. *prévenant*.

Préventif, *adj.* preventive. See *prévention*.

Prévention, *sf.* prevention; from L. *prae-ventiōnem*, from *praevenire*, supine of *praevenire*.

Prévenu, *sm.* a prisoner; partic. subst. of *prévenir*, *q. v.*

Prévision, *sf.* prevision; from *vision* (*q. v.*) and L. *prae*.

Prévoir, *va.* to foresee; from L. *prae-videre*. For *videre* = *voir* see *voir*.—Der. *prévoyant*, *prévoyance*.

PRÉVOT, *sm.* a provost, formerly *prévost*, properly one put over others, from L. *praepositus*. **Præpōsitus**, contrd. regularly (see § 51) to *praepos'tus*, becomes *prévost*. For *ae* = *e* see § 103; for *p* = *v* see § 111; for loss of *s*, see § 148.—Der. *prévôtal*, *prévôté*.

PRÉVOYANT, *adj.* provident, foreseeing. See *prévoir*.—Der. *prévoyance*.

PRË-DIEU, *sm.* a faldstool. See *dieu* and *prier*.

PRIER, *va.* to pray; from L. *precari*. For loss of medial *c* see § 131; for *e* = *i* see § 59.

PRIÈRE, *sf.* a prayer. Prov. *preguiera*, Cat. *pregaria*, from L. *precaria**, a prayer, in medieval Lat. documents. *Precaria* is from *precor*. *Precaria* becomes *prière* by loss of medial *c*, see § 131; by *e* = *i*, see § 59; and by *a* = *e*, see § 54. *Prière* is a doublet of *precaire*, *q. v.*

PRIEUR, *sm.* a prior; from L. *priorem*. For *ō* = *eu* see § 79.—Der. *prieuré*, *prieure*.

Primaire, *adj.* primary; from L. *primarius*. Its doublet is *premier*, *q. v.*

Primat, *sm.* a primate; from L. *primatem*.—Der. *primatal*, *primatie*.

PRIMAUTE, *sf.* a primacy; from L. *primatitatem**, from *primus*. For *-alitatem* = *-al'tatem* see § 52; for *al* = *au* see § 157; for *-tatem* = *-té* see § 230, whence *primauté*.

Prime, *adj.* first; from L. *primus*.—Der. *prim-abord*.

Prime, *sf.* prime (a term of Catholic liturgy); from L. *prima* (sc. *hora*).

Prime, *sf.* the name of a game of cards; from L. *prima*.

+ **Prime**, *sf.* a premium; from Engl. *premium* (§ 28).

Prime, *sf.* first guard (in fencing); from L. *prima*.

Prime, *sf.* a pebble (jewellery); formerly *prisme*, from L. *prisma*. It is a doublet of *prisme*. For loss of *s* see § 148.

Primer, *vn.* to lead (in play at cards). See *prime*.—Der. *primage*.

PRIME-SAUT, *adv.* suddenly, all at once.

See *prime* and *saut* (1).—Der. *prime-sautier*.

Primeur, *sf.* the first part (of the season, for fruit, etc.). See *prime* (1).

Primevère, *sf.* a primrose; from It. *primavera*, used of flowers which come in early spring (§ 25).

Primicier, *sm.* a primicerius (a church dignitary, i.e. he whose name is first written on the tablets, *primus* and *cera*); from L. *primicerius*.

Primitif, *adj.* primitive; from L. *primitivus*.

+ **Primo**, *adv.* firstly; the L. *primo*, abl. of *primum*.

+ **Primogéniture**, *sf.* primogeniture; from It. *primogenitura* (§ 25).

Primordial, *adj.* primordial; from L. *primordialis*.

PRINCE, *sm.* a prince; It. *principe*; from L. *principem*, by dropping the last two atonic syllables, see §§ 50, 51.—Der. *princesse*, *princier*.

+ **Principes**, *adj.* first-printed (of editions); the L. *principes*.

Principal, *adj.* principal; from L. *principalis*.

Principauté, *sf.* a principality; from L. *principalitatem*, first the dignity, then the territory. For *-alitem* = *-auté* see *primauté*.

Principe, *sm.* a principle; from L. *principium*.

PRINTANIER, *adj.* vernal. See *printemps*.

PRINTEMPS, *sm.* spring-time; from L. *primum tempus**, i.e. the first season of the year, beginning at Easter. *Primum tempus*, contrd to *prim'tempus* (§ 52), becomes *printemps*; for *m* = *n* see § 160.—Der. *printanier*.

+ **Priori** (a), *adv.* a priori; the L. *a* and *priori*.

Priorité, *sf.* priority; from L. *prioritatem**, from *prior*.

PRIS, *p. p.* of *prendre*, taken; from L. *prensus*. *Prensus*, regularly reducing *nj* to *s* (see § 163), becomes *presus*, whence *pris* (for *e* = *i* see § 59).—Der. *prise* (verbal subst.), whence *prier*.

PRISER, *va.* to take snuff. See *pris*.—Der. *priscuit*.

PRISER, *va.* to prize; from L. *pretiare*, found in Cassiodorus. The word is common in the Germanic Codes: thus, 'Si quis alicui caballum involaverit, et pretiet eum dominus ejus cum sacramento usque ad 6 solidos,' in the *Lex Alamannorum*, 71. **Pre-**

tiare béocmes *priser*: for *e=i* see § 58; for **-tiare** = *-ser* see § 264.—Der. *commissaire-priseur*, *prisee*, *mépriser*.

• **Prisme**, *sm.* a prism; (from Gr. *πρίσμα*. It is a doublet of *prime* (6), q. v.—Der. *prismatique*.

PRISON, *sf.* a prison; from L. *prensionem*, first, the act of seizing, thence prison, by passage from abstract to concrete. *Prensionem*, regularly reducing *ns* to *s* (see § 163), becomes *presionem*, whence *prison*. For *e=i* see § 59; for *-sionem* = *-son* see § 232. *Prison* is a doublet of *préhension*, q. v.—Der. *prisonnier*.

Privatif, *adj.* privative; from L. *privativus*.

Privation, *sf.* a privation; from L. *privatationem*.

PRIVAUTÉ, *sf.* extreme familiarity; formerly *privauté*, from a supposed L. *privaltatem**, from *privalis*, der. from *privus*. For loss of *i* see § 52; for *al=au* see § 157; for *-tatem* = *-té* see § 230.

PRIVÉ, *adj.* private; from L. *privatus*; for *-atus* = *-é* see § 201.

PRIVER, *va.* to deprive; from L. *privare*.—Der. *privér*.

Privilege, *sm.* a privilege; from L. *privilegium*.—Der. *privilégier*, *privilégie*.

PRIX, *sm.* a price; formerly *pris*, from L. *pretium*. For *e=i* see § 59; for *tiu=s=x* see *agencer*.

Probabilité, *sf.* probability; from L. *probabilitatem*.

Probable, *adj.* probable; from L. *probabilis*. Its doublet is *prouvable*, q. v.

Probant, *adj.* probatory; from L. *probantem*.

Probation, *sf.* probation; from L. *probationem*.

Probe, *adj.* honest, upright; from L. *probus*.

Probité, *sf.* probity; from L. *probitatem*.

Problématique, *adj.* problematical; from Gr. *προβληματικός*.

Problème, *sm.* a problem; from Gr. *πρόβλημα*.

Proboscide, *sm.* a proboscis; from L. *proboscidem*.

Procéder, *vn.* to proceed; from L. *procedere*.—Der. *procédé* (partic. subst.), *procédure*.

Procédure, *sf.* a procedure. See *procéder*.

Procès, *sm.* a suit, lit. an onward movement; from L. *processus*.—Der. *processif*.

Procession, *sf.* a procession; from L. *processionem*.—Der. *processional*.

Procès-verbal, *sm.* proceedings (of an assembly). See *procès* and *verbal*.

PROCHAIN, *adj.* near; It. *prossimano*.

This form seems to suppose a fictitious L. *proximanus**. See *proche*.

PROCHE, *adj.* near; from L. *propius**, compd. of *prope*. For *-pius* = *-che* see § 242.—Der. *prochain*, *approcher*, *rap-procher*, *reprocher*.

Prochronisme, *sm.* a prochronism; from Gr. *πρόχρονος*.

Proclamation, *sf.* a proclamation; from L. *proclamationem*.

Proclamer, *va.* to proclaim; from L. *proclamare*.

† **Proconsul**, *sm.* a proconsul; the L. *proconsul*.

Proconsulaire, *adj.* proconsular; from L. *proconsularis*.

Proconsulat, *sm.* proconsulate; from L. *proconsulatus*.

Procréation, *sf.* procreation; from L. *procreationem*.

Procréer, *va.* to procreate; from L. *procreare*.

Procurateur, *sm.* a procurator, proctor; from L. *procuratorem*. Its doublet is *procurer*, q. v.

Procuration, *sf.* a procuration, proxy; from L. *procuratorem*.

Procurer, *va.* to procure; from L. *procurare*.

Procureur, *sm.* a proxy, agent; from L. *procuratorem*. For *-atorem* = *-eur* see § 228. Its doublet is *procurateur*, q. v.

Prodigalité, *sf.* prodigality; from L. *prodigalitem*.

Prodige, *sm.* a prodigy; from L. *prodigium*.

Prodigieux, *adj.* prodigious; from L. *prodigiosus*.

Prodigue, *adj.* prodigal; from L. *prodigus*.—Der. *prodiguer*.

Prodrome, *sm.* an introduction; from Gr. *πρόδρομος*.

Producteur, *sm.* a producer; from L. *productorem*, from *productum*, supine of *producere*.

Productif, *adj.* productive; from L. *productivus**, from *productum*, supine of *producere*.

Production, *sf.* production; from L. *productionem*, from *productum*, supine of *producere*.

PRODUIRE, *va.* to produce; from L. *producere*. For loss of atonic *e*, see § 51; for *or=ir* see *bénir*.

- PRODUIT**, *sm.* a product; from L. *productus*. For *ct*=*it* see § 129.
- Proéminent**, *adj.* prominent; from L. *proeminens*.—Der. *proéminence*.
- Profaneur**, *sm.* a profaner; from L. *profanatorum*.
- Profanation**, *sf.* a profanation; from L. *profanationem*.
- Profane**, *adj.* profane; from L. *profanus*.
- Profaner**, *va.* to profane; from L. *profanare*.
- Proférer**, *va.* to utter; from L. *proferre*.
- Profès**, *Professe*, *adj.* and *smf.* professed (of religious orders); from L. *professus*.—Der. *professor*.
- Professor**, *va.* to profess. See *profès*.
- Professeur**, *sm.* a professor; from L. *professorem*.
- Profession**, *sf.* a profession; from L. *professionem*.
- † **Professo** (**ex**), *adv.* professedly; the L. *ex* and *professo*.
- Professoral**, *adj.* professorial; from L. *professor*, as if from an *adj.* in *-alis* (§ 191).
- Professorat**, *sm.* professorship; from L. *professor*, a learned form, as if from a *sm.* in *-atus* (§ 200, note 1).
- † **Profil**, *sm.* a profile; from It. *profilo* (§ 25).—Der. *profilier*.
- PROFIT**, *sm.* profit; from L. *profectus* (so used in Ovid). For *ect*=*it* see § 129.—Der. *profiter*, *profitable*.
- Profond**, *adj.* deep; from L. *profundus*.—Der. *profondeur*, *approfondir*.
- Profusement**, *adv.* profusely; from *profus*, which is from L. *profusus*.
- Profusion**, *sf.* profusion; from L. *profusionem*.
- Progéniture**, *sf.* progeny; from L. *progenitura* *, from *progenitum*, supine of *prognigere*.
- Programme**, *sm.* a programme; from Gr. *πρόγραμμα*.
- Progrès**, *sm.* progress; from L. *progressus*.—Der. *progresser*, *progressif*.
- Progression**, *sf.* progression; from L. *progressionem*.
- Prohiber**, *va.* to prohibit; from L. *prohibere*.
- Prohibitif**, *adj.* prohibitive; from L. *prohibitivus* *, from *prohibitum*, supine of *prohibere*.
- Prohibition**, *sf.* prohibition; from L. *prohibitionem*.
- PROIE**, *sf.* prey, booty. It. *preda*, from L. *praeda*. For loss of *d* see § 121; for *ae*=*e* see § 104; and *o*=*oi* see § 62.
- Projectile**, *adj.* projectile; *sm.* a projectile; from L. *projectilis* *, from *projectum*, supine of *projicere*.
- Projection**, *sf.* a projection; from L. *projectionem*.
- Projecture**, *sf.* (Archit.) a projecture; from L. *projectura*.
- Projet**, *sm.* a project; from L. *projectus*.—Der. *projeter*.
- Projeter**, *va.* to project. See *projet*.
- Prologomènes**, *sm. pl.* prolegomena; from Gr. (τά) *προλεγόμενα*.
- Prolepse**, *sf.* (Rhet.) prolepsis; from Gr. *πρόληψις*.
- Prolétaire**, *adj.* proletarian; from L. *proletarius*.
- Prolifique**, *adj.* prolific; from L. *prolificus*.
- Prolixe**, *adj.* prolix; from L. *prolixus*.
- Prolixité**, *sf.* prolixity; from L. *prolixitatem*.
- Prologue**, *sm.* a prologue; from Gr. *πρόλογος*.
- Prolonger**, *va.* to prolong; from L. *prolongare*.—Der. *prolonge* (verbal subst.), *prolongation*, *prolongement*.
- PROMÈNER**, *va.* to lead forth; *vpr.* **PROMÈNER** (SE), to walk, go out, on foot or on horse; from L. *prominare* (to lead, in Apuleius). For *i*=*e* see § 68. The O. Fr. form *fourmener* will help to explain the survival of the atonic *i*, as well also as the existence of a verb *prominer* in another sense.—Der. *promenade*, *promeneur*, *promenoir*.
- PROMESSE**, *sf.* a promise; from L. *promissa*. For *i*=*e* see § 72.
- PROMETTRE**, *va.* to promise. It. *promettere*, from L. *promittere*. For *i*=*e* see § 72.
- Promiscuité**, *sf.* promiscuousness; from L. *promiscuitatem* *, from *promiscuus*.
- Promission**, *sf.* promise; from L. *promissionem*.
- Promontoire**, *sm.* a promontory; from L. *promontorium*.
- Promoteur**, *sm.* a promoter; from L. *promotorem* *, from *promotum*, supine of *promovere*.
- Promotion**, *sf.* promotion; from L. *promotionem*.
- Promouvoir**, *va.* to promote; from L. *promovere*. For *movere*=*mouvoir* see *mouvoir*.—Der. *promu*.
- Prompt**, *adj.* prompt; from L. *promptus*.

- Promptitude**, *sf.* promptitude; from L. *promptitudinem* *.
- Promulgation**, *sf.* promulgation; from L. *promulgationem*.
- Promulguer**, *va.* to promulgate; from L. *promulgare*.
- PRÔNE**, *sm.* a sermon (before or after mass); from L. *præconium*. For *æ = e* see § 103, hence *præconium*, whence *prône*; for loss of medial *c* see § 129; for contr. of *eo* to *ô* see § 102.—Der. *prôner*, *prôn- eur*.
- Pronom**, *sm.* a pronoun; from L. *pronomen*.
- Pronominal**, *adj.* pronominal; from L. *pronominalis*.
- Prononcer**, *va.* to pronounce; from L. *pronuntiare*. For *u = o* see § 98; for *-tiare = -cer* see § 264.
- Prononciation**, *sf.* pronunciation; from L. *pronuntiationem*.
- Pronostic**, *sm.* a prognostic; from Gr. *προγνωστικόν*.—Der. *pronostiquer*.
- Pronostiquer**, *va.* to prognosticate. See *prono-tic*.
- Propagande**, *sf.* the Propaganda; of hist. origin (see § 33), from the Collegium de Fide Propaganda, at Rome.
- Propagateur**, *sm.* a propagator; from L. *propagatorem*.
- Propagation**, *sf.* propagation; from L. *propagationem*.
- Propager**, *va.* to propagate; from L. *propagare*.
- Propension**, *sf.* a propensity; from L. *propensionem*.
- Prophète**, *sm.* a prophet; from L. *propheta*.
- Prophétesse**, *sf.* a prophetess; from L. *prophetissa*. For *i = e* see § 72.
- Prophétie**, *sf.* prophecy; from L. *prophetia*.
- Prophétique**, *adj.* prophetic; from L. *propheticus*.
- Prophétiser**, *va.* to prophesy; from L. *prophetizare* * (in S. Jerome).
- Propice**, *adj.* propitious; from L. *propitius*. For *-itius = -ice* see § 246, note 3.
- † **Propolis**, *sf.* propolis (substance with which bees stop holes in their hives); the L. *propolis*.
- Proportion**, *sf.* proportion; from L. *proportionem*.—Der. *proportionner*, *disproportion*.
- Proportionnalité**, *sf.* proportionateness; from L. *proportionalitatem*.
- Proportionnel**, *adj.* proportional; from L. *proportionalis*.
- PROPOS**, *sm.* a thing said in conversation, talk, purpose; from L. *propositum*. For loss of final atonic syllables see §§ 50, 51; for loss of final *t* see § 118.
- Proposer**, *va.* to propose. See *poser*.
- Proposition**, *sf.* a proposition; from L. *propositionem*.
- PROPRE**, *adj.* proper, clean; from L. *proprius*. *Eus, ius*, which after *m, n, p*, etc., becomes *de* or *ge*, drops its *j* influence after *r*, and simply becomes *e*.—Der. *impropre*, *approprié*, *propret*, *propreté*, *proprement*.
- Propréteur**, *sm.* a *propraetor*; from L. *propraetorem*.
- Propriétaire**, *sm.* an owner; from L. *proprietaryus* (found in Ulpian).
- Propriété**, *sf.* propriety; from L. *propietatem*.
- Propylée**, *sm.* a *propylæum*, vestibule; from Gr. *προπύλαιος*.
- † **PRORATA**, *sm.* proportion; the L. *pro* and *rata* (sc. *parte*).
- Prorogation**, *sf.* prorogation; from L. *prorogationem*.
- Proroger**, *va.* to prorogue; from L. *prorogare*.
- Prosaïque**, *adj.* prosaic; from L. *prosaicus*.—Der. *prosaïsme*.
- Prosateur**, *sm.* a prose-writer. See *prose*.
- Proscripteur**, *sm.* a proscriber; from L. *proscriptorem*.
- Proscription**, *sf.* a proscription; from L. *proscriptionem*.
- Proscrire**, *va.* to proscribe; from L. *proscribere*. For *-ibere = -ib're* see § 51; for *br = r* see § 168.
- Proscrit**, *sm.* an outlaw; from L. *proscriptus*. For *pt = tt = t* see § 168.
- Prose**, *sf.* prose; from L. *prosa*.—Der. *prosaic*.
- Prosecteur**, *sm.* (Anat.) a preparator; from L. *prosectorem*.
- Prosélyte**, *sm.* a proselyte; from L. *proselytus* * (in S. Jerome).—Der. *proselytisme*.
- Prosodie**, *sf.* prosody; from Gr. *προσῳδία*.—Der. *prosodique*.
- Prosopopée**, *sf.* *prosopopœia*; from Gr. *προσωποποιία*.
- † **Prospectus**, *sm.* a prospectus; the L. *prospectus*.
- Prosperer**, *vn.* to prosper; from L. *prosperare*.
- Prospérité**, *sf.* prosperity; from L. *prospexitatem*.

- Prosterner**, *va.* to lay low (in sign of adoration); (**Se**) *vpr.* to prostrate oneself; from L. *prosternere*.—Der. *prosternation*, *prosternement*.
- Prostituer**, *va.* to prostitute; from L. *prostituere*.
- Prostitution**, *sf.* prostitution; from L. *prostitutionem*.
- Prostration**, *sf.* prostration; from L. *prostrationem*.
- Protase**, *sf.* the setting forth of a (literary) subject, the protasis of a sentence or proposition; from Gr. *πρότασις*.—Der. *protatique*.
- Prote**, *sm.* an overseer; from Gr. *πρωτο-*.
- Protecteur**, *sm.* a protector; from L. *protectorem*.—Der. *protectorat*.
- Protection**, *sf.* protection; from L. *protectionem*.
- Protée**, *sm.* Proteus; from L. *Proteus*.
- Protéger**, *va.* to protect; from L. *protégere*.
- Protestation**, *sf.* a protest; from L. *protestationem*.
- Protester**, *va.* to protest; from L. *protestari*.—Der. *protestant* (of hist. origin; the name given to the Lutherans who protested, A.D. 1529, at the Diet of Spire, against an edict of the Diet of Worms), *protestantisme*.
- Protêt**, *sm.* a protest; from *protest*. For loss of *s* see § 148. *Protêt* is verbal subst. of *protester*, *q. v.*
- Protocole**, *sm.* a protocol; from L. *protocollum*, the Gr. *πρωτόκολλον*, lit. the first leaf of a book, thence the official mark put on the first page of the paper on which any public act was to be inscribed.
- Protonotaire**, *sm.* a protonotary; from a L. *protonotarius*, a mixed word, from Gr. *πρωτος* and from L. *notarius*.
- Prototype**, *sm.* a prototype; from Gr. *πρωτότυπος*.
- Protoxyde**, *sm.* (Chem.) a protoxyde; from Gr. *πρωτος* and *ὀξύς*.
- Protubérance**, *sf.* a protuberance; from L. *protuberantia**, from *protuberantem*, partic. of *protuberare*.
- Protuteur**, *sm.* a guardian of a minor's property; from L. *protutorem**.
- PROU**, *adv.* much (a familiar word, almost slang, found in the phrase *ni peu ni prou*). It. *pro*, from L. *probe*. For loss of *b* see § 114; for *δ = ou* see § 76.
- † **Proue**, *sf.* a prow; in 16th cent. *proe*, a word comparatively new in the language, from Sp. *proa*.
- PROUESSE**, *sf.* prowess. See *preux*.
- PROUVER**, *va.* to prove; from L. *probare*. For *o = ou* see § 76 (the old form was *preuer*, which is the more regular change, and answers to *preuve*); for *b = v* see § 113.—Der. *éprouver*, *réprouver*.
- PROVENDE**, *sf.* provisions; from L. *præbenda*. *Præbenda* gives *provende*: for *b = v* see § 113; for *æ = e* see § 104; for the change from *e* to *o* cp. *voster* for *vester*, see also *rognon*. *Provende* is a doublet of *prébende*, *q. v.*
- Provenir**, *va.* to proceed (from); from L. *provenire*.—Der. *provenant*, *provenance*.
- Proverbe**, *sm.* a proverb; from L. *proverbium*.
- Proverbial**, *adj.* proverbial; from L. *proverbialis*.
- Providence**, *sf.* providence; from L. *providentia*. For *-tia = -ce* see § 244. Its doublet is *pourvoyance*, *q. v.*
- PROVIGNER**, *vn.* to increase. See *provin*.—Der. *provisnement*.
- PROVIN**, *sm.* a layer (of vines); formerly *provain*, Prov. *probaina*, It. *propagine*, from L. *propaginem*. *Propaginem*, contrd. regularly (see § 51) to *propaginem*, becomes *provain*. For *p = v* see § 111; for *gn = n* see § 131; for *a = ai* see § 54.—Der. *provigner*, *provisnement*.
- Province**, *sf.* a province; from L. *provincia*.
- Provincial**, *adj.* provincial; from L. *provincialis*. Its doublet is *provençal*, *q. v.*
- Proviseur**, *sm.* a head-master, principal; from L. *provisorem*.
- Provision**, *sf.* provision; from L. *provisionem*.—Der. *provisionner*, *approvisionner*.
- Provisoire**, *adj.* provisory; from L. *provisorius**.
- Provocateur**, *sm.* a provoker; from L. *provocatore*.
- Provocation**, *sf.* provocation; from L. *provocationem*.
- Provoquer**, *va.* to provoke; from L. *provocare*.
- Proximité**, *sf.* proximity; from L. *proximitatem*.
- PRUDE**, *adj. f.* prudish; the fem. of the adj. *preux*, *q. v.* Its original sense was 'good and distant,' more like our *proud* than our *prudish*.—Der. *prud'homme*, *pruderie*, *prud'homie*.

Prudence, *sf.* prudence; from L. *prudētia*.

Prudent, *adj.* prudent; from L. *prudētem*. Its doublet is *prude*, *q. v.*

PRUNE, *sf.* a plum, prune; from L. *prunum*.—Der. *prunier*, *pruneau* (from O. Fr. *prunel*, dim. of *prune*; for *-el* = *-eau* see § 282), *prunellier*, *prunelle* (a sloe, thence the pupil of the eye, likened to a little black plum).

PRUNELLE, (1) *sf.* a sloe.—Der. *prunellier*. (2) an eyeball. See *prune*.

Prurigineux, *adj.* lustful; from L. *pruriginosus*.

Prurit, *sm.* prurience; from L. *pruritus*.

Prussique, *adj.* Prussic (acid); so called because it was first extracted from Prussian blue.

Prytanée, *sm.* a prytaneum; from Gr. *πρυτανειόν*.

Psalmiste, *sm.* a psalmist; from L. *psalmista* * (so used in S. Jerome).

Psalmodie, *sf.* psalmody; from L. *psalmodia* *.—Der. *psalmodier*.

Psalterion, *sm.* a psalter; from L. *psalterium* *. Its doublet is *psautier*, *q. v.*

PSAUME, *sm.* a psalm; from L. *psalmus* *. For *al* = *au* see § 157. The initial sound *ps* being strange to the Fr. language, O. Fr. rightly said *saume* for *psaume*, *sautier* for *psautier*, the fuller form being afterwards introduced by the pedants.

PSAUTIER, *sm.* a psalter; formerly *sautier*, from L. *psalterium* *. For *al* = *au* see § 157; for *e* = *ie* see § 56. Its doublet is *psalterion*, *q. v.*

Pseudonyme, *adj.* pseudonymous; from Gr. *ψευδώνυμος*.

† **Psyché**, *sf.* (1) Psyche; the Gr. *ψυχή*. (2) a cheval-glass.

Psychologie, *sf.* psychology; from Gr. *ψυχή* and *λόγος*.—Der. *psychologique*, *psychologiste*, *psychologue*.

Ptisane, *sf.* barley-water, used as a medicine; from Gr. *πτισάνη*; the modern form is *tisane* (*q. v.*).

PUANTEUR, *sf.* a stench. See *puer*.

Pubère, *adj.* pubescent; from L. *puberem*.

Puberté, *sf.* puberty; from L. *pubertatem*.

Public, *adj.* public; from L. *publicus*.—Der. *publiciste*, *publicité*.

Publicain, *sm.* a publican; from L. *publicanus*.

Publication, *sf.* a publication; from L. *publicationem*.

Publiciste, *sm.* a publicist. See *public*.

Publicité, *sf.* publicity. See *public*.

Publier, *va.* to publish; from L. *publicare*. For loss of medial *c* see § 129.

PUCE, *sf.* a flea; formerly *puce*. It, *pulce*, from L. *pulicem*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *pulicem* to *pul'cem*, whence O. Fr. *pulce*. For loss of *l* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.—Der. *puccer-on*, *puccer*.

Pudeur, *sf.* shame; from L. *pudorem*.—Der. *impudeur*.

Pudibond, *adj.* modest, bashful; from L. *pudibundus*.

Pudicité, *sf.* modesty; from L. *pudicitatem*.

Pudique, *adj.* modest; from L. *pudicus*.

PUER, *vn.* to stink. O. Fr. *puir*, Prov. *pudir*, It. *pudire*, from L. *putere*. For loss of *t* see § 117; for *e* = *i* see § 60.—Der. *puant*, *puanteur*, *empuanteur*.

Puéril, *adj.* puerile; from L. *puerilis*.

Puérilité, *adj.* puerility; from L. *puerilitatem*.

Pugilat, *sm.* a fight with fists; from L. *pugilatus*.

PUÎNE, *adj.* younger; formerly *puisé*, from L. *postnatus* *. 'Est consuetudo in quibusdam partibus, quod postnatus praefertur primogenito,' says a medieval document. *Postnatus* is compd. of *natus* and *post*. For *post-natus* = *puis-né* see *puis* and *né*; for *puisé*—*puîné* see § 148.

PUIS, *adv.* afterwards; from L. *post*. For loss of final *t* see § 118; for *o* = *ui* see § 87, note 3.—Der. *puisque*, *depuis*.

PUISER, *va.* to dip, draw (from a well). See *puits*.—Der. *puisage*, *épuiser*.

PUISQUE, *conj.* since. See *puis* and *que*.

PUISSANCE, *sf.* power. See *puissant*.

PUISSANT, *adj.* powerful; from L. *possestem* *, a barbarous part. pres. of *posse*. For *o* = *ui* see § 87, note 3.—Der. *puissance*, *impuissant*.

PUITS, *sm.* a well; formerly *puis*, from L. *puteus*. For *eu* = *ui* see *abriger*, hence *puis*; for *u* followed by *iux* = *ui* see § 92; for *-teus* = *-s* see *agencer*. From this O. Fr. *puis* come *puiser*, *puisard*. The spelling *puits* is the work of 16th-cent. pedants, who inserted a *t*, thinking to bring the word nearer its Lat. original.

Pulluler, *vn.* to multiply; from L. *pullulare*.

Pulmonaire, *adj.* pulmonary; from L. *pulmonarius*.

Pulpe, *sf.* pulp; from L. *pulpa*.

Pulpeux, *adj.* pulpy; from L. *pulposus*.

Pulsation, *sf.* pulsation; from L. *pulsationem*.

- † **Pulvérin**, *sm.* a priming-horn; from It. *polverino* (§ 25).
- Pulvériser**, *vn.* to pulverise; from L. *pulverisare*.—Der. *pulvérisation*.
- Pulvérulent**, *adj.* pulverable; from L. *pulverulentus*.
- PUNAIS**, *adj.* letid. Prov. *putnais*, from O. Fr. *put*, by means of a suffix *-nais*, from *-inai*s, which is from L. *-inaceus*. (O. Fr. *put* is from L. *pūtidus*. For loss of last two atonic syllables see §§ 50, 51.—Der. *punaise*.)
- PUNAISE**, *sf.* (Entom.) a bug. See *punais*.
- † **Punch**, *sm.* a punch; the Engl. *punch* (§ 28).
- Punique**, *adj.* punic; from L. *punicus*.
- PUNIR**, *va.* to punish; from L. *punire*.—Der. *punissable*, *punisseur*.
- Punition**, *sf.* punishment; from L. *punitio-nem*.
- Pupillaire**, *adj.* pupillary; from L. *pupillaris*.
- Pupille**, *sf.* a pupil, ward; from L. *pupilla*.
- PUPITRE**, *sm.* a desk; from L. *pulpitum*. By transposing *l* (see *sangloter*) *pulpitum* becomes *pupitulum*, whence *pupitre*. For *l* → *r* see § 156.
- Pur**, *adj.* pure; from L. *purus*.—Der. *puriste*, *purisme*.
- PURÉE**, *sf.* soup; formerly *peurée*, originally *peurée*, from L. *piperata** (properly peppered meat), by regular contr. (see § 52) of *pipē-rāta* to *pip-rāta*, whence *peurée*. For *p* = *v* see § 111; for *-ata* = *-ée* see § 201. *Peurée* becomes *peurée* by vocalising *v* to *u*, see *aurne*; *peurée* later becomes *purée* by *eu* = *u*, see *curée*: cp. *bu*, *miu*, *mûre*, *mutin*, *bleu*, etc., which were formerly *beu*, *meu*, *meure*, *meutin*, *bleuet*, etc. *Purée* is a doublet of *poivrée*, *poivrade*, q. v.
- Pureté**, *sf.* purity; from L. *puritatem*. For *i* = *e* see § 68.
- Purgatif**, *adj.* purgative; from L. *purgativus*.
- Purgation**, *sf.* a purgation; from L. *purgationem*.
- Purgatoire**, *sm.* purgatory; from L. *purgatorius* (sc. *ignis*).
- Purger**, *va.* to purge; from L. *purgare*.—Der. *purge* (verbal subst.), *expurger*.
- Purification**, *sf.* purification; from L. *purificationem*.
- Purifier**, *va.* to purify; from L. *purificare*.
- Purisme**, *sm.* purism. See *pur*.
- Puriste**, *a.* a purist. See *pur*.
- † **Puritain**, *sm.* a puritan; from Engl. *puritan* (§ 28).—Der. *puritanisme*.
- Purpurin**, *adj.* purplish; from L. *purpurinus*.
- Purulence**, *sf.* purulence; from L. *purulentia*.
- Purulent**, *adj.* purulent; from L. *purulentus*.
- Pus**, *sm.* (Med.) pus; from L. *pus*.
- Pusillanime**, *adj.* pusillanimous, cowardly; from L. *pusillanimis*.
- Pusillanimité**, *sf.* cowardice; from L. *pusillanimitatem*.
- Pustule**, *sf.* a pustule; from L. *pustula*.
- Pustuleux**, *adj.* pustulous; from L. *pustulosus*. For *-osus* = *-eux* see § 229.
- Putatif**, *adj.* putative, supposed; from L. *putativus*.
- PUTOIS**, *sm.* a polecat; properly = *bête puante*. It may come from Low L. *putacius**, or from O. Fr. *put*, see *punais*.
- Putréfaction**, *sf.* putrefaction; from L. *putrefactionem*.
- Putréfier**, *vn.* to putrefy; from L. *putrificare**, from *putris*.
- Putride**, *adj.* putrid; from L. *putridus*.—Der. *putridité*.
- Pygmée**, *sm.* a pigmy; from Gr. *πυγμαῖος*.
- Pylône**, *sm.* a portal; from Gr. *πυλών*.
- Pylore**, *sm.* (Anat.) the pylorus; from Gr. *πυλωρός*.—Der. *pylorique*.
- Pyramide**, *sf.* a pyramid; from L. *pyramidem*.—Der. *pyramidal*, *pyramider*.
- Pyrique**, *adj.* pyrotechnic; from Gr. *πῦρ*.
- Pyrite**, *sf.* a pyrite; from Gr. *πυρίτης*.—Der. *pyriteux*.
- Pyromètre**, *sm.* a pyrometer; from Gr. *πῦρ* and *μέτρον*.
- Pyrophore**, *sm.* a chemical substance which takes fire when exposed to the air; from Gr. *πῦρ* and *φύρος*.
- Pyrotechnie**, *sf.* pyrotechnics; from Gr. *πῦρ* and *τέχνη*.—Der. *pyrotechnique*.
- Pyrrhique**, *sf.* a pyrrhic dance; from Gr. *πυρρίχη*.
- Pyrrhonisme**, **Pyrrhonien**, *sm.* Pyrrhonism; of hist. origin (see § 33), from the Greek philosopher Pyrrho.
- Pythagoricien**, *adj.* Pythagorean; from Gr. *πυθαγορικός*, a disciple of Pythagoras.
- Pythie**, *sf.* a Pythic priestess; from Gr. *πυθία*.
- Pythonisse**, *sf.* a Pythoness; from Gr. *πυθάνισσα*.

Q.

Quadragénaire, *adj.* of forty years of age; from L. *quadragenarius*.

Quadragesime, *sf.* quadragesima; from L. *quadragesima* (*sc. dies*). Its doublet is *carême*, *q. v.*

Quadrangle, *sm.* a quadrangle; from L. *quadrangulus*.—Der. *quadrangulaire*.

Quadrature, *sf.* quadrature; from L. *quadratura*. Its doublet is *carrure*, *q. v.*

Quadri, a prefix; the L. *quadri*.

Quadrige, *sm.* a quadriga; from L. *quadriga*.

Quadrilatère, *sm.* a quadrilateral; from L. *quadrilaterus*.

† **Quadrille**, *sf.* a quadrille (a dance), *sm.* quadrille (at cards); from It. *quadriglia* (§ 25).

Quadrumane, *adj.* quadrumanous; from L. *quadrumanus*.

Quadrupède, *sm.* a quadruped; from L. *quadrupedem*.

Quadruple, *adj.* quadruple; from L. *quadruplus*.—Der. *quadrupler*.

QUAL, *sm.* a quay; of Celtic origin, Breton *kaë* (§ 19).

† **Quaker**, *sm.* a quaker; *t* Engl. *quaker* (§ 28).

Qualificatif, *adj.* qualifying; from L. *qualificativus**, from *qualificare*. See *qualifier*.

Qualification, *sf.* a qualification; from L. *qualificationem**, from *qualificare*. See *qualifier*.

Qualifier, *va.* to qualify; from L. *qualificare**, from *qualis*. Its doublet is *jaugeur*, *q. v.*

Qualité, *sf.* quality; from L. *qualitatem*.

QUAND, *conj.* though; from L. *quando*.

QUANT, *adj.* how many; from L. *quantus*.—Der. *quantième*.

QUANT, *adv.* with respect; from L. *quantum*.

QUANTIÈME, *adj.* what number. See *quant*, from which, with the usual ordinal termination *-ième* as if from *-esimus*, it is derived.

Quantité, *sf.* a quantity; from L. *quantitatem*.

QUARANTE, *adj.* forty; from L. *quadraginta*. For *dr=r* see § 168; for loss of *g* see § 131; for *ai=a* cp. § 52, note 4.—Der. *quarantaine*, *quarantième*.

QUARDERONNER, *va* to round off; from *quart de rond*. See *quart*, *de*, and *rond*.

QUART, *adj.* fourth; from L. *quartus*.—Der. *quart* (*sm.*), *quartant*, *quartaine*.

QUARTERON, *sm.* a quarter (of a pound). See *quartier*; and for the Fr. termination *-on* strengthened by *-er*, see § 231.

QUARTE, *sf.* a quart; from L. *quarta*.

QUARTIER, *sm.* a quarter; from L. *quartarius*, fourth of a sextarius. For *-arius* = *-ier* see § 198.—Der. *quarteron*.

QUARTIER-MAÎTRE, *sm.* a quarter-master. See *quartier* and *maître*.

† **Quartz**, *sm.* quartz; the Germ. *quarz* (§ 27).—Der. *quartzoux*.

† **Quasi**, *adv.* almost; the L. *quasi*.

Quaternaire, *adj.* quaternary; from L. *quaternarius*.

Quaterne, *sm.* a quaternary; from L. *quaternus*. Its doublets are *cahier*, *caserne*, *q. v.*—Der. *quaternaire*.

QUATORZE, *adj.* fourteen. It. *quattordici*, from L. *quatuordecim*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *quatuordecim* to *quatuordecim*, whence *quatorze*. For *quatuor* = *quator*—see *quatre*; for loss of *d* between two consonants see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for *c=z* see *amitié* and § 129.—Der. *quatorzième*.

QUATRE, *sm.* four; from L. *quatuor*, by regular change of *uo* into *o* (see § 102), whence *quator*. We find the form *cator* in an inscription of the Empire. *Quator* becomes *quatre* by dropping the final unaccented *o*, see § 50.—Der. *quatrième*, *quatrième*, *quatrième*.

† **Quatuor**, *sm.* (Mus.) a quartet; the L. *quatuor*. Its doublet is *quatre*, *q. v.*

QUE, *pron.* whom, that, which; from L. *quod*, the O. Fr. form being *qued*; for loss of final *d* see § 121; for the descent from *o* to *e* see *je*, and cp. *ce*, *le*, of which the O. Fr. forms were *ço*, *lo*.

QUE, *conj.* that; from L. *quod*. Also from L. *quam*, in the connection *plus . . . que*, which is L. *plus . . . quam*. For loss of final *m* see *jà*.

QUEL, *adj.* what; from L. *qualis*. For *-alis* = *-el* see § 191.—Der. *quelque*.

QUELCONQUE, *adj.* whatever; from L. *qualecunque*. For *quale* = *quel* see *quel*; for *u=o* see § 97.

QUELQUE, *adj.* some. See *quel* and *que*.—
Der. *quelqu'un*, *quelquefois*.

QUEMANDER, *vn.* to beg secretly. Origin unknown.—Der. *quemander*.

QUENOTTE, *sf.* a tooth (of a child); dim. of O. Fr. *quenue*; of Germ. origin, Icel. *kenna* (§ 20).

QUENOUILLE, *sf.* a distaff. It. *conocchia*, from a L. *colucula**, dim. of *colus*. For *l=n* see § 157; whence *conucula**, found in Carol. documents; e. g. 'Si ingenua Ripuaria servum Ripuarium secuta fuerit, et parentis ejus hoc contradicere voluerint, offeratur ei a rege spatha et *conucula*. Quod si spatham acceperit, servum interficiat; si autem *conuculam*, in servitio perseveret.' Lex Ripuaria, 59. 18. *Conuôila*, regularly contr. (see § 51) to *conucula*. becomes *quenouille*, by *ð=e* through *en*, see § 76; by *-ucla=-ouille*, see § 258; and by *o=qu*, see *queue*.

QUERELLE, *sf.* a quarrel; from L. *querela*, the accented suffix *-ella* becoming *-elle*, see § 202.—Der. *quereller*, *querelleur*.

QUERIR, *va.* to fetch; from L. *quaerere*. For *quaerere=quaerere* see Hist. Gram. p. 133; whence *querir*: for *o=i* see § 59. *Querir* is a doublet of *querre*.—Der. *quête* (formerly *queste*, from L. *quaesita*, strong partic. subst., see *absonte*. Here also there has been a displacement of accent from *quaesita* to *quæsita*, after which the atonic *i* has been lost (§ 51) in *quæsita*, whence *queste*, by *ae=e*, see § 103; for loss of *s* see § 148).

Questeur, *sm.* a quaestor; from L. *quaestorem*. Its doublet is *quêteur*.

Question, *sf.* a question; from L. *quaestionem*—Der. *questionner*, *questionnaire*, *questionneur*.

Questure, *sf.* a quaestorship; from L. *quaestura*.

QUÊTE, *sf.* a search. See *quérir*.—Der. *quêteur*, *quêteur* (whose doublet is *questeur*, q. v.), *quêteuse*.

QUEUE, *sf.* a tail; from L. *cauda*. *o* here = *qu*, as in *colucula**, *quenouille*; cotem, *queux*; pascua*, *piquerette*; mancare*, *manquer*; coquus, *queux*; apotheca, *boutique*. For loss of *d* see § 121; for *au=o=ue=eu*, see § 76 and *accueillir*; cp. also *paucum*, *peu*; *Aucum*, *Eu*.

QUEUE, *sf.* a cask (holding 1½ hogsheads). Origin unknown.

QUEUX, *sm.* a hone. It. *cote*, from L. *cotem*. For loss of *t* see § 118; for *o=qu* see *queue*; for *o=eu* see § 76.

QUEUX, *sm.* a cook, in O. Fr. It. *cuoco*, from L. *coquus*. *Coquum*, by reducing *uu* to *u* (see § 102), becomes *cocum*, found in Lat. writers. *Cocum* becomes *queux*: for *o=eu* see § 76; for initial *o=qu* see *queue*; final hard *o=x* is peculiar. *Queux* is a doublet of *cog*, a cook.

QUI, *rel. pron.* who; from L. *qui*.

QUICONQUE, *pron.* whosoever; from L. *quicumque*. For *m=n* see § 160; for *u=o* see § 97.

† **Quidam**, *sf.* a certain person (name unknown); the L. *quidam*.

Quiet, *adj.* quiet; from L. *quietus*.—Der. *quiétisme*, *quiétiste*.

Quietude, *sf.* quietude; from L. *quietudinem*.

QUILLE, *sf.* a keel; from Sp. *quilla* (§ 26); and this in turn is Germ., O. H. G. *kiol*, O. Scand. *kiolr* (§ 20).—Der. *quillage*.

QUILLE, *sf.* a skittle; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *kegil*, by contr. of *kegil* to *keg'l*, and assimilation of *gl* to *il*, see *caille* (§ 20).

QUINA, *sm.* bark, quinine. See *quinquina*.—Der. *quinine*.

QUINAUD, *adj.* abashed. Origin unknown.

QUINCAILLE, *sf.* ironmongery (originally every kind of hardware); formerly *clincaille** or *cliquaille* in Marot, from *cliquer* (q. v.), signifying rightly that which clicks. *Cliquaille* becomes *clinquaille* by nasalisation, see *concombre*; then *quincaille* by dissimilation of *cl* to *c*, see *able* and § 169.—Der. *quincaillier*, *quincallerie*.

Quinconce, *sm.* a quincunx; from L. *quincunx*.

Quine, *sm.* five winning numbers (lottery); from L. *quini*.

Quinine, *sf.* quinine. See *quinquina*.

Quinola, *sm.* the knave of hearts (cards). Origin unknown.

Quinquagénnaire, *adj.* of fifty years of age; from L. *quinquagenarius*.

Quinquennal, *adj.* quinquennial; from L. *quinquennalis*.

† **Quinquennium**, *sm.* a period of five years; the L. *quinquennium*.

Quinquérème, *sf.* a quinquere; from L. *quinqueremis*.

Quinquet, *sm.* a kind of lamp; of hist. origin, from their first maker's name, introduced towards the end of the 18th century. See § 33.

† **Quinquina**, *sm.* cinchona, the bark-tree, Peruvian bark; formerly *quinaquina*;

- of American origin, Peruv. *kinakina* (§ 32).
 An abbreviation of *quinquina* is *quina*, q. v.
QUINT, *sm.* a fifth; from L. *quintus*.
QUINTAINE, *sf.* the quintain, a kind of sport, consisting of tilting at the figure of a man in armour; from late L. *quintana**, of which the origin is unknown. For *a=ai* see § 54.
QUINTAL, *sm.* a hundredweight; from Low L. *quintale**, which from Ar. *qintar* (§ 30).
+ Quinte, *sf.* a musical fifth; from It. *quinta* (§ 25).
Quinte, *sf.* a fit of coughing; from L. *quinta*, sc. hora, at the fifth hour, because the Parisiens believed that this children's cough recurred every five hours.—Der. *quinteux*.
Quinte, *sf.* a caprice; origin uncertain.
Quintessence, *sf.* a quintessence; formerly *quinte es-ence*, from L. *quinta essentia*; lit. the fifth essence, i. e. that substance in alchemists' language which is superior to the four elements.—Der. *quintessencier*.
Quintette, *sm.* a quintet, piece of music for five voices or five instruments; from It. *quintetto* (§ 25).
Quinteux, *adj.* whimsical. See *quinte*.
Quintuple, *adj.* quintuple; from L. *quintuplex*.—Der. *quintupler*.
QUINZE, *adj.* fifteen. It. *quindici*, from L. *quindecim*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *quindēcim* to *quind'cim*, whence *quinze*. For loss of *d* before *c* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for *c=z* see *amitiē* and § 129.—Der. *quinzain*, *quinzaine*, *quinze-vings*, *quinzième*.
+ Quiproquo, *sm.* a quidproquo, in 16th cent.; the L. *quid pro quod*, lit. to take a quid for a quod. For the omis-

sion of the *d* before *p* see Hist. Gram. p. 81.

- QUITTANCE**, *sf.* a receipt. O. Fr. *quittance*, *quittance*, whence by assimilation *quittance*. It. *quitanza*, from L. *quietantia**. 'Qua praeſatae camerae . . . solvere quomodo libet obligati erant, generalem quietantiam fecerit decernens eos ad illorum solutionem non teneri,' says a medieval document. *Quietantia* is from *quietus*; for *quietus* = *quitte* see *quitte*; for *-antia* = *-ance* see § 192.—Der. *quittancer*.
QUITTE, *sf.* free, discharged, clear; from L. *quietus*. *Quietus* is used in this sense in several Carolingian documents: 'Et si de una judicaria fuerit ad dies XII, antequam eat ad exercitum sit quietus' (Lex Longobardorum, 2. 14). For *ie=i* see *pitic*. *Quitte* is a doublet of *coi*, q. v.—Der. *quitter* (lit. to hold quit, then to yield, leave), *acquitter*.
QUITTER, *va.* to quit; from L. *quietare**, formed from *quietus*; see *quitte*.
QUI-VIVE, *sm.* a challenge (military). See *qui* and *vivre*.
QUOI, *pron.* which, what, that; from L. *quid*. For loss of *d* see § 121; for *i=oi* see § 68.—Der. *quoique*.
+ Quolibet, *sm.* a quibble, trivial pun; originally a scholastic thesis, proposed to exercise students' minds; whence it comes to mean theses discussed for amusement, quibbles, as opposed to serious matters; from L. *quod libet*.
Quote-part, *sf.* a quota, share; compd. of *part*, and L. *quota*.
Quotidien, *adj.* daily; from L. *quotidianus*.
Quotient, *sm.* a quotient; from L. *quotiens*.
Quotité, *sf.* quota, share; from L. *quotus*.

R.

- RABÂCHER**, *vn.* to repeat over and over. Origin unknown.—Der. *rabâchage*, *rabâcheur*.
RABAIS, *sm.* diminution (of price). See *rabaisser*.
RABAISSEUR, *va.* to lower, underrate. See *re-* and *abaisser*.—Der. *rabais* (verbal subst.).
RABAT, *sm.* a band (for the neck). See *rabattre*.
RABATTRE, *va.* to beat down. See *re-* and *abattre*.—Der. *rabat* (verbal subst.), *rabat-joie*, *rabattement*.
+ Rabbin, *sm.* a rabbi; of Heb. origin, Heb. *rabbi* (§ 30).—Der. *rabbinique*.
RABLE, *sm.* the back (of hare or rabbit). Origin unknown.
RABLE, *sm.* a rake, poker (used by bakers); formerly *roable*, from L. *rutabulum** (a baker's poker in Festus), whence in Low L.

rotabulum * (see § 90) by regular contr. (see § 51) of **rotābūlum** to **rotab'ulum**, whence **roable**. For loss of medial **t** see § 117; for **oa=a**, by dropping the unaccented vowel, see § 52.

RABONNIR, *va.* to improve (fruits, etc.); *vn.* to improve (of wine, etc.). See *re* and *abonnir*.

RABOT, *sm.* a plane. See *raboter*.

RABOTER, *va.* to plane; in O. Fr. to strike, a sense which survives in the adj. *raboteux*, knotty, rough. *Raboter* is another form of *rebouter*. For etymology see *re-* and *bouter*. *Raboter* is a doublet of *rebouter*, *q. v.*—Der. *rabot* (verbal subst.), *raboteux*.

RABOUGRIR, *va.* to stunt; *vn.* to be stunted. Of hist. origin (§ 33), from the Bulgarians, who in O. Fr. were called *bougres*.

RABROUER, *va.* to scout, snub; from *re* and *braver*; *brave* passing from Germ. to French was at first *brau* or *brou*, as it was in Provençal; whence *rebrouer* (a form remaining in Picardy), whence *rabrouer*.

RACAILLE, *sf.* rabble, mob; dim. of a root *rac**, which is of Germ. origin, Engl. *rascal*. *Racaille* is formed like *canaille*, which comes indirectly from L. *canis*.

RACCOMMODER, *va.* to mend, repair. See *re-* and *accommoder*.—Der. *raccommodeur*, *raccommodement*.

RACCORDER, *va.* to join, unite. See *re-* and *accorder*.—Der. *raccord* (verbal subst.), *raccordement*.

RACCOURCIR, *va.* to shorten. See *re-* and *accourcir*.—Der. *raccourci* (partic. subst.).

RACCOUTRER, *va.* to dress out. See *re-* and *accouter*.

RACCOUTUMER (SE), *vpr.* to accustom oneself. See *re-* and *accoutumer*.

RACCROCHER, *va.* to hook on again. See *re-* and *accrocher*.—Der. *raccroc* (verbal subst.).

† **Race**, *sf.* a race; introduced in 16th cent. from It. *razza* (§ 25).

RACHAT, *sm.* a repurchase. See *racheter*.

RACHETER, *va.* to repurchase, ransom; formerly *rachater*. See *re-* and *acheter*.—Der. *rachat* (verbal subst.).

Rachitique, *adj.* rickety; an adj. formed from Gr. *ράχισ*.—Der. *rachitisme*.

RACINE, *sf.* a root. Prov. *racina*, from L. *radicina**, from *radicem*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *radicina* to *rad'cina*, whence *racine*. For loss of *d* see § 120.—Der. *déraciner*, *enraciner*, *racinal*, *raciner*, *racinage*.

RACLER, *va.* to scrape off; Cat. *raciar*,

It. *raschiare*, from a supposed L. *rasculare**, der. from a supposed *rasicare**, frequent. of *radere*. *Rasicare*, contrd. regularly to *ras'care* (see § 52), gives the deriv. *rasculaire*. *Rasculare*, regularly dropping *u* (see § 52), becomes *ras'clare*, whence *racler*, whence, by loss of *s* (see § 148), *racler*.—Der. *racleur*, *racloir*, *racoire*, *raclure*.

RACOLER, *va.* to pick up, crimp (soldiers). See *re* and *accoler*.—Der. *racolcur*, *racolage*.

RACONTER, *va.* to relate; from *re-* and *aconter**, compd. of *a* and *conter*, *q. v.*—Der. *raconteur*.

RACORNIR (SE), *va.* to make horny; from *re-* and *acornir**, compd. of *a* and *corne*, *q. v.*—Der. *racornissement*.

RACQUITTER, *va.* to recover (what has been lost); (SE), *vpr.* to win back (at play). See *re-* and *acquitter*.

† **Rade**, *sf.* a road, roadstead (naval); introd. in 16th cent. through It. *rada* (§ 25), from the Germanic, O. Scand. *reida* (§ 20).—Der. *rader*.

RADEAU, *sm.* a raft: formerly *radel* (for *el=eau* see § 282), from L. *radellus**. *Radellus* (found in medieval Lat. documents) is a transformation of *ratellus**. For *t=d* see § 117. *Ratellus** is a dim. of *ratis*.

Rader, *va.* to strike (a measure); from L. *radere*.—Der. *radeur*.

Radial, *adj.* radial; from L. *radialis*, der. from *radius*.

Radiant, *adj.* radiant; from L. *radiantem*.

Radiation, *sf.* radiation; from L. *radiationem*.

Radical, *adj.* radical; from L. *radicalis**, der. from *radicem*.

Radicant, *adj.* (Bot.) radicant; from L. *radicantem*.

Radicule, *sf.* (Bot.) a radicle, little root; from L. *radicula*.

Radié, *adj.* (Bot.) radiate; from L. *radiatus*. For *-atus=-e* see § 201. Its doublet is *rayé*, *q. v.*

Radier, *sm.* an inverted arch. Origin unknown.

Radioux, *adj.* radiant; from L. *radius*. For *-osus=-eux* see § 229.

† **Radis**, *sm.* a turnip, radish; from Prov. *radiz* (§ 24), which from L. *radicem*.

† **Radius**, *sm.* (Anat.) a radius; the L. *radius*, so used in Celsus.

RADOTER, *vn.* to dote; formerly *redoter*,

- compd. of *re-* and the root *doter**, of Germ. origin, Engl. *dote*, Flem. *dolen* (§ 28). —Der. *radoteur*, *radotage*, *radoterie*.
- RADOUB**, *sm.* a refitting, repair. See *radouber*.
- RADOUBER**, *va.* (Naut.) to refit; formerly *redouber**, compd. of *re-* and a thematic *douber**, which, like many other seaterms, is of Germ. origin, A. S. *dubban* (§ 20), to strike, whence sense of preparing, repairing. —Der. *radoub* (verbal subst.).
- RADOUCIR**, *va.* to soften. See *re-* and *adoucir*. —Der. *radoucissement*.
- Rafale**, *sf.* a squall. Origin unknown.
- RAFFERMIR**, *va.* to harden. See *re-* and *affermir*. —Der. *raffermissement*.
- RAFFINER**, *va.* to refine. See *re-* and *affiner*. —Der. *raffinage*, *raffinement*, *raffinerie*, *raffineur*.
- RAFFOLER**, *vn.* to dote. See *re-* and *affoler*.
- RAFLER**, *va.* to carry off quickly, rob speedily; of Germ. origin, Dan. *rafle* (§ 20). —Der. *rafle* (verbal subst.).
- RAFRAÎCHIR**, *va.* to cool, refresh. From *re-* and *afraichir**, compd. of *a* and *frais*, q. v. —Der. *rafraichissant*, *rafraichissement*.
- RAGAILLARDIR**, *va.* to enliven, cheer up. From *re-* and *agailardir*, compd. of *a* and *gaillard*, q. v.
- RAGE**, *sf.* rage. Sp. *rabia*, from L. *rabies*. For *bi* = *bj* see § 68; then for *bj* = *j* = *g* see Hist. Gram. p. 65. —Der. *enrager*.
- RAGOT**, *adj.* thickset, dumpy. Origin unknown.
- RAGOÛT**, *sm.* a stew. See *ragoûter*.
- RAGOÛTER**, *va.* to restore the appetite, stimulate; from *re* and *agoûter**, compd. of *a* and *goûter*, q. v. —Der. *ragoût* (verbal subst.), *ragoûtant*.
- RAGRANDIR**, *va.* to enlarge again. See *re-* and *agrandir*.
- RAGRÉER**, *va.* to finish, restore. See *re-* and *agrèer*.
- † **Raia**, *sm.* a raiah; from Turk. *raia* (§ 30), properly 'a flock,' then = 'dog of a Christian,' an insulting name given by the Mussulmans to the Christian inhabitants of Turkey.
- RAIDE**, *adj.* stiff, rigid; formerly *roide*, from L. *rigidus*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *rigidus* to *rig'dus*, a contr. already made in popular Lat.: we find *rig'dus* in the Appendix ad Probu. *Rig'dus* becomes *roide*: for *gd* = *d* see § 131; for *i* = *oi* = *ai* see § 74. —Der. *raider*, *raideur*.
- RAIDEUR**, *sf.* stiffness. See *raide*.
- RAIE**, *sf.* a stroke, line; from L. *radia**, fem. form of *radius*, an instance of the manner in which the late L. made feminine words at will out of masculines. For loss of medial *d* see § 120.
- RAIE**, *sf.* a furrow; formerly *roie*, Prov. *rega*, from L. *riga**, a furrow in medieval Lat. documents; e. g. 'Nec unam *rigam* de terra, nec ullum habebat mancipium proprium,' from an 11th-cent. text; and in a somewhat earlier document, 'Coeptit terram fodere et in modum sulci *rigam* facere.' *Riga* is verbal subst. of *rigare*; this word indicates that originally *raie* must have signified an irrigation-channel, or trench for drainage. *Riga* b. comes *roie* by loss of medial *g* (see § 131), then *raie* by *oi* = *ai* (see § 74).
- RAIE**, *sf.* (Ichth.) a ray; from L. *raia*.
- RAIFORT**, *sm.* (Bot.) a radish; formerly *raisfort*, compd. of adj. *fort* (q. v.) and O. Fr. *rai*, *rais*, which is from L. *radicem*. *Radicem* becomes *rais* by regular contr. (see § 51) of *radicem* (for *radicem*) to *rad'cem*. For loss of *d* see § 120; for *e* = *s* see § 129.
- † **Rail**, *sm.* a rail; the Engl. *rail* (§ 28). —Der. *dérailer*.
- RAILLER**, *va.* to rally, jest at; from a supposed L. *radiculare**, der. from *radere*; cp. *érailler*, which is probably from a lost *eradiculare**. *Radiculäre*, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *radic'lare*, becomes *railler*: for loss of medial *d* see § 120; for *cl* = *il* see § 129. —Der. *raillerie*, *railleur*.
- RAINE**, *sf.* a frog. It. *rana*, from L. *rana*. A word now out of use, being supplanted by its dim. *grenouille*. For *a* = *ai* see § 54. —Der. *rainette*.
- RAINEÏTE**, *sf.* a tree-frog. See *raïne*.
- RAINETTE**, *sf.* a reinette, or reinet, apple, pippin. See *reïne*.
- RAINURE**, *sf.* a groove. From O. Fr. *rain*, a border of a wood, term of forestry, which again is the O. H. G. *rain*, a 'border' (§ 20).
- † **Raiponce**, *sf.* a rampion; from Sp. *raiponce* (§ 26).
- RAIS**, *sm.* spoke (of a wheel), ray (of light); from L. *radius*. For loss of *d* see § 120; for persistence of *s* see § 149. —Der. *rayon*, *enrayer*, from the obj. case *rai*.
- RAISIN**, *sm.* a grape, raisin, plum. Prov. *razim*, Sp. *racimo*, It. *racemo*, from L. *racemus*. For *a* = *ai* see § 54; for *e* = *s*

- see § 129; for *e=i* see § 59; for *m=n* see § 161.—Der. *raisiné*.
- RAISON**, *sf.* reason; from L. *rationem*. For -*ationem* = -*aison* see § 232. Its doublet is *ration*, *q. v.*—Der. *raisonner*.
- RAISONNABLE**, *adj.* reasonable; from L. *rationabilis*. For *ration* = -*raison* see *raison*; for -*ilis* = -*le* see § 250.—Der. *dérisonnable*.
- RAISONNER**, *va.* to reason. See *raison*.—Der. *raisonné*, *raisonnement*, *raisonneur*, *dérisonner*.
- RAJEUNIR**, *va.* to restore to youth. See *jeune*.—Der. *rajeunissement*.
- RAJUSTER**, *va.* to readjust. See *ajuster*.—Der. *rajustement*.
- RÂLE**, *sm.* (Ornith.) a rail (so called from its cry). See *râler*.
- RÂLE**, *sm.* (Med.) a rattle. See *râler*.
- RALENTIR**, *va.* to retard. See *lent*.—Der. *ralentissement*.
- RÂLER**, *vn.* to have a rattling in the throat. Origin unknown.—Der. *râle* (verbal subst.), *râlement*.
- RALINGUE**, *sf.* a bolt-rope; of Germ. origin, Germ. *raaleik* (§ 27). For intercalated *n* see *concombre*.—Der. *ralinguer*.
- RALLIER**, *va.* to rally. See *re-* and *allier*.—Der. *ralliement*.
- RALLONGER**, *va.* to lengthen. See *re-* and *allonger*.—Der. *rallonge* (verbal subst.), *rallongement*.
- RALLUMER**, *va.* to rekindle. See *re-* and *allumer*.
- † **Ramadan**, *sm.* Ramadan; from Ar. *ramadān* (§ 30).
- RAMAGE**, *sm.* branches (in which sense it is obsolete), a branching pattern on stuffs; also, warbling (of birds on branches), in which connexion it was used as an *adj.* by Marot, *Etrossignols au gay courage Chantent leur joly chant ramage*. Prov. *ramatge*, from a supposed L. *ramaticum**, deriv. of *ramus*. For -*aticum* = -*age* see § 201. *Ramage* still means 'branching' in hunting, and is also used for a kind of textile fabric on which are represented leaves and flowers.
- RAMAIGRIR**, *va.* to make lean again. See *re-* and *amaigrir*.
- RAMAS**, *sm.* a collection, lot, heap. See *ramasser*.
- RAMASSER**, *va.* to amass, collect. See *re-* and *amasser*.—Der. *ramas* (verbal subst.), *ramasse*, *ramasseur*, *ramassis*.
- Rambour**, *sm.* a kind of apple; formerly *rambor*, originally *rambure*; of hist. origin (see § 33), from *Rambure*, a village near Amiens.
- RAME**, *sf.* a stick, branch, twig; from L. *rama**, fem. form of *ramus*. For such late fem. forms see *raie* from *radia**.—Der. *ramer*, *ramier* (a wild pigeon which roosts in the branches), *rameux*, *ramilles*, *ramure*, *ramon* (a broom of twigs).
- Rame**, *sf.* an oar; introd. from Prov. *rem*, which is from L. *remus*. Jal (Archéologie Nautique) says that *rame* was introduced into France by the sailors of Provence and Languedoc (§ 24).—Der. *ramer*, *rameur*.
- † **Rame**, *sf.* a ream; formerly *rayme*, Sp. *resma*, It. *risma*; of Oriental origin, Ar. *rizma*. For *i=ai*=*a* see § 68; for loss of *s* see § 148.
- RAMEAU**, *sm.* a twig, branch; formerly *ramel*, from L. *ramellus**, dim. of *ramus*. For -*ellus* = -*el* = -*eau* see § 282.
- RAMÉE**, *sf.* branches with green leaves. Sp. *ramada*, from a supposed L. *ramata**, der. from *ramus*. For -*ata* = -*ée* see § 201.
- RAMENDER**, *va.* to lower the price (of provisions). See *re-* and *amender*.
- RAMENER**, *va.* to recall, bring back. See *re-* and *amener*.
- RAMENTEVOIR**, *va.* to recall, call to mind; compd. of *re-* and O. Fr. *amentevoir*. *Amentevoir*, also *amentavoir*, It. *a mente avere*, is compd. of the three words *a ment** *avoir* (ad mentem habere, to have in mind). For etymology see *à* and *avoir*.
- RAMER**, *va.* to row. See *rame* (2).—Der. *rameur*.
- RAMIER**, *sm.* a ringdove. See *rame* (1).—Der. *ramereau*.
- Ramifier**, *vn.* to ramify; from L. *ramificare**, der. from *ramus* and the verbal suffix -*ficare*.—Der. *ramification*.
- RAMILLES**, *sf. pl.* twigs, sprays. A dim. of *rame*, *q. v.*
- RAMOITIR**, *va.* to make damp. See *re-*, *à*, and *moite*.
- RAMOLLIR**, *va.* to soften. See *re-* and *amollir*.—Der. *ramollissant*.
- RAMON**, *sm.* a broom (of twigs). See *rame* (1).—Der. *ramoner* (to sweep with a *ramon*. In O. Fr. *ramoner* signified 'to sweep' generally; in modern Fr. to sweep chimneys only: for such restricted significations see § 12).
- RAMONER**, *va.* to sweep (chimneys). See *ramon*.—Der. *ramonage*, *ramoneur*.
- RAMPE**, *sf.* a flight of stairs. See *ramper*.
- RAMPER**, *vn.* to creep, crawl; formerly

meaning to climb by catching hold of another. Prov. *rapar*, of Germ. origin, Low Germ. *rapen* (§ 20). For intercalated *m* see *lambruche*.—Der. *rampe* (verbal subst.: the sense of climbing, proper to the O. Fr. word, is still seen in this word, as also in the heraldic *rampant*), *rampe-ment*.

RAMURE, *sf.* branching. See *rame* (1).

RANCE, *adj.* rancid; from L. *rancidus*.

For regular loss of the last two atonic vowels see §§ 50, 51.—Der. *rancir*.

RANCHER, *sm.* a rack-ladder; from *ranche*. *Ranche* (a wooden pin) is from L. *ramicem*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *ramicem* to *ram'cem*, whence *ranche*. For *m = n* see § 160. The form *rancher* seems to refer back to a deriv. *-arius* (*ramicarius**), whence by *carius = cher* (§ 198) we have *rancher*.

Rancidité, *sf.* rancidity; from L. *ranciditatem*.

RANCIR, *vn.* to become rank. See *rance*.—Der. *rancissure*.

RANÇON, *sf.* a ransom; formerly *raençon*, Prov. *reemso*, It. *redenzione*, from L. *redemptionem*, by regular loss of medial *d* (see § 120), whence *re-emptionem* whence *raençon*. For *e = a* see *amender*; for *m = n* see § 160; for *pt = t* see § 168; for *-tionem = -çon* see § 232. For contraction of *raençon* to *rançon* see § 103. *Rançon* is a doublet of *redemption*, *q.v.*—Der. *rançonner*, *rançonneur*, *rançonnement*.

RANCUNE, *sf.* rancour, ill-will; an altered * form of *rancure* (Beroz. *rancure*, Prov. *rancura*), which is from medieval Lat. *rancura**, der. from the same root as the Class. Lat. *rancor*, and found in S. Jerome. For interchange of *r* and *n* see § 163.—Der. *rancunier*.

RANG, *sm.* a row, rank; formerly *reng*; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *hring*, a ring (§ 20). For *in = en = an* see *andouille*. *Rang* is a doublet of *ranz*, *harangue*, *q.v.*—Der. *ranger*, *rangée* (partic. subst.), *déranger*, *arranger*.

Ranimer, *va.* to restore to life, reanimate. See *re-* and *animer*.

† **Ranz**, *sm.* *ranz* (des vaches); of Swiss origin, Germ.-Swiss *ranz* (§ 27).

Rapace, *adj.* rapacious; from L. *rapacem*.

Rapacité, *sf.* rapacity; from L. *rapacitatem*.

RAPATTELLE, *sf.* horse-hair cloth (for sieves). Origin unknown.

RAPATRIER, *vn.* to reconcile; compd. of *re*, *à*, and *patrie*.—Der. *rapatriage*, *rapatriement*.

RÂPE, *sf.* a rasp, grater. See *riper*.

† **Râpe**, *sf.* stem, stalk of grapes; from Germ. *rappe* (§ 27).—Der. *rapé*.

RÂPER, *vn.* to rasp, grate; formerly *rasper*, of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *raspân* (§ 20).—Der. *ripe* (verbal subst.).

Rapetasser, *va.* to patch, piece; from *re-* and *apetasser**, compd. of *petasse**, an augmentative of *pièce*, a fragment. See *pièce*.

RAPETISSER, *va.* to lessen. See *re-*, *à*, and *petit*.

Rapide, *adj.* rapid, steep; from L. *rapidus*.

Rapidité, *sf.* rapidity; from L. *rapiditatem*.

RAPIECER, *va.* to piece. See *re-*, *à*, and *pièce*.—Der. *rapic'ceter*, *rapic'cetage*.

RAPIECETAGE, *sm.* patching, patchwork. See *rapic'cer*.

RAPIERE, *sf.* a rapier. Origin unknown.

Rapine, *sf.* rapine; from L. *rapina*.—Der. *rapiner*.

RAPPAKEILLER, *va.* to match. See *re-* and *appareiller*.

RAPPARIER, *va.* to match, get the pair to; from *re-* and *appariar*, *q.v.*

RAPPEL, *sm.* recall. See *rappeler*.

RAPPELER, *va.* to recall. See *re-* and *appeler*.—Der. *rappel* (verbal subst.).

RAPPORT, *sm.* bearing, produce, revenue, report, relation. See *rappor'ter*.

RAPPORTER, *va.* to bring again. See *re-* and *apporter*.—Der. *rappor't* (verbal subst.), *rapporable*, *rappor'teur*.

RAPPRENDRE, *va.* to relearn. See *re-* and *apprendre*.

RAPPROCHER, *va.* to place near again. See *re-* and *approcher*.—Der. *rapprochement*.

Rapsode, *sm.* a rhapsodist; from Gr. *ῥαψωδός*.—Der. *rapsodie*.

Rapt, *sm.* abduction; from L. *raptus*.

RÂPURE, *sf.* raspings. See *riper*.

RAQUETTE, *sf.* a racket, battledore; a word signifying in O. Fr. (14th cent.) the palm of the hand; dim. of Low Lat. *racha**, which is of Ar. origin (§ 30), from *râha*, the palm of the hand.

Rare, *adj.* rare; from L. *rarus*.—Der. *rarement*.

Raréfier, *va.* to rarify; from L. *rareficare**, compd. of *rarus* and of suffix *-ficare*, which becomes *-fier* by regular loss of medial *c*, see § 129.—Der. *rarefiant*.

Rareté, *sf.* rarity, scarceness; from L. *raritatem*. For *i = e* see § 68.

- Rarissime**, *adj.* *superl.* most rare; from L. *rarissimus*.
- RAS**, *adj.* close shaven; from L. *rasus*. Its doublet is *rez*, *q.v.*—Der. *raser*, *rasibus*.
- † **RAS**, *sm.* the bore, race (of tide); a somewhat modern Fr. word, introd. by sailors from Low Bret. *raz*, a swift current, race (§ 19).
- RASADE**, *sf.* a bumper. See *raser*.
- RASER**, *va.* to shave. See *ras*.—Der. *rasant*, *rasement*, *rasoir*, *rasade*.
- Rassade**, *sf.* small glass beads, made into ornaments by negroes; from It. *razzata* (§ 25); for the termination *-ade* instead of *-ie* see § 201.
- RASSASIER**, *va.* to satiate; compd. of *re-* and O. Fr. verb *assasier*. *Assasier* represents a L. *adsatiare**, compd. of *ad* and *satiare*. For *ds=ss* see § 168; for *-tiare* = *-ser* see § 264; for *e=ie*, cp. § 56.—Der. *rassasiant*, *rassasiement*.
- RASSEMBLER**, *va.* to reassemble. See *re-* and *assembler*.—Der. *rassemblement*.
- RASSEOIR**, *va.* to reseal. See *re-* and *assembler*.
- RASSÉRÈNER**, *va.* to make clear, render serene; compd. of *re-* and *assérèner*, der. from *serèin*, *q.v.*
- RASSIS**, *sm.* an old horse-shoe put on again. See *re-* and *assis*.
- RASOTER**, *va.* to infatuate; compd. of *re-*, *a*, and *sot*. See *sot*.
- RASSURER**, *va.* to strengthen, tranquillise. See *re-* and *assurer*.—Der. *rasurant*.
- RAT**, *sm.* a rat; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *rato* (§ 20).—Der. *rate*, *ratier*, *ratière*. *raton*, *rater* (there was an old phrase *prendre un rat*, i.e. to take a fancy, as in *ce pistolet a pris un rat*, of a pistol missing fire, in 18th-cent. writers).
- RATAFIA**, *sm.* ratafia. Of Oriental origin; from *arach*, rack, and *tafia*, cane-brandy (§ 31).
- RATATINER** (SE), *vpr.* to shrivel up. Origin unknown.
- RATE**, *sf.* milt, spleen; of Germ. origin, Neth. *rate*, properly honeycomb, whence sense of spleen, from supposed likeness of the cellular tissue of the spleen to a honeycomb (§ 27). Der. *ratéle*, *ratéleux*.
- RATEAU**, *sm.* a rake; formerly *ratel*, originally *rastel*, from L. *rastellum* (found in Suetonius, whence *rastel*, then *ratel* (by loss of *s*, see § 148), then *rateau*. For *ellum=el=eau* see § 204.—Der. (from O. Fr. *ratel*) *ratéler*, *ratéle* (partic. subst.), *ratéleur*, *ratéliér*.
- RATER**, *vn.* to miss fire. See *rat*.
- Ratification**, *sf.* ratification; from L. *ratificationem* *.
- Ratifier**, *va.* to ratify; from L. *ratificare**, der. from *ratum*.
- RATINE**, *sf.* fatteen (a kind of stuff). Origin unknown.—Der. *ratiner*.
- Ration**, *sf.* a ration; from L. *rationem*. Its doublet is *raison*, *q.v.*
- Rational**, *sm.* a breastplate (Jewish); from L. *rationale* (found in this sense in S. Jerome).
- Rationnel**, *adj.* rational; from L. *rationalis*.
- RATISSER**, *vn.* to scrape off. See *ratüre*.—Der. *ratissage*, *ratissoire*, *ratissure*.
- RATON**, *sm.* a racoon. See *rat*.
- RATTACHER**, *va.* to fasten again. See *re-*, *à*, and *attacher*.
- RATTEINDRE**, *va.* to overtake again. See *re-*, *à*, and *atteindre*.
- RATTRAPER**, *va.* to catch again. See *re-*, *à*, and *attraper*.
- RATURE**, *sf.* an erasure; der. from O. Fr. verb *rater*. This verb *rater* gives another derivation *ratisser*. Origin uncertain; probably from L. *rasitura*, *ras'tura* (§ 52), *ratüre* (§ 148).—Der. *raturer*.
- Raucité**, *sf.* hoarseness; from L. *raucitatem*.
- Rauque**, *adj.* hoarse; from L. *raucus*.
- RAVAGE**, *sm.* a ravage. See *ravir*.—Der. *ravager*, *ravageur*.
- RAVALER**, *va.* to lower, swallow again; compd. of *re-* and O. Fr. verb *avalier*. For etymology see *aval*.—Der. *ravalement*.
- RAVAUDER**, *va.* to mend (old clothes), properly to strengthen, fortify; compd. of *re-* and a form *avauder**, which is from L. *advalidare**, compd. of Class. Lat. *validare*. *Advalidare*, contrd. regularly (see § 52) to *adval'dare*, becomes *avauder**. For *dv=v* see § 168; for *al=qu* see § 157.—Der. *ravaudage*, *ravaudeur*, *ravauderie*.
- RAVE**, *sf.* a long radish. Sp. *raba*, It. *rapa*, from L. *rapa*. For *p=v* see § 111.—Der. *ravier*, *ravière*.
- † **Ravelin**, *sm.* a ravelin; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *riuellino* (§ 25).
- RAVIGOTER** (SE), *vpr.* to recover one's strength; said to be a corruption of O. Fr. verb *ravigorer*. See *re-*, *à*, and *vigneur*. The word in its present form, however, dates from* the 13th cent.—Der. *ravigote* (verbal subst.).
- RAVILIR**, *va.* to debase. See *re-* and *avilir*.

- AVIN**, *sm.* a ravine, hollow road. See **RÉAPPELER**, *vt.* to call over the names again. See *re-* and *appeler*.—Der. *réappel* (verbal subst.).
- AVINE**, *sf.* properly a torrent rushing down, then a ravine. Prov. *rabina*, from L. *rapina*, the act of carrying off, thence a swift torrent which digs out a deep bed, thence the deep bed so dug out. For *p=v* see § 111.—Der. *ravin*.
- AVIR**, *va.* to ravish. It. *rapire*, from L. *rapere*. For change of accent from *rapère* to *rapé*, see Hist. Gram. p. 133. **Rapère** becomes *ra vir*: for *p=v* see § 111; for *e=i* see § 60.—Der. *ravissant*, *ravissement*, *ravisseur*, *ravage* (der. from *ra vir*, cp. *remplage* from *remplir*).
- RAVISER** (SE), *vpr.* to alter one's mind. See *re-* and *aviser*.
- RAVITAILLER**, *va.* to revictual; compd. of *re-* and *avitailler*.
- RAVIVER**, *va.* to revive (a fire), rouse up. See *re-* and *aviver*.
- RAVOIR**, *va.* to get back. See *re-* and *avoir*.
- RAYER**, *va.* to scratch, erase. Prov. *raiar*, Sp. *radiar*, It. *radiare*, from L. *radiare*. For loss of *d* see § 120.—Der. *rayure*.
- RAYON**, *sm.* a ray. See *rais*.—Der. *rayonner*.
- RAYONNER**, *va.* to radiate, irradiate. See *rayon*.—Der. *rayonnant*, *rayonné*, *rayonnement*.
- RE-** or **RÉ-**, prefixed *particle*, denoting repetition, renewal, reciprocity, increase; from L. *re-*. Before words beginning with a vowel it usually loses the *e* (*r-attacher*, *r-endormir*, etc., for *re-attacher*, *re-endormir*, etc.). Before *s* it doubles the *s* (*ressembler*, *resusciter*, for *resembler*, *resusciter*, etc.).
- Réactif**, *adj.* reacting; formed through L. *re-agere*, just as *actif* comes through L. *activus* from *agere*; see § 221.
- Réaction**, *sf.* a reaction. See *re-* and *action*.
- Réaggraver**, *va.* to censure by a reaggravation (canon law). See *re-* and *aggraver*.
- Réagir**, *vn.* to react; from L. *re-agere*. For letter-changes see *agir*.
- RÉAJOURNER**, *va.* to readjust. See *re-* and *ajourner*.—Der. *réajournement*.
- † **Réal**, *sm.* a real (Spanish coin); from Sp. *real*, lit. *royal* (§ 26). Its doublet is *royal*, q. v.
- † **Réalgar**, *sm.* (Min.) realgar; from Sp. *rejalgar* (§ 26), from Ar. *rehdj al-ghûr*, cavern-dust, arsenic (§ 30).
- Réaliser**, *va.* to realise; from L. *realis**. —Der. *réalisation*, *réalisme*, *réaliste*.
- Réalité**, *sf.* reality; from L. *realitatem**, from *realis**.
- Réapparition**, *sf.* reappearance. See *re-* and *apparition*.
- REBAISSER**, *va.* to lower again. See *re-* and *baisser*.
- REBANDER**, *va.* to bind again. See *re-* and *bander*.
- Rebaptiser**, *va.* to rebaptize; from L. *rebaptizare** (found in S. Augustine and S. Jerome).
- RÉBARBATIF**, *adj.* stern, dogged, cross (as of beard to beard, cp. *rebiquer*); from O. Fr. *rebarber*, compd. of *re-* and *barbe*, q. v.
- RÉBÂTIR**, *va.* to rebuild. See *re-* and *bâtir*.
- REBATTRE**, *va.* to beat again. See *re-* and *buttre*.—Der. *rebatu*.
- † **Rebec**, *sm.* a rebeck; from It. *ribecca* (§ 25). The word is Ar. *rabab*. (§ 30).
- Rebelle**, *adj.* rebellious; from L. *rebellis*.
- Rebeller** (SE), *vpr.* to rebel, revolt; from L. *rebellare*.
- RÉbellion**, *sf.* a rebellion; from L. *rebellio* nem.
- REBENIR**, *va.* to bless again. See *re-* and *bénir*.
- REBÉQUER** (SE), *vpr.* to be impertinent. See *re-* and *bec*.
- REBLANCHIR**, *va.* to whiten again. See *re-* and *blanchir*.
- REBONDIR**, *vn.* to rebound. See *re-* and *bondir*.—Der. *rebondi*, *rebondissement*.
- REBORDER**, *va.* to border again. See *re-* and *border*.—Der. *rebord* (verbal subst.).
- REBOUCHER**, *va.* to stop up again. See *re-* and *boucher*.
- REBOUILLIR**, *vn.* to boil again. See *re-* and *bouillir*.
- REBOURS**, *sm.* the wrong way (of a stuff); from L. *reburrus**, rough, in late Lat. documents: we find, in the Glosses of Isidore, '*reburrus* = hispidus.' *Rebur-*rus, contrd. regularly (see § 50) to *re-burr*'s, becomes *rebour*s. For *u=ou* see § 97.—Der. *rebour*s (adj.).
- REBOUTEUR**, *sm.* a bone-setter; from *re-boûter*. See *re-* and *bouter*. Its doublet is *raboter*, q. v.
- REBOUTONNER**, *va.* to rebutton. See *re-* and *boutonner*.

- REBRIDER**, *va.* to bridle again. See *re-* and *brider*.
- REBROCHER**, *va.* to restitch. See *re-* and *brocher*.
- REBRODER**, *va.* to re-embroider. See *re-* and *broder*.
- REBROUSSER**, *va.* to turn back, to retrace (one's steps); formerly *rebrosser*. See *re-* and *brosse*; for *o=ou* see § 86.
- † **Rebuffade**, *sf.* a repulse, rebuff; from *It. rabbuffo* (§ 25).
- † **Rébus**, *sm.* a rebus, pun; formerly *rébus de Picardie*; of hist. origin (see § 33). The basoche-clerks of Picardy used yearly to compose Latin satiric poems on the topics of the day 'de rebus quae geruntur' (*Ménage*).
- REBUTER**, *va.* to repel. See *re-* and *buter*.—Der. *rebut* (verbal subst.), *rebutant*.
- RECACHETER**, *va.* to reseal. See *re-* and *cacheter*.
- Récalcitrant**, *adj.* recalcitrant; from *L. recalcitrantem*.
- Récalcitrer**, *va.* to recalcitrate; from *L. recalcitrare*.
- Récapituler**, *va.* to recapitulate; from *L. recapitulare** (found in Tertullian).—Der. *récapitulation*.
- RECARDER**, *va.* to card again. See *re-* and *carder*.
- RECASSER**, *va.* to break again. See *re-* and *casser*.
- Recéder**, *va.* to recede; from *L. recedere*.
- Receler**, *va.* to conceal. See *re-* and *celer*.—Der. *recèle*, *recèlent*, *recèlement*.
- Recenser**, *va.* to recount; from *L. recensere*.—Der. *recensement*.
- Recent**, *adj.* recent; from *L. recentem*.—Der. *récentment*.
- RECEPER**, *va.* to cut down (wood). See *re-* and *cep*.—Der. *recepée* (partic. subst.), *recepée*.
- † **Récepissé**, *sm.* a receipt; the *L. re-cepisse*.
- Réceptacle**, *sm.* a receptacle; from *L. receptaculum*.
- Réception**, *sf.* reception; from *L. receptionem*.
- RECERCLER**, *va.* to hook again. See *re-* and *cercler*.
- RECETTE**, *sf.* a receipt. Prov. *recepta*, *It. ricetta*, from *L. recepta**, a receipt in medieval Lat. texts, as in a 13th-cent. charter: 'Computum et rationem legitimam de receptis et misijs ob hoc factis semel in anno reddere teneantur.' For *pt=tt* see § 168.
- RECEVOIR**, *va.* to receive; from *L. recipere*. For *-cipere*=*-cevoir* see *concevoir*.—Der. *recevable*, *receveur*.
- Recez**, *sm.* a recess (of a diet), procès-verbal giving a summary of an agreement (a diplomatic term); from *L. recessus*.
- RECHANGE**, *sm.* an exchange; verbal subst. of *rechanger**, see *changer*.
- RÉCHAPPER**, *vn.* to escape. See *re-* and *échapper*.
- RECHARGER**, *va.* to reload. See *re-* and *charger*.—Der. *rechargement*.
- RECHASSER**, *va.* to drive back. See *re-* and *chasser*.
- RÉCHAUD**, *sm.* a chafing-dish; verbal subst. of *réchauder**, comp. of *re-* and *échauder*. See *chaud*.
- RÉCHAUFFER**, *va.* to rewarm. See *re-* and *échauffer*; see *chauffer*.—Der. *réchauffement*.
- RECHAUSSER**, *va.* to put on again (shoes, stockings). See *re-* and *chausser*.
- RÊCHE**, *adj.* rough (to the senses), then restive, indocile; formerly *resche*, from Germ. *resche* (§ 27). For loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *rechigner* (though the origin of this word is uncertain).
- RECHERCHER**, *va.* to seek again. See *re-* and *chercher*.—Der. *recherche* (verbal subst.), *recherché*.
- RECHIGNER**, *vn.* to look cross, surly. Orig'n uncertain.
- RECHOIR**, *vn.* to relapse. See *re-* and *choir*.—Der. *rechute* (see *re-* and *chute*).
- RECHUTE**, *sf.* a relapse. See *rechoir*.
- Récidive**, *sf.* (Legal) a second offence; from *L. recidivus*.—Der. *récidiver*.
- † **Récif**, *sm.* a reef; from Port. *recifé* (§ 26), which from Ar. *rasif* (§ 30).
- † **Récipé**, *sm.* a prescription; the *L. recipe*.
- Récipiendaire**, *sm.* a new member (about to be received); from a supposed *L. recipiendarius**.
- Récient**, *sm.* a recipient; from *L. recipientem*.
- Réciprocité**, *sf.* reciprocity; from *L. reciprocitatem*.
- Réciproque**, *adj.* reciprocal; from *L. reciprocus*.
- Récit**, *sm.* a recital. See *réciter*.
- Récitateur**, *sm.* a reciter; from *L. recitatorum*.
- Récitation**, *sf.* recitation; from *L. recitationem*.
- Réciter**, *va.* to recite; from *L. recitare*.—Der. *récitatif*, *récitant*, *récit* (verbal subst.).

- Réclamation**, *sf.* a demand, opposition; from L. *reclamationem*.
- Réclamer**, *va.* to demand; from L. *reclamare*.—Der. *réclame* (verbal subst.).
- RECLOUER**, *va.* to renail. See *re-* and *clouer*.
- RECLURE**, *va.* to sequester, shut up; from L. *recludere*. For loss of atonic *e* see § 51, whence *reclud're*; for *dr=r* see § 168.
- RECLUS**, *sm.* a recluse; from L. *reclusus*.—Der. *reclusion*.
- RECOGNER**, *va.* to knock in again. See *re-* and *cogner*.
- Récongnitif**, *adj.* (Legal) ratifying a liability; from the technical *recongnition* (q. v.) formed as Fr. derivatives in *-if* often are, without a Lat. original in *-ivus*, see § 223.
- Récongnition**, *sf.* the act of recognition; from L. *recongnitionem*.
- RECOIFFER**, *va.* to dress again (of hair). See *re-* and *coiffer*.
- RECOIN**, *sm.* a nook. See *re-* and *coin*.
- Récoler**, *va.* to read evidence to (a witness), verify; from L. *recolere*.—Der. *récollement*.
- RECOLLER**, *va.* to paste again. See *re-* and *coller*.
- Récollet**, *sm.* a Recollet (a religious order); from L. *recollectus*. For *et=t* see § 168. Its doublet is *recueille*, q. v.
- † **Récolte**, *sf.* a harvest; from It. *raccolla* (§ 25).—Der. *récolier*.
- RECOMMANDER**, *va.* to recommend. See *re-* and *commander*.—Der. *recommandable*, *recommandation*.
- RECOMMENCER**, *va.* to begin anew. See *re-* and *commencer*.
- Récompenser**, *va.* to recompense. See *re-* and *compenser*.—Der. *récompense* (verbal subst.).
- RECOMPOSER**, *va.* to recompose. See *re-* and *composer*.—Der. *recomposition*.
- RECOMPTE**, *va.* to recount. See *re-* and *compter*.
- Réconciliateur**, *sm.* a reconciler; from L. *reconciliatorem*.
- Réconciliation**, *sf.* reconciliation; from L. *reconciliationem*.
- Réconcilier**, *va.* to reconcile; from L. *reconciliare*.—Der. *réconciliable*, *irréconciliable*.
- RECONDUIRE**, *va.* to reconduct. See *re-* and *conduire*.
- RÉCONFORTER**, *va.* to comfort, revive. See *re-* and *conforter*.—Der. *réconfort* (verbal subst.), *réconfortation*.
- RECONNAÎTRE**, *va.* to recognise. See *re-* and *connaître*.—Der. *reconnaissable*, *reconissant*, *reconnaissance*.
- RECONQUÉRIR**, *va.* to reconquer. See *re-* and *conquérir*.
- Reconstitution**, *sf.* reconstitution. See *re-* and *constitution*.
- Reconstruction**, *sf.* reconstruction. See *re-* and *construction*.
- Reconstruire**, *va.* to reconstruct. See *re-* and *construire*.
- Recopier**, *va.* to recopy. See *re-* and *copier*.
- RECOQUILLER**, *va.* to curl up, cockle up. See *re-* and *coquille*.—Der. *recouillement*.
- RECORDER**, *va.* to remember; from L. *recordari*.—Der. *recors* (formerly *records*, one who remembers, then a witness; in which sense it is found as a legal term in O. Fr.: it later came to mean an assistant, then an armed agent).
- Recorriger**, *va.* to correct anew. See *re-* and *corriger*.
- Recors**, *sm.* a bailiff's follower. See *recorder*.
- RECOUCHER**, *va.* to lay flat again, put again to bed. See *re-* and *coucher*.
- RECOUDRE**, *va.* to sew again. See *re-* and *coudre*.
- RECOUPER**, *va.* to cut again. See *re-* and *couper*.—Der. *reconpe* (verbal subst.), *reconfette*.
- RECOURBER**, *va.* to bend round. See *re-* and *courbe*.
- RECOURIR**, *va.* to run again, to have recourse to; from L. *recurrere*. For change of accent from *recurrere* to *recurrere* see Hist. Gram. p. 133; for *u=ou* see § 97; for *rr=r* see § 168; for *-ère=-ir* see § 59.—Der. *recours* (see *cours*).
- RECOUSSE**, *sf.* a retaking, recovery (of a captured ship, etc.); also written *rescousse*, from L. *recussum**, supine of *recutere**; the form *rescousse* is rather from a supposed *re-ex-cussum**.
- RECOURVER**, *va.* to recover. Sp. *recobrar*, It. *recuperare*, from L. *recuperare*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *recupérare* to *recup'are*, whence *reconver*. For *u=ou* see § 97; for *p=v* see § 111. *Reconver* is a doublet of *recupérer*, q. v.—Der. *reconvable*, *reconvaance*, *reconvement*.
- RECOUVIR**, *va.* to cover again. See *re-* and *couvrir*.
- RECRACHER**, *va.* to spit out again. See *re-* and *cracher*.
- RÉCRÉANCE**, *sf.* provisional possession (of

a benefice), recall (in the phrase *lettres de récréance*); from the Low Lat. *recredentia* *; for loss of *d* see § 120; for *-entia* = *-ance* see § 192.

RÉCRÉER, *va.* to recreate, create anew; from L. *recreare*.—Der. *récréation*, *récréatif*.

RECRÉER, *va.* to recreate, amuse. See *re-* and *créer*.

RECRÉPIR, *va.* to rough-coat, patch up. See *re-* and *crépir*.

RÉCRIER, *va.* to cry out again. See *re-* and *crier*.

RÉCRIMINER, *va.* to recriminate; from L. *re* and *criminari*.—Der. *récrimination*, *récrimatoire*.

RÉCRIRE, *va.* to rewrite; from L. *rescribere*. For letter-changes see *écrire*.

RECRÔÎTRE, *vn.* to spring again. See *re-* and *croître*.—Der. *recrue*.

RECRQUEVILLER (SE), *vpr.* to shrivel up. Origin unknown.

RECRU, *adj.* tired out; p.p. of O. Fr. *re-croire*, from L. *recredere* (se)* (sc. to entrust oneself to the conqueror, give oneself up, avow oneself to be helpless). For *creditum* = *cru* see *dû*.

RECRUE, *sf.* recruiting. See *recroître*.—Der. *recruter* (from O. Fr. masc. *recrut*).

RECRUTER, *va.* to recruit. See *recrue*. (M. Gaston Paris suggests, and Littré adopts, an independent origin; O. Fr. *re-cluter*, which from late L. *reclutare**, and this from *re-* and *clut*, from A. S. *clūt*, Engl. *clout*, a bit of stuff, rag; see § 20.)—Der. *recruteur*, *recrutement*.

† **Recta**, *adv.* punctually, right; the L. *recta*.

Rectangle, *sm.* a rectangle; from L. *rectangulus**, found in a 7th-cent. author.—Der. *rectangulaire*.

Recteur, *sm.* a rector; from L. *rectorem*.—Der. *rectoral*, *rectorat*.

Rectifier, *va.* to rectify; from L. *rectificare*.—Der. *rectification*.

Rectiligne, *adj.* rectilinear; from L. *rectilineus*. For letter-changes see *ligne*.

Rectitude, *sf.* rectitude; from L. *rectitudinem*.

† **Recto**, *sm.* the right-hand page (in a book); the L. *recto*.

† **Rectum**, *sm.* (Anat.) the rectum; the L. *rectum*.

REÇU, *sm.* a receipt; weak p.p. of *recevoir* (q.v.). See § 187.

RECUEILLIR, *va.* to gather, cull; from L. *recolligere*. For loss of *g* see § 131; for

colli = *cueil*- see § 76.—Der. *recueil* (verbal subst.), *recueillement*.

RECUIRE, *va.* to reheat, anneal. See *re-* and *cuire*.

RECULER, *va.* to move back. See *re-* and *cul*.—Der. *recul* (verbal subst.), *reculée* (partic. subst.), *reculade*, *reculement*, *reculé*, à *reculons*.

RÉCUPÉRER, *va.* to recover; from L. *recuperare*. Its doublet is *recouvrer*, q.v.

RECURER, *va.* to scour. See *re-* and *écurer*.

RÉCUSABLE, *adj.* liable to challenge (of a witness, a judgment, etc.); from L. *recusabilis*. For *-abilis* = *-able* see *affable*.

RECUSATION, *sf.* a challenge; from L. *recusationem*.

RÉCUSER, *va.* to challenge (a judge, etc.); from L. *recusare*. Its doublet is *ruser*, q.v.

Rédacteur, *sm.* a writer, editor; an 18th-cent. word, as if from a supposed L. *redactorem**, from *redactum*, supine of *redigere*. See *ridiger*.

Rédaction, *sf.* the drawing up (of deeds, laws, etc.); from a supposed L. *redactionem**, from *redactum*, supine of *redigere*. The word is modern. See *ridiger*.

REDAN, *sm.* (Archit.) a skew-back, *redan*; in 16th cent. *reden* and *redent*, properly a toothed-work, as is clearly shown by the old spelling; the final *t* easily disappears, see § 118; for the later change from *reden* to *redan* see *andouille*. For the etymology of *redent*, see *re-* and *dent*.

Rédarguer, *va.* to reprove; from L. *redarguere*.

Reddition, *sf.* a giving in (of accounts); from L. *redditionem*.

REDEFIRE, *va.* to undo again. See *re-* and *défaire*.

REDEMANDER, *va.* to ask again. See *re-* and *demandeur*.

Rédempteur, *sm.* a redeemer; from L. *redemptorem** (found in S. Jerome).

Rédemption, *sf.* redemption; from L. *redemptionem** (found in Prudentius). Its doublet is *rançon*, q.v.

REDESCENDRE, *vn.* to descend again. See *re-* and *descendre*.

REDEVABLE, *adj.* indebted. See *redevoir*.

REDEVANCE, *sf.* a rent, service. See *redevoir*.

REDEVENIR, *vn.* to become again. See *re-* and *devenir*.

REDEVOIR, *va.* to remain in debt. See *re-* and *devoir*.—Der. *redévable*, *redéevance*.

Rédhibition, *sf.* (Legal) an action to set aside a contract of sale; from L. *redhibitionem*.

Rédhibitoire, *adj.* setting aside a contract of sale; from L. *redhibitorius*.

Rédiger, *va.* to draw out; from L. *redigere*.

Rédimer (Se), *vpr.* to redeem oneself; from L. *redimere*.

† **Rédingote**, *sf.* a frock-coat; from Engl. *riding-coat* (§ 28).

RÉDIRE, *va.* to repeat. See *re-* and *dire*.—Der. *redite* (partic. subst.).

RÉDITE, *sf.* a repetition. See *redire*.

Rédundance, *sf.* redundancy; from L. *redundantia*. For *-antia* = *-ance* see § 192; for *u* = *o* see § 97.

Rédunder, *vn.* to be redundant; from L. *redundare*. For *u* = *o* see § 97.

RÉDONNER, *va.* to give back. See *re-* and *donner*.

RÉDORER, *va.* to regild. See *re-* and *dorer*.

RÉDOUBLER, *va.* to redouble. See *re-* and *doubler*.—Der. *redoublement*.

† **Redoute**, *sf.* a redoubt; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *ridotta* (§ 25). Its doublet is *réduit*, *q. v.*

RÉDOUSER, *va.* to dread. See *re-* and *douter*.—Der. *redoutable*.

RÉDRESSER, *va.* to straighten. See *re-* and *dresser*.—Der. *redressement*, *redresseur*.

Réductible, *adj.* reducible; a French form, as if from a supposed L. *reductibilis**, der. from *reductus*, see *réduire*.

Réductif, *adj.* reductive; a Fr. form, as if from a supposed L. *reductivus**, der. from *reductus*.

Réduction, *sf.* a reduction; from L. *reductionem*.

RÉDUIRE, *va.* to reduce; from L. *reducere*. For *ducere* = *ducere* see § 51; for *ucr* = *uir* see § 129.—Der. *réduit* (partic. subst.).

Reduplicatif, *adj.* reduplicative; a Fr. form, as if from a supposed L. *reduplicativus**, der. from *reduplicatus*.

Réduplication, *sf.* reduplication; from L. *reduplicationem*.

Réédification, *sf.* rebuilding. See *re-* and *édification*.

Réédifier, *va.* to rebuild. See *re-* and *édifier*.

Réel, *adj.* real; from L. *realis**, from *rem*.—Der. *réellement*.

Réélection, *sf.* re-election. See *re-* and *élection*.

RÉÉLIRE, *va.* to re-elect. See *re-* and *élire*.

Réexportation, *sf.* re-exportation. See *re-* and *exportation*.

Réexporter, *va.* to re-export. See *re-* and *exporter*.

REFAIRE, *va.* to remake. See *re-* and *faire*.—Der. *refait* (partic. subst.).

REFAUCHER, *va.* to mow again. See *re-* and *faucher*.

Réfection, *sf.* a refectory; from L. *refectionem*.

Réfectoire, *sm.* a refectory; from *eccles.* L. *refectorium**, properly a place in which one refreshes oneself. For *-torium* = *-oire* see § 233.

REFENDRE, *va.* to cleave again. See *re-* and *fendre*.—Der. *refend* (verbal subst.).

Référé, *sm.* an application to a judge in chambers. See *référer*.

Référendaire, *sm.* a referendary (officer connected with the seals); from L. *referendarius*.

Référer, *va.* to refer; from L. *referre*.—Der. *référé* (partic. subst.).

REFERMER, *va.* to restrict. See *re-* and *fermer*.

REFERRER, *va.* to shoe again. See *re-* and *ferre*.

RÉFLÉCHIR, *vn.* to reflect. It. *riflettere*, from L. *reflectere*. For the unusual change of *ct* = *ch* see *allécher*; for *-ère* = *-ir* see Hist. Gram. p. 130.—Der. *réfléchi*, *réfléchissement*, *irréfléchi*.

Réflecteur, *sm.* a reflector; a Fr. form, as if from a L. *reflectorem**. The word is modern.

Réfléter, *va.* to reflect (light, etc.); in 14th cent. *reflector*, from L. *reflectere*. For loss of *c* see § 129.—Der. *reflet* (verbal subst.).

REFLEURIR, *vn.* to flourish. See *re-* and *fleurir*.

Réflexion, *sf.* a reflexion; from L. *reflexionem*. Its doublet is *réflexion*.

Refuer, *vn.* to flow back; from L. *refluere*.

Reflux, *sm.* a reflux. See *re-* and *flux*.

REFONDRE, *va.* to recast. See *re-* and *fondre*.—Der. *refonte* (partic. subst., see *absoute*).

Réformateur, *sm.* a reformer; from L. *reformatorem*.

Réformation, *sf.* reformation; from L. *reformationem*.

Réformer, *va.* to reform; from L. *reformare*.—Der. *réformable*, *réforme* (verbal subst.).

Reformer, *va.* to form anew. See *re-* and *former*.

REFOULER, *va.* to drive back. See *re-* and *fouler*.—Der. *refoulement*, *refouloir*.

Réfractaire, *adj.* refractory; from L. *refractorius*.

Réfracter, *va.* to refract; as if from a L. *refractare**, from *refractum*, sup. of *refringere*.

Réfractif, *adj.* refractive; from L. *refractivus*.

Réfraction, *sf.* refraction; from L. *refractionem*.

REFRAIN, *sm.* burden, refrain (of a song); verbal subst. of O. Fr. *refraindre* (to break, as the refrain breaks a song into equal parts). *Refraindre* is from L. *refrangere*. *Refrangere* loses its atonic *ë* (see § 51); then loses *g* before *r*, see § 131; then an euphonic *d* is inserted (see Hist. Gram. p. 73); lastly it has *a*=*ai*, see § 54.

Réfrangible, *adj.* refrangible; a French word, formed as if from a supposed L. *refrangibilis**, from *refrangere*.—Der. *refrangibilité*.

REFRAPPER, *va.* to strike again. See *re-* and *frapper*.

Refréner, *va.* to bridle; from L. *refrenare*.

Réfrigérant, *adj.* refrigerant; from L. *refrigerantem*.

Refrigération, *sf.* refrigeration; from L. *refrigerationem*.

Réfringent, *adj.* refracting; from L. *refringentem*.

REFROGNER (SE), *vpr.* to frown; from *re-* and O. Fr. *frogner*, the origin of which is unknown.—Der. *revfrogner* (the same word as *refrogner*; for intercalated *n* see *concombres*).

REFROIDIR, *va.* to chill, cool. See *re-* and *froid*.—Der. *refroidissement*.

REFUGE, *sm.* a refuge, shelter; from L. *refugium*. For *-gium*=*-ge* see § 242.—Der. (se) *réfugier*.

Réfugier (SE), *vpr.* to take shelter. See *refuge*.—Der. *réfugié* (partic. subst.).

REFUSER, *va.* to refuse; from L. *refutare* (to push back, whence to refuse). The change from *-tare* to *-ser* is quite unknown, and gives reason to think that there may have been some such medieval L. form as *refutiare** (see § 264). Diez thinks that the *s* has arisen from a confusion between *refutare* and *recusare*.—Der. *refus* (verbal subst.).

Réfutation, *sf.* a refutation; from L. *refutationem*.

Réfuter, *va.* to refute; from L. *refutare*.

REGAGNER, *va.* to regain. See *re-* and *gagner*.—Der. *regain* (verbal subst.).

REGAIN, *sm.* return (of health). See *regagner*.

RÉGAIN, *sm.* aftermath; compd. of *re-* and O. Fr. *gain*, *gaain*, and *win* (grass which grows in meadows that have been mown); It. *guaine*, of Germ. origin, from O. H. G. *weida*, grass, pasture, and *weidanjan*, to pasture (§ 20). For loss of *d* see § 120; for loss of unaccented final syllable, see § 50, whence *wei'an*; and lastly it becomes *gain* by *wei*=*gai*, see *gâcher* and § 61.

Régai, *sm.* a banquet, entertainment. See *régaler*.

Régale, *sf.* the regale (right of the crown to receive revenues of vacant benefices); from L. *regalis*. Its doublet is *royal*, q. v.—Der. *régalien*.

RÉGALER, *va.* to regale; Sp. *regalar* (§ 26). Origin uncertain.—Der. *régai* (verbal subst.), *régala*, *régala*, *régala*.

REGARDER, *va.* to look. See *re-* and *garder*.—Der. *regard* (verbal subst.), *regardant*.

REGARNIR, *va.* to refurnish. See *re-* and *garnir*.

† **Régate**, *sf.* a regatta; from It. *regatta* (§ 25).

Régénérateur, *sm.* a regenerator; from L. *regeneratorem**.

Régénération, *sf.* regeneration; from L. *regenerationem*.

Régénérer, *va.* to regenerate; from L. *regenerare*.

Régent, *sm.* a regent; from L. *regentem*.—Der. *régence*, *régenter*.

Régicide, *sm.* a regicide; from L. *regicida*.

RÉGIE, *sf.* a responsible administration, excise-office. See *régir*.

REGIMBER, *va.* to kick. Origin unknown.

Régime, *sm.* regimen, diet, government, system; from L. *regimen*.

Régiment, *sm.* a regiment; from L. *regimentum*.—Der. *régimentaire*.

Région, *sf.* a region; from L. *regionem*.

Régir, *va.* to govern; from L. *regere*.—Der. *régie* (partic. subst.), *régisseur*.

Régisseur, *sm.* a manager. For inchoative forms from French verbs see § 228. See *régir*.

REGISTRE. See *regitre*.—Der. *enregistrer*.

REGÎTRE, *sm.* a register, also *registre*; from L. *registrum** (found in Papias); 'Be-

- gistrum**, liber qui rerum gestarum memoriam continet.' **Registrum** or **registrum** is an altered form of **regestum**, a journal, der. from **regestus**. **Registrum** becomes **registre**, then **regitre** by loss of *s*, see § 148.
- RÈGLE**, *sf.* a rule; from **L. regula**. For regular loss of *u* see § 51.
- RÈGLEMENT**, *sm.* a regulation. See **régler**.—Der. **règlementer**, **règlementaire**.
- RÉGLER**, *va.* to regulate; from **L. regulare**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of **regulare** to **reg'lare**.—Der. **règlement**, **réglet**, **réglette**, **régleur** (its doublet is **régulateur**, *q. v.*), **déréglé**.
- † **Régλισse**, *sf.* licorice; from **Sp. regaliz** (§ 26).
- RÈGNE**, *sm.* a reign; from **L. regnum**.
- RÉGNER**, *va.* to reign; from **L. regnare**.
- Regnicole**, *smf.* a native; from **L. regnicola**.
- REGONFLER**, *va.* to swell again, inflate. See **re-** and **gonfler**.—Der. **regonflement**.
- REGORGER**, *va.* to gorge again. See **re-** and **gorge**.—Der. **regorgement**.
- REGRATTER**, *va.* to scratch again, regrade, bargain. See **re-** and **gratter**.—Der. **regreat** (verbal subst.), **regrattier**, **regratterie**.
- REGRETTER**, *va.* to regret; formerly **regreter** (meaning to pity), compd. of **re-** and the form **greet***; of Germ. origin, Goth. **gretan**, to greet.—Der. **regret** (verbal subst.), **regrettable**.
- Régulariser**, *va.* to set in order; a verb formed from **L. regularis**. See **régulier**.—Der. **régularisation**.
- Régularité**, *sf.* regularity; a French derivative from **L. regularis**, with no Lat. form corresponding, see § 230.
- Régulateur**, *sm.* a regulator; a French derivative from **L. regulatum**, *p. p.* of **regulare**, see § 228. Its doublet is **régleur**, *q. v.*
- Régulier**, *adj.* regular; from **L. regularis**.
- Réhabiliter**, *va.* to rehabilitate. See **re-** and **habilité**.—Der. **réhabilitation**.
- Réhabituer**, *va.* to habituate again. See **re-** and **habituer**.
- REHAUSSER**, *va.* to raise higher. See **re-** and **hausser**.—Der. **rehaussement**.
- Réimporter**, *va.* to re-import. See **re-** and **importer**.
- Réimposer**, *va.* to re-impose. See **re-** and **imposer**.
- Réimposition**, *sf.* a re-imposition. See **re-** and **imposition**.
- Réimpression**, *sf.* re-impression. See **re-** and **impression**.
- Réimprimer**, *va.* to reprint. See **re-** and **imprimer**.
- REIN**, *sm.* the kidney, loins; from **L. renem**. For **œ = ei** see § 61.—Der. **reinter**.
- REINE**, *sf.* a queen; formerly **reine**, from **L. regina**. For loss of **g** see § 131.—Der. **reinette**.
- REINETTE**, *sf.* a pippin (apple). For dim. in **-ette** see § 281. See **reine**.
- Réinstaller**, *va.* to reinstall. See **re-** and **installer**.—Der. **réinstallation**.
- Réintégration**, *sf.* reinstatement; from **L. redintegrationem**. For loss of **d** see § 120.
- Réintégrer**, *va.* to restate; from **L. redintegrare**. For loss of **d** see § 120.
- Réitération**, *sf.* reiteration; from **L. reiterationem**.
- Réitérer**, *va.* to reiterate; from **L. reiterare**.
- † **Reître**, *sm.* a horseman; introd. in 16th cent. from Germ. **reiter** (§ 27).
- REJAILLIR**, *vn.* to gush out. See **re-** and **jaillir**.—Der. **rejaillissement**.
- REJETER**, *va.* to reject; from **L. rejectare**. For **ct = t** see § 129.—Der. **rejet** (verbal subst.), **rejetable**, **rejeton**.
- REJOINDRE**, *va.* to rejoin. See **re-** and **joindre**.
- REJOINTOYER**, *va.* to rejoin. See **re-** and **joint**.
- REJOUER**, *va.* to play again. See **re-** and **jouer**.
- REJOUIR**, *va.* to delight, rejoice. See **re-** and **jouir**.—Der. **rejouissant**, **rejouissance**.
- RELÂCHER**, *va.* to slacken, relax; from **L. relaxare**. For **laxare = lacsare = lascare** (by metathesis) see **lâche**; for **asc = âch** see § 148 and **Hist. Gram.** p. 64. Its doublet is **relaxer**, *q. v.*—Der. **relâche** (verbal subst.), **relâchant**, **relâchement**.
- RELAIS**, *sm.* a relay. See **relayer**.
- RELAISSER** (**SE**), *vpr.* to stay, sojourn; from **L. relaxare**; see **laisser**.—Der. **relais** (in sense of territory left bare by retirement of the sea, in the one phrase **lais et relais de mer**).
- RELANCER**, *va.* to start anew (hunting term). See **re-** and **lancer**.
- Relaps**, *adj.* relapsed; from **L. relapsus**.
- RELARGIR**, *va.* to widen. See **re-** and **élargir**.
- Relater**, *va.* to relate; from **It. relatare** (§ 25), der. from **L. relatum**, supine of **referre**.

Relatif, *adj.* relative; from L. *relativus*.

Relation, *sf.* a relation; from L. *relationem*.

RELAVER, *va.* to wash again. See *re-* and *laver*.

Relaxation, *sf.* relaxation; from L. *relaxationem*.

Relaxer, *va.* to release; from L. *relaxare*. Its doublet is *relâcher*, *q. v.*

RELAYER, *va.* to relieve (take place of); compd. of *re-* and O. Fr. *layer*, to discontinue, stop. *Layer* is of Germ. origin, Goth. *latan* (§ 20). This word has given birth to a Low Lat. type *latare**, whence *layer* (cp. *dilatate*, *dilayer*); for loss of medial *t* see § 117, hence *layer*; for *a=ai* see § 54.—Der. *relai* (verbal subst. of *relayer*, to stop, properly a halt, rest).

Reléguer, *va.* to banish; from L. *relegare*.—Der. *relégation*.

RELÉNT, *sm.* mouldiness; from L. *redolentem*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *redôlémentem* to *red'lémentem*, whence *relént*. For *dl=l* see § 168.

RELEVER, *va.* to raise anew; from L. *relevare*.—Der. *relief* (verbal subst., from L. *relevium*, found in many medieval Lat. texts: 'Et ibi omnes barones concesserunt sibi relevium,' from an 11th-cent. document. *Relevium* becomes *relief* by *o=ie*, see § 56; and by final *v=f*, see § 142), *relevailles*, *relèvement*, *relevé* (partic. subst.), *relève* (partic. subst. fem.), *releveur*.

RELIEF, *sm.* a foil, set-off. See *relever*.

RELIEF, *sm.* relief (in art). See *relever*.—Der. *bas-relief* (sculpture raised on a level ground, lit. low relief, opposite to round, high relief).

RELIER, *va.* to bind; from L. *religare*. For loss of *g* see § 131.—Der. *relieur*, *reliure*, *reliage*.

Religieux, *adj.* religious; from L. *religiosus*.

Religion, *sf.* religion; from L. *religionem*.—Der. *religieux*, *coreligionnaire*.

Reliquaire, *sm.* a reliquary. See *relique*.

Reliquat, *sm.* balance (of an account); from L. *reliquatum*.—Der. *reliquataire*.

Relique, *sf.* a relic; from L. *reliquiae*.—Der. *reliquaire*.

RELIRE, *va.* to read again. See *re-* and *lire*.

Relouer, *va.* to let, hire, again. See *re-* and *louer*.

RELUIRE, *va.* to shine; from L. *relucere*. For displacement of Lat. accent (*lucere* for *lucôre*) see Hist. Gram. p. 133; for *lucôre*

=*luc're* see § 51; for *ucr=uir* see Hist. Gram. p. 82, and *bénir*.—Der. *reluisant*.

REMANIER, *va.* to handle again. See *re-* and *manier*.—Der. *remaniement*.

REMARIER, *va.* to remarry. See *re-* and *marier*.

REMARQUER, *va.* to remark. See *re-* and *marquer*.—Der. *remarque* (verbal subst.), *remarquable*.

REMBALLER, *va.* to pack again. See *re-* and *emballer*.

REMBARQUER, *va.* to re-embark. See *re-* and *embarquer*.—Der. *rembarquement*.

REMBARRER, *va.* to repel; compd. of *re-*, *en*, and *barre*. See *barrer*.

REMBLAYER, *va.* to embank; compd. of *re-* and *emblayer**. *Emblayer** is the opposite of *déblayer*, *q. v.*—Der. *remblai* (verbal subst.).

REMOÛTER, *va.* to fit in again, clamp (in binding), to put an old book into an old binding. See *re-* and *emboîter*.—Der. *remboîtement*.

REMBOURRER, *va.* to stuff out. See *re-*, *en*, and *bourre*.—Der. *rembourrement*.

REMBOURSER, *va.* to reimburse; compd. of *re-*, *en*, and *bourse*.—Der. *remboursement*, *remboursable*.

REMBRUNIR, *va.* to make darker, sadden. See *re-*, *en*, and *brune*.—Der. *rembrunissement*.

REMBUCHER, *va.* to follow a stag into cover; see *re-* and *embucher*.

Rémède, *sm.* a remedy; from L. *remedium*.

Rémédier, *va.* to remedy, cure; from L. *remediare*.

REMÊLER, *va.* to mix again. See *re-* and *mêler*.

REMEMBRANCE, *sf.* remembrance; from O. Fr. verb *resembler*, which from L. *re-memorare**. *Rememöräre**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *remem'rare*, becomes *resembler*. For *mr=mbr* see Hist. Gram. p. 73.

Remémorer, *va.* to remind; from L. *rememorari*.—Der. *remémoratif*.

REMERCIER, *va.* to thank. See *re-* and *merci*.—Der. *remerciement*.

REMETTRE, *va.* to remit, put back; from L. *remittere*. For *i=e* see § 72.—Der. *remise* (partic. subst.).

REMEUBLER, *va.* to refurnish. See *re-* and *meubler*.

Réminiscence, *sf.* a reminiscence; from L. *reminiscentia*. For *-tia=-ce* see § 244.

REMISE, *sf.* delivery, surrender, job-carriage. See *remette*.—Der. *remiser*.

Rémissible, *adj.* pardonable; from L. *remissibilis*.

Rémission, *sf.* pardon; from L. *remissionem*.

Rémittent, *adj.* remittant; from L. *remittentem*.

REMMENER, *va.* to lead back. See *re-* and *emmener*.

RÉMOLADE, *sf.* a charge (in cookery). From *remoudre* (q. v.), through p. p. *remoulu*.

REMONTER, *va.* to remount. See *re-* and *monter*.—Der. *remonte* (verbal subst.), *remontage*.

REMONTRER, *va.* to remonstrate. See *re-* and *montrer*.—Der. *remoutrant*, *remoutrance*.

† **Rémora**, *sm.* (Ichth.) an obstacle, hindrance, remora; the L. *remora*.

REMORDRE, *va.* to bite again; from L. *remordere*. For erroneous alteration of accent (*mordre* instead of *mordere*) see Hist. Gram. p. 133.—Der. *remords* (verbal subst.).

REMORDS, *sm.* remorse. See *remordre*.

REMORQUE, *sf.* towing; formerly *remolque*, from L. *remulcum*. For *u = o* see § 98; for *l = r* see § 157.—Der. *remorquer*, *remorqueur*.

REMOUDRE, *va.* to grind again. See *re-* and *moudre*.—Der. *remous* (formerly *remols*, verbal subst. of *remoudre*, primitive form of *moudre*; for *ol = ou* see § 157), *remouade*, *remouleur*.

REMOULEUR, *sm.* a grinder. See *remoudre*.

REMOUS, *sm.* an eddy. See *remoudre*.

REMPAILLER, *va.* to new-bottom (a chair with straw). See *re-*, *en*, and *paille*.

REMPARER (SE), *vpr.* to fortify oneself (for defence); compd. of *re-* and *emparer*.—Der. *rempart* (formerly *rempar*, a more correct form, *rempar* being a verbal subst. of *remparer*).

REMPART, *sm.* a rampart. See *remparer*.

REMPLACER, *va.* to replace. See *re-* and *emplacer*.—Der. *remplaçant*, *remplacement*.

REMLAGE, *sm.* a filling up (casks); der. from *remplir*, q. v.; cp *ravage* from *ravir*.

REMPLEIR, *va.* to fill up. See *re-* and *emplir*.—Der. *remplissage*.

REMPLOYER, *va.* to employ again. See *re-* and *employer*.—Der. *emploi* (verbal subst.).

REMPIUMER, *va.* to feather again. See *plume*.

REPOCHER, *va.* to pocket again. See *re-* and *empocher*.

REMPORTER, *va.* to carry back. See *re-* and *emporter*.

REMPOTER, *va.* (Hortic.) to pot again. See *pot*.—Der. *rempotage*.

REMUE-MENAGE, *sm.* a rummage. See *remuer* and *ménage*.

REMUER, *va.* to move, stir. See *re-* and *muer*.—Der. *remuant*, *remuage*, *remuement*, *remue-ménage*.

Rémunérateur, *sm.* a rewarder; from L. *remuneratorem*.

Rémunération, *sf.* remuneration; from L. *remuneracionem*.

Rémunératoire, *adj.* remunerative; a French der. from *rémunérer*, q. v.

Rémunerer, *va.* to remunerate; from L. *remunerare*.

RENÂCLER, *vn.* to snort, snuff; formerly *renacier*, originally *renasquer*. Origin unknown.

RENAÎTRE, *vn.* to be born again, revive; from L. *renascere*. *Nascere*, regularly contrd. to *nascere* (see § 51), becomes *nas're* by loss of *c*, see *bois*; then *naître* by intercalation of *t* (see Hist. Gram. p. 74); and by *a = ai* (see § 54); then *naître* by loss of *s* (see § 148).—Der. *renaissant* (whence *renaissance*).

Rénal, *adj.* (Anat.) renal; from L. *renalis*.

RENARD, *sm.* a fox; formerly *regnard*, of hist. origin, see § 33. *Maître Regnard* is the surname of the fox in the Roman de Renard, a satirical work which had an unrivalled popularity in the middle ages. *Maître Regnard* properly = *Maître Ruse*. *Regnard* is of Germ. origin, Germ. *reginhart*, which signifies hard or good of counsel. For *regnard* = *renard* see § 131; for details of changes of sense see *baudet*. The name *Renard* began to supplant the O. Fr. *goupil* (from L. *vulpecula*) in the 12th cent.—Der. *renarde*, *renardeau*, *renardière*.

RENCAISSER, *va.* (Hortic.) to put into a box again. See *re-* and *encaisser*.—Der. *rencaissage*.

RENCHÉRIR, *van.* to outbid again, make dearer, make nice. See *re-* and *euchérir*.—Der. *renchéri* (partic. subst.), *renchérissement*.

RENCHÉRISSEMENT, *sm.* rise of price again. See *renchérir*.

RENCOGNER, *va.* to push one into a corner. See *re-*, *en*, and *cogner*.

RENCONTRER, *va.* to meet; c. mpd. of *re*

- and O. Fr. *encontrer* (see *encontre*).—Der. *rencontre* (verbal subst.).
- RENDEZ-VOUS**, *sm.* an appointment, rendez-vous. A phrase used as a subst. See *rendre* and *vous*.
- RENDORMIR**, *va.* to lull to sleep again. See *re-* and *endormir*.
- RENDOUBLER**, *va.* to turn in, make a tuck (in clothes). See *re-*, *en*, and *doubler*.
- RENDRE**, *va.* to return, restore. It. *rendere*, from L. *rendere**, in Carolingian documents. *Rendore* is a nasalised form of *reddere*: for intercalated *n* see *concombre*.—Der. *rente* (from L. *rendita**, rent, in medieval Lat. documents, strong partic. subst. of *rendere**; for loss of d before t, see IIst. Gram. p. 81), *rendaut*, *rendement*.
- RENDURCIR**, *va.* to harden again. See *re-* and *endurcir*.
- RENE**, *sf.* a rein. It. *redina*, from a supposed late L. *retina**, *sf.* of *retinere*, properly a leather strap used to stop, hold in, a horse, etc. *Rétina*, contrd. regularly (see § 51) to *ret'na*, becomes *rôte*: for *tn*=*n* see § 168.
- † **Renégat**, *sm.* a renegade; from It. *rin-negato* (§ 25). Its doublet is *renié*.
- RENFERMER**, *va.* to shut up. See *re-* and *enfermer*.
- RENFLER**, *va.* to swell. See *re-* and *enfler*.—Der. *renflement*.
- RENFONCER**, *va.* to pull down (over one's eyes). See *re-* and *enfonce*.—Der. *renfoncement*.
- RENFORCER**, *va.* to reinforce. See *re-*, *en*, and *force*.—Der. *renfort* (verbal subst.), *renforcement*.
- RENGAGER**, *va.* to re-engage. See *re-* and *engager*.—Der. *rengagement*.
- RENGAINER**, *va.* to sheathe. See *re-* and *engainer*.
- RENGORGER** (SE), *vfr.* to bridle up, carry the head high. See *re-* and *engorger*.
- RENGRAISSER**, *va.* to fatten again. See *re-* and *engraisser*.
- RENIER**, *va.* to deny again. See *re-* and *nier*.—Der. *reniable*, *renieur*, *reniement*.
- RENIFLER**, *va.* to sniff at; compd. of *re-* and O. Fr. *nifler*; of Germ. origin, Low Germ. *nif*, the nose (§ 27).
- † **Renne**, *sm.* the reindeer; from Swed. *ren* (§ 27).
- RENOMMER**, *va.* to name again. See *re-* and *nommer*.—Der. *renom* (verbal subst.), *renommée* (partic. subst.), *renommé*.
- RENONCER**, *va.* to renounce; from L. *renuntiare*. For *u*=*o* see § 97; for *-tiare*=*-cer* see § 264.—Der. *renonce* (verbal subst.), *renoncement*.
- Renonciation**, *sf.* renunciation; from L. *renuntiatio* nem. For *u*=*o* see § 97; for *ti*=*ci* see *agencer*.
- Renoncule**, *sf.* a ranunculus; from L. *ranunculus* (found in Pliny). Its doublet is *grenouille*, *q. v.*
- RENOUÉE**, *sf.* (Bot.) polygonium, knot-berry. See *renouer*.
- RENOUER**, *va.* to tie anew. See *re-* and *nouer*.—Der. *renouée* (partic. subst.), *renou-eur*, *renouement*.
- RENOUVEAU**, *sm.* spring-time. See *re-* and *nouveau*.
- RENOUVELER**, *va.* to renew; from L. *renovellare* (found in Columella). For *o*=*ou* see § 76; and for reduction of *ll*=*l* see § 158.—Der. *renouvellement*.
- Rénovation**, *sf.* renovation; from L. *renovatio* nem.
- RENSEIGNER**, *va.* to inform. See *re-* and *enseigner*.—Der. *renseignement*.
- RENTE**, *sf.* income, revenue. See *rendre*.—Der. *renter*, *ren'ê*, *rentier*.
- RENTOILER**, *va.* to put fresh linen to. See *toile*.—Der. *rentoilage*.
- RENTRAIRE**, *va.* to fine-draw. See *re-*, *en*, and *traire*.—Der. *rentraiure*, *rentray-eur*.
- RENTRE**, *va.* to return, re-enter. See *re-* and *entrer*.—Der. *rentrant*, *ren'rée* (partic. subst.).
- RENVERSER**, *va.* to reverse; compd. of *re-* and O. Fr. *enverser*, which is from *envers*, *q. v.*—Der. *renversé*, *renversement*, *renverse* (verbal subst.).
- RENVIER**, *va.* to placé a farther sum on the game; compd. of O. Fr. *envier* (a term used in gambling), from L. *re-invitare**, whence verbal *sm.* *envi*, a challenge, whence the phrase *à l'envi*. For reduction of *ei* to *i* see § 102, note 1; for *i*=*e* see § 72. For loss of *t* see § 117; for *-are*=*-er* see § 263.
- RENOYER**, *va.* to send again. See *re-* and *envoyer*.—Der. *renvoi* (verbal subst.).
- Réordination**, *sf.* reordination. See *re-* and *ordination*.
- Réordonner**, *va.* to reordain. See *re-* and *ordonner*.
- Réorganiser**, *va.* to reorganise. See *re-* and *organiser*.—Der. *réorganisation*.
- Réouverture**, *sf.* reopening. See *re-* and *ouverture*.
- REPAIRE**, *sm.* a den, lair, originally dwelling

- (of any kind). For restriction of meaning in modern Fr. see § 13. *Repaire* is verbal subst. of O. Fr. *repaire*, to return home. *Repaire* is from L. *repatriare**, found in Isidore of Seville. *Repatriare* becomes *repaire* by attraction of *i*, whence *a=ai*, see § 54, 3, and Hist. Gram. p. 77; for *tr=r* see § 168.
- RÉPAÎTRE**, *va.* to feed. See *re-* and *paitre*.—Der. *repli*. (*Paitre* also in O. Fr. had a p.p. *pu*, which remains in the language of falconry, *un faucon qui a pu*.)
- RÉPANDRE**, *va.* to pour out. See *re-* and *épandre*.
- Réparable**, *adj.* repairable; from L. *reparabilis*.
- REPARAÎTRE**, *vn.* to reappear. See *re-* and *paraître*.
- Réparateur**, *sm.* a repairer; from L. *reparatorum*.
- Réparation**, *sf.* a reparation; from L. *reparationem*.
- Réparer**, *va.* to repair; from L. *reparare*.
- REPARLER**, *vn.* to speak again. See *re-* and *parler*.
- REPARTIR**, *vn.* to depart again, reply. See *re-* and *partir*.—Der. *repartie* (partic. subst.).
- RÉPARTIR**, *vn.* to divide, dispense. See *partir*.—Der. *répartiteur*, *répartition*.
- REPAS**, *sm.* a repast; from L. *repastus** (found in Merov. documents): 'Nullum ibidem praesumant exercere dominatum, non ad mensionaticos aut *repastos* exigendo,' from a 7th-cent. formula. *Repastus* is an intensive compd. of *pastus*. *Repastus* becomes *repas* by *st=s*, found in *post*, *puis*, etc. See § 118.
- REPASSER**, *va.* to repass. See *re-* and *passer*.—Der. *repassage*, *repasseuse*.
- REPAVER**, *va.* to repave. See *re-* and *paver*.
- REPÊCHER**, *va.* to fish up again. See *re-* and *pêcher*.
- REPEINDRE**, *va.* to repaint. See *re-* and *peindre*.—Der. *repeint* (partic. subst.).
- Repenser**, *vn.* to think again. See *re-* and *penser*.
- REPENTANCE**, *sf.* repentance. See *repentir*.
- REPENTIR**, *vn.* to repent; compd. of *re-* and O. Fr. *pentir*. This old word represents L. *poenitère* (for *oe=e* see § 105), whence *penitère*, whence *pentir*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *penitère* to *pen tère*: for *-ère=ir* see Hist. Gram. p. 130.—Der. *repentir* (subst.), *repentant* (whence *repentance*).
- RÉPERCER**, *va.* to repierce. See *re-* and *percer*.
- Répercussion**, *sm.* reverberation; from L. *repercussionem*.
- Répercuter**, *va.* to reverberate; from L. *repercutere*.
- REPERDRE**, *va.* to lose again. See *re-* and *perdre*.
- Repère**, *sm.* a bench-mark; verbal subst. of L. *reperire*.
- Répertoire**, *sm.* a repertory; from L. *reptorium*.
- Répéter**, *va.* to repeat; from L. *repetere*.—Der. *répétailleur*.
- Répétiteur**, *sm.* a tutor, (Naut.) a repeating ship; from L. *repetitorem*, der. from *repetere*.
- Répétition**, *sf.* a repetition; from L. *repetitionem*.
- REPEUPLER**, *va.* to repeople. See *re-* and *peupler*.—Der. *repeuplement*.
- RÉPÎT**, *sm.* a respite; formerly *respit*, It. *rispetto*, from L. *respectus*, consideration, whence indulgence, whence delay, in which sense the word is found in Carol. texts: 'Et si comes infra supradictarum noctium numerum mallum suum non habuerit, ipsum spatium usque ad mallum comitis extendatur, et deinde detur ei spatium ad *respectum* ad septem noctes,' from a Capitulary of A.D. 819. *Respectus* becomes *respit* (for *ect=it* see § 129), then *répit*, by loss of *s* (see § 148). *Répit* is a doublet of *respect*, q. v.
- REPLACER**, *va.* to replace. See *re-* and *placer*.
- REPLANTER**, *va.* to replant. See *re-* and *planter*.
- REPLÂTRER**, *va.* to replaster. See *re-* and *plâtre*.—Der. *replâtrage*.
- Replet**, *adj.* replete; from L. *repletus*.—Der. *réplétion*.
- REPLIER**, *va.* to fold again. See *re-* and *plier*. Its doublets are *replier*, *replier*, q. v.—Der. *repli* (verbal subst.).
- Répliquer**, *va.* to reply; from L. *replicare*. Its doublets are *replier*, *replier*.—Der. *réplique* (verbal subst.).
- REPLONGER**, *va.* to replunge. See *re-* and *plonger*.
- Repolir**, *va.* to repolish. See *re-* and *polir*.
- RÉPONDRE**, *va.* to reply; formerly *responde*, from L. *respondere*, whence *respondere* (see Hist. Gram. p. 135), whence by regular contr. (see § 51) *respond're*, whence *répondre*, by loss of *s* (see § 148). (The O. Fr. *repondre*, to replace, is more correctly formed from *reponere* with loss of the atonic penult, and intercalation of

euphonic *d*).—Der. *répondant*, *répons* (formerly *respons*, strong partic. subst. of L. *responsus*), *réponse* (fem. of *répons*, L. *responsa*).

RÉPONS, *sm.* a liturgical response. See *répondre*.

RÉPONSE, *sf.* an answer. See *répondre*.

Reporter, *va.* to report; from L. *reportare*.—Der. *report* (verbal subst.).

REPOSER, *vn.* to rest, repose. See *re-* and *poser*.—Der. *repos* (verbal subst.), *reposoir*, *reposé*.

REPOUSSER, *va.* to thrust back. See *re-* and *pousser*.—Der. *repoussant*, *repoussoir*, *repoussement*.

Répréhensible, *adj.* reprehensible; from L. *reprehensibilis*.

Répréhension, *sf.* blame; from L. *reprehensionem*.

REPRENDRE, *va.* to take back. See *re-* and *prendre*.

† **Représaille**, *sf.* a reprisal; from It. *ripresaglia* (§ 25). The word is more commonly used in the plur.

Représentatif, *adj.* representative; as if from a supposed L. *repraesentativus**, which did not exist. For French derivatives in *-if* see § 223.

Représentation, *sf.* a representation; from L. *repraesentationem*.

Représenter, *va.* to represent; from L. *repraesentare*.—Der. *représentant*.

Répressif, *adj.* repressive; from L. *repressivus**, from *repressus*.

Répression, *sf.* repression; from L. *repressionem**.

Réprimande, *sf.* a reprimand; from L. *reprimenda*.—Der. *réprimander*.

Réprimer, *va.* to repress; from L. *reprimere*.—Der. *réprimable*.

REPRIS, *sm.* a person retaken. See *re-* and *pris*.

REPRISE, *sf.* a retaking, recovery. See *re-* and *prise*.

Réprobateur, *sm.* a reprover; from L. *reprobatores*.

Réprobation, *sf.* reprobation; from L. *reprobationem*.

REPROCHER, *va.* to reproach. Prov. *repropchar*, from L. *repropiare**, der. from *prope*, near (cp. L. *ob-jicere*, which is both 'to place before' and 'to reproach'; also Germ. *vor-rücken*, which is both 'to approach' and 'to reproach.' So *repropiare* is 'to bring near the eyes,' 'lay before one's eyes,' 'to blame'). For *-piare* = *-cher*, by consonification of *i* and loss of

preceding consonant, see Hist. Gram. p. 65.

—Der. *reproche* (verbal subst.), *reproachable*, *irreproachable*.

Reproducteur, *sm.* a reproducer. See *re-* and *produire*.

Reproductible, *adj.* reproducible. See *re-* and *producible*.—Der. *reproductibilité*.

Reproduction, *sf.* reproduction. See *re-* and *production*.

REPRODUIRE, *va.* to reproduce. See *re-* and *produire*.

RÉPROUVER, *va.* to prove anew. See *re-* and *prouver*.

RÉPROUVER, *va.* to reprove; from L. *reprobare*. For *ô=ou* see § 76; for *b=v* see § 113.—Der. *reprouvé* (partic. subst.).

Reps, *sm.* 'reps' (a textile fabric). Origin unknown.

Reptile, *sm.* a reptile; from L. *reptilis*.

République, *sf.* a republic; formerly *respublique*, from L. *respublica*. For loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *républicain*, *républicanisme*.

Répudiation, *sf.* repudiation; from L. *repudiationem*.

Répudier, *va.* to repudiate; from L. *repudiare*.

Répugner, *vn.* to be repugnant (to); from L. *repugnare*.—Der. *répugnant* (whence *répugnance*).

Répulsif, *adj.* repulsive; as if from a supposed L. form *repulsivus**; for French derivatives in *-if* see § 223.

Répulsion, *sf.* repulsion; from L. *repulsionem*.

Réputation, *sf.* reputation; from L. *reputationem*.

Réputer, *va.* to repute, esteem; from L. *reputare*.

REQUÉRIR, *va.* to request, summon; from L. *requirere*. For *i=e* see § 72; for *dre=ir* see Hist. Gram. p. 130.—Der. *requis*, from L. *requisitus*, regularly contrd. (after change of accent from *requisitus* to *requisitus*), see § 51, to *requisitus*, whence *requis*; for *st=s* see *repas*.

REQUÊTE, *sf.* a petition; formerly *requeste*, It. *richiesta*, from L. *requisita*, properly a thing required, asked for, whence sense of petition, request. In a Lat. charter (10th cent.) we find 'requistam fecerunt' for 'they made a request.' *Requisita* (see under *requérir*) regularly contrd. (see § 51) to *requisita* becomes *requeste* by *i=e* (see § 72), then *requête* by loss of *s* (see § 148).

+ **Requiem**, *sm.* a requiem; the L. *requiem*.

Requin, *sm.* a shark. Origin unknown. Littré accepts the popular notion that *requin* is only a vulgar form of *requiem* (q. v.), indicating that the man seized by this shark must perish, and that there is nothing to be done except to sing his requiem.

REQUINQUER (SE), *vpr.* to spruce up oneself. From *re-* and L. *quinquare**, to clean, a little-used Latin word, which survives in the Roman Speech. (Littré.)

REQUIS, *p. p.* and *sm.* a demand. See *requirir*.

Réquisition, *sf.* a requisition; from L. *requisitionem*.

Réquisitoire, *sm.* a public prosecutor's address, speech; as if from a L. *requisitorium**, der. from *requirere*. For French derivatives in *-oire* see § 233.

Rescind, *va.* to rescind; from L. *rescindere*.

Rescision, *sf.* annulment (of deeds, etc.); from L. *rescisionem*.

RESCOUSSE, *sf.* a leap back (in fencing). See *escousse*.

Rescription, *sf.* an order, cheque; from L. *rescriptionem*.

Rescrit, *sm.* a rescript; from L. *rescriptum*. For *pt=t* see § 168 and Hist. Gram. p. 65.

RÉSEAU, *sm.* network, wirework; formerly *réseil*, It. *reticello*, from L. *reticellum**, dim. of *rete*. *Reticellum*, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *ret'cellum*, becomes *réseil*. For *to=c* see § 168; for *o=s* see § 129; for *-ellum=-eau* see § 282. *Réseau* is a doublet of *résille*.

+ **Réséda**, *sm.* (Bot.) *reseda*, mignonette; the L. *reseda*.

RÉSERVER, *va.* to reserve; from L. *reservare*.—Der. *reserve* (verbal subst.), *réserveoir*, *réservé*.

Résident, *sm.* a resident; from L. *residen-tem*.—Der. *résidence*.

Résider, *vn.* to reside (at); from L. *residere*.

Résidu, *sm.* a residuum; from L. *residuum*.

Résignation, *sf.* a resignation; from L. *resignationem**, from *resignatus*. See *résigner*.

Résigner, *va.* to resign, lay down (office); from L. *resignare*.—Der. *résignant*.

RÉSILLE, *sf.* small net-work; either altered form of O. Fr. *réseil*, *réseau*, or a corruption of O. Fr. *réseuil*, which answers to L. *reticulum* (a little net, in Apuleius).

Résilier, *va.* to cancel; from L. *resilire*.

—Der. *résiliement*, *résiliation*.

Résine, *sf.* rosin; from L. *resina*.

Résineux, *adj.* resinous; from L. *resinosus*.

Résipiscence, *sf.* repentance; from L. *resipiscencia*.

Résistance, *sf.* resistance. See *résister*.

Résister, *vn.* to resist; from L. *resistere*.—Der. *résistant*, *résistance*.

Résolu, *adj.* resolute; from L. *resolutus*. See *résoudre*. For *-utus=-u* see § 201.—Der. *irrésolu*.

Résoluble, *adj.* resolvable; from L. *resolubilis*.

Résolution, *sf.* resolution; from L. *resolutionem* (used in this sense in Ulpian).—Der. *irrésolution*.

Résolutoire, *adj.* (Legal) subsequent; from L. *resolutorius*.

Résolvant, *adj.* solvent; from L. *resolventem*.

Résonance, *sf.* resonance; from L. *resonantia*.

RÉSONNER, *vn.* to resound; from L. *resonare*. For *n=nn* see *ennemi*.—Der. *résonnant*, *résonnement*.

Résorption, *sf.* resorption; from L. *resorptionem**, from *resorbere*.

RÉSOUDRE, *va.* to solve, resolve; from L. *resolvere*. For *-solvere=-soudre* see *absoudre*.—Der. *résous* (from *résoudre*, cp. *absous* from *absoudre*. The Academy still allows the use of this word in the phrase *brouillard résous en pluie*).

Respect, *sm.* respect; from L. *respectus*. Its doublet is *ripit*, q. v.—Der. *respecter*, *respectable*.

Respectif, *adj.* respective; from L. *respectivus*, from *respectus*.

Respectueux, *adj.* respectful; as if from a supposed L. *respectuosus**, from *respectus*. For French derivatives in *-eux* see § 229.—Der. *irrespectueux*.

Respiration, *sf.* respiration; from L. *respirationem*.

Respirer, *va.* to respire; from L. *respirare*.—Der. *respirable*, *respiratoire*.

Resplendir, *vn.* to shine brilliantly; from L. *resplendere*.—Der. *resplendissant*, *resplendissement*.

Responsable, *adj.* responsible; as if from a supposed L. *responsabilis**, from *responsa*.

RESSAC, *sm.* surf. Verbal subst. of the O. Fr. *resacher* to withdraw, from *re-* and O. Fr. *sacher*.

RESSAISIR, *va.* to seize again. See *re-* and *saisir*.

RESSASSER, *va.* to sift again, examine closely. See *re-* and *sasser*.

RESSAUTER, *vn.* to leap again, (Archit.) to stand out of line. See *re-* and *sauter*.—Der. *ressaut* (verbal subst.).

RESSEMBLER, *vn.* to be alike, resemble. See *re-* and *sembler*.—Der. *ressemblant* (whence *resemblance*).

RESSEMLER, *va.* to new sole (boots). See *re-* and *semelle*.—Der. *ressemlage*.

RESSEMER, *va.* to sow again. See *re-* and *semer*.

RESSENTIMENT, *sm.* a slight attack, touch, attack, resentment. See *ressentir*.

RESSENTIR, *va.* to feel. See *re-* and *sentir*.—Der. *ressentiment*.

RESSERRER, *va.* to replace, tie again, tighten. See *re-* and *serrer*.—Der. *resserrement*, *resserre*.

RESSORT, *sm.* a spring, elasticity. See *ressortir*.

RESSORTIR, *vn.* to go out again. See *re-* and *sortir*.—Der. *ressort* (verbal subst., properly that which goes out again, rebounds).

RESSORTIR, *vn.* to be in the jurisdiction (of); used with the prep. *à*; formerly *resortir*, from L. *resortiri*, which in medieval Lat. signified 'to be in the jurisdiction of'.—Der. *ressort* (judicial), *ressortissant*.

RESSOUDER, *va.* to resolder. See *re-* and *souder*.

RESSOURCE, *sf.* a resource. See *source*.

RESSOUVENIR (SE), *vpr.* to remember. See *re-* and *souvenir*.—Der. *ressouvenir* (verbal subst.).

RESSUER, *vn.* to sweat (of metals). See *re-* and *suer*.—Der. *ressuage*.

RESSUSCITER, *va.* to bring to life again; from L. *resuscitare*.

RESSUYER, *va.* to dry again. See *re-* and *essuyer*.

Restauration, *sf.* restoration; from L. *restorationem*.

Restaurer, *va.* to restore, re-establish; from L. *restaurare*.—Der. *restaurant*, *restaurateur*.

RESTER, *vn.* to remain; from L. *restare*.—Der. *restant* (partic. subst.), *reste* (verbal subst.).

Restituer, *va.* to restore; from L. *restituere*.—Der. *restituable*.

Restitution, *sf.* restitution; from L. *restitutionem*.

RESTREINDRE, *va.* to restrict; from L.

restringere. For *-stringere* = *-streindre* see *astreindre*.

Restrictif, *adj.* restrictive; as if from a supposed L. *restrictivus**, from *restrictus*. For French derivatives in *-if* see § 223. See *restreindre*.

Restriction, *sf.* a restriction; from L. *restrictionem*.

Restrington, *adj.* restringent; from L. *restringentem*.

Résulter, *vn.* to result; from L. *resultare*.—Der. *résultat*, *résultante*.

Résumer, *va.* to resume; from L. *resumere*.—Der. *résumé* (partic. subst.).

Résurrection, *sf.* a resurrection; from L. *resurrectionem*.

RETABLE, *sm.* (Archit.) a reredos; a contrd. form of *rière-table*, see *arrière* and *table*.

RÉTABLIR, *va.* to re-establish. See *re-* and *établir*.—Der. *rétablissement*.

RETAILLER, *va.* to cut anew, mend (pens). See *re-* and *tailler*.—Der. *retaille* (verbal subst.).

RETAPER, *va.* to comb (hair) the wrong way. See *re-* and *taper*.

RETARD, *sm.* delay. See *retarder*.

RETARDER, *va.* to delay; from L. *retardare*.—Der. *retard* (verbal subst.), *retardataire*, *retardation*.

RETEINDRE, *va.* to dye anew. See *re-* and *teindre*.

RETENDRE, *va.* to stretch out again. See *re-* and *tendre*.

RETENIR, *va.* to retain; from L. *retinere*. For *i=e* see § 68; for *-ère* = *-ir* see Hist. Gram. p. 130.—Der. *retenue* (verbal subst.).

Rétention, *sf.* retention; from L. *retentionem*.—Der. *retentionnaire*.

RETENTIR, *vn.* to resound, re-echo; compd. of *re-* and O. Fr. *tentir*, which from L. *tinnitire** for *tinnitare*. *Tinnitire*, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *tinn'tire*, becomes O. Fr. *tentir*. For *in=en* see § 72.—Der. *retentissant*, *retentissement*.

RETENUE, *sf.* reserve, prudence. See *retenir*.

Rétiaire, *sm.* a retiarius (gladiator); from L. *retiarius*.

Réticence, *sf.* reticence; from L. *reticentia*.

Réticule, *sm.* a reticule, little net, lady's little purse; from L. *reticulum*.—Der. *réticulaire*, *réticulé*.

RÉTIF, *adj.* restive; formerly *restif*, properly a horse which refuses to stir. *Restif*, It. *restivo*, is as if from a supposed L. *re-*

- stivus***, deriv. of **restare**. For French derivatives in *-if* see § 223. For loss of *s* see § 148; for *v = f* see § 142.
- Rétine**, *sf.* the retina; as if from a supposed L. *retina**, der. from *rete*, a net. *Rétine* is properly a net-like membrane; cp. Germ. *netz-haut*.
- RETIRER**, *va.* to withdraw, remove. See *re-* and *tirer*.—Der. *retiré*, retirement.
- RETOMBER**, *vn.* to fall again. See *re-* and *tomber*.—Der. *retombée* (partic. subst.).
- RETONDRE**, *va.* (Archit.) to clean off; from L. *retundere*. For *u = o* see § 98; for loss of atonic *o* see § 51.
- RETORDRE**, *va.* to retwist. See *re-* and *tordre*. Its doublet is *retorquer*, *q. v.*
- Rétorquer**, *va.* to retort; from L. *retorquere*.
- RETORS**, *adj.* twisted; from L. *retortus* (found in Martial). For the continuance of *s* see § 149. The word is the regular ancient partic. of *retorder*.
- Retorte**, *sf.* a retort; from L. *retorta*, properly a vessel of distorted form.
- RETOUCHER**, *va.* to retouch. See *re-* and *toucher*.—Der. *retouche* (verbal subst.).
- RETOUR**, *sm.* a winding, return. See *tour*.
- RETOURNER**, *vn.* to return. See *re-* and *tourner*.—Der. *retourne* (verbal subst.).
- RETRACER**, *va.* to retrace. See *re-* and *tracer*.
- Rétraction**, *sf.* a retraction; from L. *retractionem*.
- Rétracter**, *va.* to retract; from L. *retractare*. Its doublet is *retraiter*.
- Rétractile**, *adj.* retractile; der. from *retractus*. For learned French forms in *-ile* see § 250, note 2.
- Rétraction**, *sf.* (Med.) retraction; from L. *retractionem*.
- RETRAIRE**, *va.* to withdraw; from L. *retrahere*. *Trahere* becomes *traire* as follows: the form *tragere* is found in Merov. Lat.; this was regularly reduced to *trag're* (see § 51), whence by loss of *g* (see § 131), and *a = ai* (see § 54), we get *traire*.—Der. *retrait* (from L. *retractus*; for *ot = it* see § 129), *retraite* (act of retiring, from L. *retracta*).
- RETRAIT**, *sm.* shrinkage, contraction (of metals). See *retraire*.
- RETRAITE**, *sf.* the act of retreating. See *retraire*.—Der. *retraité*.
- RETRANCHER**, *vn.* to cut off, retrench. See *re-* and *trancher*.—Der. *retranchement*.
- RETRAVAILLER**, *va.* to work again. See *re-* and *travailler*.
- RÉTRÉCIR**, *va.* to narrow, straiten. See *re-* and *trécir*.—Der. *rétrécissement*.
- RETREMPER**, *va.* to temper (iron) anew. See *re-* and *tremper*.
- Rétribuer**, *va.* to reward; from L. *retribuere*.
- Rétribution**, *sf.* retribution; from L. *retributionem*.
- Rétroactif**, *adj.* retroactive; from L. *retro* and Fr. *actif*, *q. v.*—Der. *retroactivité*.
- Rétroaction**, *sf.* retroaction; compd. of L. *retro* and *action* (*q. v.*).
- Rétrocéder**, *va.* to reassign; from L. *retrocedere*.—Der. *retrocession*.
- Rétrogradation**, *sf.* retrogression; from L. *retrogradationem*.
- Rétrograde**, *adj.* retrograde; from L. *retrogradus*.
- Rétrograder**, *vn.* to retrograde; from L. *retrogradare*.
- RETROUSSER**, *va.* to tie up, tuck up. See *re-* and *trouser*.—Der. *retroussement*, *retroussis*.
- RETROUVER**, *va.* to find again! See *re-* and *trouver*.
- RETS**, *sm.* a net, snare; O. Fr. *rois*, *rez*; the spelling *rets* is a 16th-cent. modernism. The O. Fr. form, which was fem., represents not the sing. *rete*, but the plur. *retia*; which was treated in early French as if it was a fem. form; a phenomenon by no means rare. See Hist. Gram. p. 97.
- Réunion**, *sf.* a reunion. See *re-* and *union*.
- Réunir**, *va.* to reunite. See *re-* and *unir*.
- REÜSSIR**, *vn.* to succeed, thrive; compd. of *ré-* (*q. v.*) and of O. Fr. *ussir*, which from L. *exire*. *Exire*, changing *x* to *ss* (see § 150) and *e* to *i* (see § 59), becomes O. Fr. *issir*, whence *ussir* by influence of It. *riuscire* (the word is of 16th-cent. origin); there are a few instances in French of the substitution of *u* for *i*, as *fumier* from *fimarium*.
- +Réussite**, *sf.* success; from It. *riuscita* (§ 25).
- REVALOIR**, *va.* to return (good, evil). See *re-* and *valoir*.
- REVANCHE**, *sf.* retaliation, revenge. See *revancher*.
- REVANCHER**, *va.* to defend (from attack); from L. *revindicare*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *vindicare* to *vind'care*. The *d* between two consonants is dropped, see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for *-care = -cher*, see *pencher*; for *in = en = an* see § 72, note 4.—Der. *revanche* (verbal subst.).
- RÉVASSER**, *vn.* to muse, dream. See *rêve*.

The termination *-asser* is somewhat contemptuous.—Der. *révasseur*, *révarserie*.

RÊVE, *sm.* a dream. Origin unknown. The word has no history, and dates back no farther than the middle of last century.

† **Révêche**, *adj.* sharp, harsh, cross; formerly *revesche*, from It. *revescio* (§ 25).

RÉVEILLER, *va.* to arouse. From *re-* and *éveiller*; see *veiller*.—Der. *réveil* (verbal subst.), *réveillon*.

Révélateur, *sm.* a revealer; from L. *revelatore*.

Révélation, *sf.* a revelation; from L. *revelationem*.

Révêler, *va.* to reveal; from L. *revelare*.

REVENANT, *sm.* a ghost, apparition. See *revenir*.

REVENDEUR, *sm.* a retailer. See *re-* and *vendeur*.

Revendication, *sf.* a claiming; from L. *revindicacionem*.

Revendiquer, *va.* to reclaim, demand; from L. *revindicare*. Its doublet is *revanche*, *q. v.*

RE VENDRE, *va.* to resell. See *re-* and *vendre*.

REVENIR, *vn.* to return. See *re-* and *venir*.—Der. *revenue* (partic. subst. masc.), *revenue* (partic. subst. fem.), *revient*.

RÊVER, *vn.* to dream.—Der. *révêur*, *réverie*.

Réverbère, *sm.* a street-lamp. See *reverberer*.

Réverbérer, *vn.* to reverberate; from L. *reverberare*.—Der. *réverbère* (verbal subst.), *réverbération*.

REVERDIR, *vn.* to grow green again. See *re-* and *verdir*.

Révérence, *sf.* reverence; from L. *reverentia*.—Der. *révérencielle*, *révérencieux*.

Révêrend, *adj.* reverend; from L. *reverendus*.—Der. *révérendissime*.

Révérer, *va.* to revere; from L. *revereri*.

REVERS, *sm.* back, a back-stroke, reverse (of coins); from L. *reversus*.

REVERSE, *va.* to decant, pour off. See *re-* and *verser*.—Der. *reversement*, *reversible*.

† **Reversis**, *sm.* reversis (a game of cards); a word introduced with the game from Italy in the 16th cent., with many other terms of play, etc. (see § 25); it is probably a French form (under influence of *renverser*) of It. *rovescina*, which was also a game at cards; and It. *rovesciare* means to upset, so answering to *renverser*. Cotgrave calls the game a *sorte de triomphe renversée*.

REVERSIBLE, *adj.* reversible. See *reverser*.

Réversion, *sf.* reversion; from L. *reversionem*.

REVÊTEMENT, *sm.* facing, coating (of buildings). See *revêtir*.

REVÊTIR, *va.* to clothe. See *re-* and *vêtir*.—Der. *revêtement*.

REVIRER, *vn.* (Naut.) to tack. From *re-* and *virer*, which is from the Low L. *virare**, to turn.—Der. *revirement*.

Reviser, *va.* to revise; from L. *revisere*.—Der. *réviseur*.

Révisiôn, *sf.* revision; from L. *revisiônem*.

Révivifier, *va.* to revive, restore; from L. *revivificare*.

REVIVRE, *vn.* to rise from the dead; from L. *revivere*, by loss of the atonic *ë*, see § 51.

Révocable, *adj.* revocable; from L. *revocabilis*.

Révocation, *sf.* revocation; from L. *revocationem*.

Révocatoire, *adj.* (Leg.) revocatory; from L. *revocatorius*.

REVOIR, *va.* to see again; from L. *revidere*. *Videre* became first *voir*, then *voir*; for loss of *d* see § 120; for *i* = *e* see § 68; for *voir* = *voir* see *mûr* and Hist. Gram. p. 38.—Der. *revue* (partic. subst.).

† **Révolte**, *sf.* a revolt; from It. *rivolta* (§ 25).—Der. *révolte*, *révoltant*.

Révolu, *adj.* revolved, accomplished; from L. *revolutus*. For *-utus* = *-u* see § 201.

Révolution, *sf.* a revolution; from L. *revolutionem*.—Der. *révolutionnaire*.

Revomir, *va.* to revomit; from L. *revomere*.

Révoquer, *va.* to revoke, recall; from L. *revocare*.

REVUE, *sf.* a review. See *revoir*.

Révilisif, *adj.* repellent. See *révulsion*.

Révulsion, *sf.* a revulsion; from L. *revulsionem*.—Der. *révilisif*.

REZ, *prep.* on a level with, *sm.* level; from L. *rasus*. *Rez* in the phrases *rez pied*, *rez terre*, *rez de chaussée*, signifies that part of a house which is on a level with the *chaussée*, the road. *Rasus* becomes *rez* by *ā* = *e* (see § 54, 3), and by final *s* = *z* (see § 149). *Rez* is a doublet of *ras*, *q. v.*

REZ-DE-CHAUSSEE, *sm.* a ground-floor. See *rez* and *chaussée*.

RHABILLER, *va.* to dress again. See *re-* and *habiller*.—Der. *rhabillage*.

Rhapsodie, *sf.* a rhapsody; from Gr. *ῥαψῳδία*.—Der. *rhapsodiste*.

Rhétteur, *sm.* a rhetorician; from L. *rhētor*.—*rem.*

Rhétorique, *sf.* rhetoric; from L. *rhētorica*.—*Der. rhétoricien.*

Rhinocéros, *sm.* a rhinoceros; from L. *rhinoceros*.

† **Rhododendron**, *sm.* a rhododendron; the L. *rhododendron*.

Rhombe, *sm.* a rhombus, diamond; from L. *rhombus*.

Rhomboïde, *sm.* a rhomboid; from L. *rhomboides*.—*Der. rhomboidal.*

RHUBARBE, *sf.* rhubarb; from L. *rheubarbarum* (found in *Isidore*). *Rheubarbarum* becomes *rhubarbe* by losing the two final atonic syllables, see §§ 50, 51; and by *eu*=*u*, see *purée*.

† **Rhum**, *sm.* rum; from Engl. *rum* (§ 28).

Rhumatisme, *sm.* rheumatism; from L. *rheumatismus* (found in *Pliny*).—*Der. rhumatismal.*

RHUME, *sm.* cold; from L. *rheuma*. For *eu*=*u* see *purée*.

Rythme, *sm.* rhythm; from L. *rhythmus*. Its doublet is *rime*, *q. v.*

Rhythmique, *adj.* rhythmical; from L. *rhythmicus*.

RIANT, *adj.* smiling; from L. *ridentem*, by loss of medial *d*, see § 120: for *en*=*an* see § 72, note 4.

Ribambelle, *sf.* a string, host, number. Origin unknown.

RIBOTE, *sf.* debauch, drunkenness. Origin unknown.—*Der. riboter, riboteur.*

RICANER, *vn.* to sneer. Origin unknown.—*Der. ricanerie, ricaneur, ricanement.*

RICHARD, *sm.* a married man. See *riche*.

RICHE, *adj.* rich; of Germ. origin, Germ. *reich*, Engl. *rich* (§ 20).—*Der. richesse, richard, richement, enrichir.*

RICHESSÉ, *sf.* riches. See *riche*.

Ricin, *sm.* the castor-oil plant; from L. *ricinus*.

Ricocher, *vn.* to ricochet. Origin unknown.—*Der. ricochet* (verbal subst.).

RIDE, *sf.* a wrinkle. See *rider*.

RIDEAU, *sm.* a curtain, screen; formerly *ridel*. For *-el*=*-eau* see § 282. *Ridel* is dim. of *ride* (see *rider*), and rightly means a plaited stuff.

RIDELLE, *sf.* the staff-side (of a cart). Origin unknown.

RIDER, *va.* to wrinkle; of Germ. origin, M. H. G. *riden* (§ 20).—*Der. ride* (verbal subst.).

Ridicule, *adj.* ridiculous; from L. *ridiculus*.—*Der. ridiculiser, ridiculité.*

Ridicule, *sm.* ridicule; from L. *ridiculum*.

RIEN, *adv.* nothing; from L. *rem*. For *e*=*ie* see § 56; for *m*=*n* see § 161. *Rien* was a subst. in O. Fr., meaning 'a thing.' *La riens (res) que j'ai vue est fort belle. Une très-belle riens (res)*. When joined with a negative it meant 'no thing,' just as *ne . . . personne* meant 'no person.' This use of *rien* is very proper, and it did not lose its natural meaning of 'thing' to take that of 'nothing' (as e.g. in the phrase *On m'a donné cela pour rien*) till people became accustomed to take this subst. with *ne* so as to form a negative expression. By this account of the sense of *rien* we may explain the passage of *Molière*, in which it is at once negative and positive:

*Dans le siècle où nous sommes
On ne donne rien pour rien.*

École des Femmes, ii. 2.

RIEUR, *sm.* a laugh. See *rire*.

Rigide, *adj.* rigid; from L. *rigidus*. Its doublet is *roide*, *q. v.*

Rigidité, *sf.* rigidity; from L. *rigiditatem*.

Rigodon, *sm.* a rigadon, an ancient dance; an onomatopoeitic word. See § 34.

† **Rigole**, *sf.* a trench. Origin uncertain.

Rigorisme, *sm.* ansterity; from L. *rigor*.—*Der. rigoriste.*

Rigoureux, *adj.* rigorous; from L. *rigorosus*. For *o*=*ou* see § 76; for *-osus*=*-eux* see § 229.

Rigueur, *sm.* rigour; from L. *rigorem*. For *o*=*eu* see § 79.

RIMAILLER, *vn.* to be a rhymester (in a depreciatory sense); the termination *-aille* carrying a bad sense. See *rimer*.—*Der. rimailleur.*

RIME, *sf.* rhyme; of Germ. origin, from O. H. G. *rim* (§ 20); the L. *rhythmus* has also been suggested.—*Der. rimcr.*

RIMER, *vn.* to rhyme. See *rime*.—*Der. rimeur, rimailleur.*

RINCEAU, *sm.* foliage; formerly *rainceau* (used in sense of a bough, foliage, in medieval documents), from L. *ramicollus**, dim. of *ramus*. *Ramicellus*, contrd. (see § 52) to *ram'cellus*, becomes *raincel*: for *m*=*n* see § 160; for *a*=*ai* see § 54. *Raincel* becomes *rainceau* by *-el*=*-eau*, see § 282.

RINCER, *va.* to rinse; O. Fr. *rinser, rinçer, reinser*, from a late L. *recentare**, *recentiare**, to make fresh or new, a deriv. of *recens*. For loss of *o* see § 129; for *-ciare*=*-cer* see § 264. This seems more

- probable than the view that the word is of Germ. origin, O. Scand. *hrainsa*, to rinse, clean out.—Der. *ringure*.
- RIOTER, *vn.* to titter. An irregular dim. of *rire*, q. v.—Der. *rioteur*.
- Ripaille**, *sf.* feasting, good cheer. Said to be of hist. origin (§ 33); from a castle called *Ripaille* on the shore of the Lake Lemán, to which Amedeus of Savoy (the antipope Felix V) was wont to retire, when he wanted to hold high feast with his friends.
- RIPER, *va.* to drag, scrape; from Germ. *rippen*, a popular form of *riben*, answering to O. H. G. *riban* (§ 20).—Der. *ripe* (verbal subst.).
- Ripopée**, *sf.* slop (mixed liquors). Origin unknown.
- † **Riposte**, *sf.* a repartee; from It. *riposta* (§ 25).—Der. *riposter*.
- RIRE, *vn.* to laugh; from L. *ridere*. For misplacement of accent, *ridere* for *ridére*, see Hist. Gram. p. 133; hence *rid're*, by regular contr. (see § 51), whence *rire*: for *dr=r* see § 168.—Der. *ricur*, risible.
- RIS, *sm.* a laugh; from L. *risus*.—Der. *risée*.
- RIS, *sm.* a sweetbread; said to be a corruption of *rides de veau*.
- RISÉE, *sf.* laughter. See *ris*.
- Risible**, *adj.* risible; from L. *risibilis*, der. from *ridere*. See *rire*.
- † **Risque**, *sm.* a risk; from Sp. *risco*, properly a reef, then peril, risk (§ 26).—Der. *risquer*.
- RISSOLER, *va.* to roast brown; dim. of a form *risser* *; of Germ. origin, Dan. *riste* (§ 27). For *st=ss* see *angoisse*.—Der. *rissole* (verbal subst.).
- RIT, *sm.* a rite; from L. *ritus*.
- † **Ritournelle**, *sm.* (Mus.) a ritornello, refrain; from It. *ritornello* (§ 25).
- Rituel**, *sm.* a ritual, prayer-book; from L. *ritualis* (sc. liber, a book of rites).
- RIVAGE, *sm.* a bank, shore, beach; from L. *ripaticum* *, der. from *ripa*. '*Ripaticum quoddam . . . vendidit super fluvium ad faciendum molendinum*,' says a Carol. text. *Ripaticum*, changing *p* successively to *b* and *v* (see § 111), becomes first *ribaticum* (found in a charter of A.D. 891), then *rivaticum* (in a text of A.D. 897), whence *rivage* by *-aticum=age*, see § 201.
- Rival**, *adj.* rival; from L. *rivalis*.—Der. *rivaliser*.
- Rivalité**, *sf.* rivalry; from L. *rivalitatem*.
- RIVE, *sf.* bank (of stream). Prov. *riba*, It. *ripa*, from L. *ripa*. For *p=b=v* see § 111.
- RIVER, *va.* to rivet, clinch; of Germ. origin. Dan. *rive*, properly to flatten down any projection (§ 27).—Der. *rivet*, *rivure*, *rivoir*.
- RIVERAIN, *adj.* situated on the river's bank. See *rivière*, which here leaves its proper sense in its derivation.
- RIVIERE, *sf.* a river. Sp. *ribera*, from L. *riparia* *, found in medieval Lat. documents: '*Nec villae, nec homo distringatur facere pontes ad riparias*,' says a 12th-cent. document. *Riparia* is der. from *ripa*, used for a river in medieval Lat. *Riparia* becomes *rivière*: for *-aria=ière* see § 198; for *p=b=v* see § 111.—Der. *riverain*.
- † **Rixdale**, *sf.* a rix-dollar; from Germ. *reichsthaler* (§ 27).
- Rixe**, *sf.* a scuffle; from L. *rixā*.
- † **Riz**, *sm.* rice; from It. *riso* (§ 25).—Der. *rizière*.
- † **Rob**, *sm.* a rubber (of whist); from Engl. *rubber* (§ 28).
- † **Rob**, *sm.* (Pharm.) rob; of Oriental origin, Ar. *robb*, purified syrup of boiled fruit (§ 30).
- ROBE, *sf.* a dress. We find in Lat. documents after the 6th cent. a verb *raubare* *, to rob: '*Si quis in via alterum adsalerit et eum raubaverit*' (Lex Salica Pact.). This verb is of Germ. origin (§ 20), O. H. G. *roubôn*, Germ. *rauben*, to rob, which gives O. Fr. *rober* (for *au=o* see § 107), the compd. of which, *derober*, is in use. This verb *raubare* had a verbal subst. *rauba* *, the spoil of robbery; whence, later, the sense of clothes: '*Quidquid super eum cum rauba vel arma tulit, omnia situr furtiva componat*' (Lex Alemann, tit. 49). *Rauba*, from its general sense, became specialised; e.g. '*Apparatu raubarum Persicarum . . . deposito, vilem habitum sumsit*' (Acta S. Yvonis). *Rauba* becomes Prov. *rauba*, Fr. *robe*. The It. *roba* keeps the full sense of late Lat. *rauba*, and has three meanings, dress, merchandise, goods.—Der. *robin* (sn., a 'man of the robe,' lawyer).
- ROBINET, *sm.* a tap, cock; a dim. of *Robin*; of hist. origin, see § 33. In the mythology of the middle ages *Robin* was the name of the sheep; and as the first taps were made in the form of a sheep's head, they got the name of *Robinet*. As these hist. origins are often untrustworthy, it is well to notice

also the existence of the word *robine* or *roubine* (origin unknown), which signifies a channel of communication.

Robinier, *sm.* the robinia, acacia, locust-tree; of hist. origin (see § 33), from Jean Robin, gardener to Henry IV, who first grew the tree in Europe from seed received from America, A.D. 1601.

Robuste, *adj.* robust; from L. *robustus*.

ROC, *sm.* a rock; the masc. form to which *roche* is the fem. From the Celt. (§ 19); Gael. *roc*; Kymri *rhug* (and Engl. *rock*) (Littré). Diez prefers to relate it to the L. *rupes*, through a supposed derivative *rupicus**.—Der. *rocaille*, *rocailloux*.

ROCHE, *sf.* a rock; from late L. *rupica**: for *u*=*o* see § 97; for loss of atonic *i* see § 51; for *p'ca*=*che* see § 247. See also *roc*.—Der. *rocher*, *rocheux*.

ROCHET, *sm.* a rocket (surplice), ratchet (of a lock); dim. of a form *roc**. *Rochet* is from *roc*, like *cochet* from *coq*, *sachet* from *sac*. *Roc* is from Low L. *roccus**, an under-garment, in Carol. documents: 'Roccus matrinus et utrinus,' says a Capitulary of Charlemagne, A.D. 808. Also in the Chron. of the Monk of S. Gall (ii. 27) we read 'Carolus habebat pellicium bombycinum, non multum amplioris pretii, quam erat roccus ille S. Martini,' etc. *Roccus* is of Germ. origin (§ 20); O.H.G. *hroch*, Germ. *rock*.

† **Rôder**, *vn.* to ramble; from Prov. *rodar* (§ 24). Prov. *rodar* answers to It. *rotare*, from L. *rotare*. *Rôder* is a doublet of *rouer*, q. v.

† **Rodomonte**, *sm.* a swaggerer, braggart; from It. *rodomonte* (§ 25), a word of hist. origin (§ 53) from Boiardo's *Rotomonte*.—Der. *rodomontade*.

Rogation, *sf.* (Eccles.) rogation; from L. *rogationem*.

Rogatoire, *adj.* belonging to an examination; as if from a supposed L. *rogatorius**, from *rogare*. For French derivatives in *-oire* see § 233.

Rogaton, *sm.* broken meat. Origin unknown.

ROGNE, *sf.* the itch; formerly *roigne*, from L. *robiginem*, rust, then scab, itch, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *robiginem* to *robignem*, whence *roigne*. For loss of medial *b* see § 113. The passage from *oi* to *o* is difficult.—Der. *rogneux*.

ROGNER, *va.* to cut (off ends), pare, clip; formerly *roagner*, to cut hair all round, in 12th-cent. documents. Prov. *redonhar*, from

O. Fr. *roond*, primitive form of *rond* (q. v.). *Roond* gives *roonner** (cp. *plafond*, *plafonner*), hence O. Fr. *rooignier*; for *n*=*gn* see *cligner*. The reduction of the vowels from *ooi* to *o* is difficult, and to be explained by the general tendency to contract vowels thus thrown together.—Der. *rogneur*, *rogneure*.

ROGNON, *sm.* a kidney; from L. *renionem**, dim. of *ren*. For *nio*=*gno* see § 243 and *aragne*; for *e*=*o*, cp. elephantem, *olifant*; petalum, *poïle*; vester, *vôtre*. We find *voster* for *vester* in the Inscriptions of the Empire.—Der. *rognonner*.

Rogue, *adj.* proud; of Germ. origin, Norse *hrökr* (§ 20).

ROI, *sm.* a king; from L. *regem*. For *-egem*=*oi* see § 132.—Der. *roïelet* (dim. of O. Fr. *roïetel*, a wren; *roïetel* is from *roiet**, compd. of *roi* and dim. suffix *et*. For the change of sense from kinglet to wren see § 15).

ROIDE, **ROIDEUR**, *adj.* stiff, stiffness. See *raide*, *raideur*. Its doublet is *rigide*, q. v.—Der. *roidillon*, *roidir*.

ROIDIR, *va.* to stiffen. See *roide*.

ROÏELET, *sm.* a wren. See *roi*.

RÔLE, *sm.* a roll. Prov. *rolle*, It. *rotolo*, from L. *rotulus*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *rotûlus* to *rot'ulus*, whence *rôle*. For *tl*=*ll*=*l* see § 168. *Rôle* is a doublet of *rotule*, q. v.—Der. *enrôlet*, *contrôle* (q. v.), *rôler*, *rôlet*.

RÔLET, *sm.* a little character, part. A dim. of *rôle*, q. v.

ROMAIN, *adj.* Roman; from L. *romanus*. For *-anus*=*ain* see § 194. Its doublet is *roman*, q. v.—Der. *romaine*.

Roman, *adj.* Romance; *sm.* a romance, novel; properly a tale, true or false, told in romance, i.e. in Old French. The Lat. phrase 'lingua romana' in Carolingian times meant the growing Fr. language, the 'rustic Latin,' as opposed to the 'lingua latina,' which was the name for the Class. Lat. We read in the Life of S. Adalbert, Abbot of Corbie (A.D. 750), that he preached in the vulgar tongue 'with a sweet abundance' ('Quem si vulgo audisses, dulcissimus emanabat'); and his biographer distinguishes still more plainly between the learned Lat. and the Romance or vulgar tongue: 'Qui si vulgari, id est romana lingua, loqueretur, omnium aliarum putaretur inscius; si vero teutonica, enitebat perfectius; si latina, in nulla omnino

- absolutius' (Acta Sanctorum, Januar. i. 416). From this form *romana* comes the adv. *romanice**, in the phrase '*romanice loqui*.' *Romanice*, contrd. regularly (see § 51) to *roman'ce*, gives both the subject-case *romance* and the object-case *romant*. See Hist. Gram. pp. 89-96. *Romance* and *romant* meant properly the vulgar tongue, as distinguished from the Lat.: these words are next applied to compositions in the vulgar tongue, and thence came to designate certain classes of literary composition. *Romant* afterwards became *roman*, whence *romanesque*. For the nominative form *romance*, in the sense of a novel, comes *romancier*, lit. a writer who uses the vulgar tongue. *Romance* and *roman*, which both originally meant any kind of composition in the vulgar tongue, survive in modern Fr. in two different senses. *Roman* is a doublet of *romain* and *romance*.
- ROMANCE**, *sf.* a ballad. See *roman*.
- ROMANCIER**, *sm.* a novelist. See *roman*.
- ROMANESQUE**, *sm.* romantic. See *roman*.
- † **Romantique**, *sm.* romantic; introd. from Engl. *romantic* (§ 28).—Der. *romantisme*.
- ROMARIN**, *sm.* rosemary; from L. *rosmarinus*. For loss of *s* see § 148.
- ROMPRE**, *va.* to break; from L. *rumpere*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *rûmpère* to *rump're*, whence *rompre*: for *u=o* see § 98.—Der. *rompu*, *rompement*.
- RONCE**, *sf.* a blackberry-bush, bramble; from L. *rûnicem*, lit. a sting, prickle, whence a thorn-bush. For *u=o* see § 98; for *m=n* see § 160; for loss of atonic *i* see § 51. (Also for *-icem=-ce* see § 246.)
- ROND**, *adj.* round; formerly *roond*, It. *rotondo*, from L. *rotundus*. *Rotundus*, by losing medial *t* (see § 117), by *u=o* (see § 98), becomes O. Fr. *roond*, which later is contrd. to *rond*.—Der. *rondc*, *rond-eau*, *rondelle*, *rondelet*, *rondache*, *rondin*, *rondeur*, *arrondir*.
- RONDACHE**, *sf.* a buckler, target. See *rond*.
- RONDE**, *sf.* a round. See *rond*. Its doublet is *ratonde*, *q. v.*
- RONDEAU**, *sm.* O. Fr. *rondel* (for *-el=-eau* see § 282), a rondeau, roundel (poem of thirteen verses). See *rond*.
- RONDELET**, *adj.* plump. See *rond*.
- RONDELLE**, *sf.* a round, washer, round-shield. See *rond*.
- RONDEUR**, *sf.* roundness. See *rond*.
- RONDIN**, *sm.* a round piece of wood, cudgel. See *rond*.—Der. *rondiner*.
- ROUND-POINT**, *sm.* (Archit.) an apse. See *rond* and *point*.
- RONFLER**, *vn.* to snore. Origin unknown; probably onomatopoeitic (§ 34).—Der. *ronflant*, *ronfleur*, *ronflement*.
- RONGER**, *va.* to gnaw, nibble. Prov. *romiar*, Sp. *rumiar*, from L. *rumigare*, found for 'to ruminate' in Apuleius, a sense which survived in the O. Fr. word, which had the sense of ruminating as well as of gnawing: the former sense remaining in the hunting phrase *le cerf fait le rouge*. *Rumigère*, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *rum'gare*, becomes *ronger*: for *u=o* see § 98; for *m=n* see § 160.—Der. *rongeur*.
- RONGEUR**, *adj.* rodent, devouring; *sm.* a rodent. See *ronger*.
- Roquefort**, *sm.* a Roquefort cheese; of hist. origin (see § 33), from *Roquefort*, a village in the Department of Aveyron, where these cheeses are made.
- Roquentin**, *sm.* a military pensioner, an old ballad-singer; from Fr. *roc*; cp. O. Fr. *roquette*, a little fortress on a rock, because such pensioners were originally lodged in such strongholds.
- ROQUET**, *sm.* a pug-dog; of hist. origin (see § 33), properly a dog of S. Roch, alluding to the legend which represents S. Roch accompanied by his dog S. Roquet.
- † **Roquette**, *sf.* (Bot.) rocket; from It. *rucchetta* (§ 25).
- Rorifère**, *sm.* a sprinkler; from L. *rorifer*.
- Rosace**, *sf.* a rose (window, etc.); from L. *rosaceus*.—Der. *rosacée*.
- Rosaire**, *sm.* a rosary; from L. *rosarium*, properly a garland of roses (see *chapelet*) to crown the image of the Virgin, then a garland or necklace of threaded beads, serving to mark off prayers. Its doublet is *rosier*, *q. v.*
- † **Rosat**, *adj.* of roses, rose; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *rosato* (§ 25). Its doublet is *rosé*, *q. v.*
- † **Rosbif**, *sm.* roast beef; from Engl. *roast beef* (§ 28).
- ROSE**, *sf.* a rose; from L. *rosa*.—Der. *rose* (*adj.*), *rosé*, *rosière*, *rosette*.
- ROSE**, *adj.* rose-coloured, rosy. See *rose*.
- ROSE**, *adj.* roseate. See *rose*. Its doublet is *rosat*, *q. v.*
- ROSEAU**, *sm.* a reed; formerly *rosel*: for *-el=-eau* see § 282. *Rosel*, Prov. *raunzel*, is the dim. of a root *ros*, of Germ. origin, Goth. *raus*, a reed (§ 20). Goth. *raus* gives Prov. *raus*, Fr. *ros**: for *au=o* see § 107.

ROSÉE, *sf.* dew; partic. subst. (see *absoute*) of O. Fr. *rosier**, which is from L. *rorare*.

Rorare becomes *rosier*, as *adorare* becomes *arroseur*. For *r=s* see § 155.

ROSETTE, *sf.* a rosette. A dim. of *rose*, q. v.

ROSIER, *sm.* a rose-bush; from L. *rosarium*. For *-arium = -ier* see § 198. Its doublet is *roinaire*, q. v.—Der. *roseraie*.

† **Rosse**, *sf.* a poor horse, jade; from Germ. *ross* (§ 27).

ROSSER, *va.* to thrash; formerly *roissier*. Origin unknown. The Prov. *rossegar* seems to connect the word with *rosse*, a sorry jade, with the sense of beating one like a horse.

ROSSIGNOL, *sm.* a nightingale; formerly *lossignol*. It. *rossignuolo*, from L. *lusciniolus**, masc. form of *lusciniola* (found in Plautus). *Lusciniola* is dim. of *luscinia*: for the tendency to adopt diminutives to the exclusion of their primitives, see § 8. *Lusciniolus* becomes O. Fr. *lossignol*: for *u=o* see § 97; for *sc=ss* see *cresson*; for *ni=gn* see *cigogne* and § 243. *Lossignol*, by changing *l* to *r* (see § 156), becomes *rossignol*.—Der. *rossignoler*.

Rossinante, *sm.* *Rosinante*; of hist. origin (see § 33), from Sp. *rocinante*, the name of Don Quixote's horse.

† **Rossolis**, *sm.* sun-dew; the L. *ros* and *solis*.

Rostral, *adj.* rostral; from L. *rostralis*.

Rostres, *sm. pl.* rostra; from L. *rostra*.

RÔT, *sm.* roast. See *rôtir*.

ROT, *sm.* belching. It. *rutto*, from L. *ructus*. For *u=o* see § 97; for *ct=tt=t* see § 168.

Rotateur, *sm.* a rotator; from L. *rotatorum*.

Rotation, *sf.* rotation; from L. *rotationem*.

† **Rote**, *sf.* the rota (a Roman court), from It. *rota* (§ 25). Its doublet is *roue*, q. v.

ROTTER, *vn.* to belch: from L. *ructare*. For *u=o* see § 97; for *ct=t* see § 168.

Rotin, *sm.* a rattan. From Malay *ratam* (§ 31).

RÔTIR, *va.* to roast; formerly *rostir*, of Germ. origin. O. H. G. *rostjan* (§ 20). For loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *rôt* (verbal subst.), *rôti*, *rôtie*, *rôtisserie*, *rôtisseur*, *rôtissoire*.

RÔTISSEUR, *sm.* master of a cookshop. See *rôtir*.

† **Rotonde**, *sf.* a rotunda; from It. *rotonda* (§ 25). Its doublet is *ronde*, q. v.

Rotondité, *sf.* rotundity; from L. *rotunditatem*.

Rotule, *sf.* (Anat.) a patella; from L. *rotula*. Its doublet is *rôte*, q. v.

ROTURE, *sf.* commonalty; from L. *ruptura*, properly the act of breaking (clouds), whence of cultivating fields, found in medieval Lat.; e.g. 'Decimas et primitias de novis rupturiis, quae facta sunt in alodio S. Felicis,' in an 11th-cent. charter. From this sense the word passes to that of the land of a 'villain' subject to rent, land not noble. *Ruptura* becomes *roture* by *pt=t*, see § 168; and *u=o*, see § 97. *Roture* is a doublet of *rupture*, q. v.

ROTURIER, *sm.* a plebeian, lit. a peasant who holds a *roture* (q. v.); from L. *rupturarius** (one who cultivates a *ruptura*, see *roture*). We find in an 11th-cent. charter 'Concedimus quoque eidem decem sextarias terrae, si a rupturariis dono vel emptione illas adquisierint.' *Rupturarius* becomes *roturier*: for *-arius = -ier* see § 198; for *pt=t* see § 168; for *u=o* see § 97.

ROUAGE, *sm.* wheelwork, machinery. See *roue*.

† **Rouan**, *sm.* a roan horse; formerly *roan*, from It. *roano* (§ 25).

Rouanne, *sf.* a brand-iron. The brand-mark was a circle like a wheel; from *roue*, q. v. *Rouanne* is the fem. form of *rouain**, a wheel-mark.—Der. *rouanner*, *rouanne*, etc.

† **Rouble**, *sm.* a rouble (Russian coin), a Russian word (§ 29).

ROUCOULER, *vi.* to warble plaintively; an onomatopoeic word (§ 34).—Der. *roucoulement*.

ROUE, *sf.* a wheel; from L. *rota*. For loss of *t* see § 118; for *o=ou* see § 76. Its doublet is *rote*, q. v.—Der. *rouer*, *rouage*, *rouet*.

ROUÉ, *sm.* a roué, lit. one broken on the wheel. See *rouer*.

ROUELLE, *sf.* a slice, round (of beef). A dim. of *roue*, q. v.

Rouennerie, *sf.* common printed cotton, of hist. origin (§ 33), first fabricated at Rouen.

ROUER, *va.* to break on the wheel. See *roue*. Its doublet is *rôder*.—Der. *roué*, *rouerie*.

ROUERIE, *sf.* action of a roué, rascality. See *rouer*.

ROUET, *sm.* a spinning-wheel. See *roue*.

ROUGE, *adj.* red; formerly *roge*, It. *robbio*, from L. *rubescere** (found in Isidore of Se-

ville). *Rubeus*, regularly transformed to *rubius*, consonifies *iu* to *ju* (see Hist. Gram. pp. 65, 66), whence *rubjus*, whence O. Fr. *roge*: for *bj=j=g* see Hist. Gram. p. 65; for *u=o* see § 97. *Roge* later becomes *rouge*: for *o=ou* see § 76.—Der. *rougeâtre*, *rougeaud*, *rougeole*, *rouget*, *rougeur*, *rougir*.

ROUILLE, *sf.* mildew; formerly *roille*, Prov. *roilh*, from a supposed Lat. form *rubigila**, dim. of *rubigo*. *Rubigila*, regularly contrd. (see § 51) to *rubig'la* becomes *ro-ille*: for loss of medial *b* see § 113; for *ũ=o=ou* see § 90; for *gl=il* see *cailler*, and cp. § 131.—Der. *rouiller*, *rouillure*, *dérouiller*, *enrouiller*.

ROUIR, *va.* to ret (i.e. to steep or rot) hemp, so as to separate the fibres); of Germ. origin, Dutch *roten* (§ 27). For loss of medial *t* see § 117; for *o=ou* see § 76.—Der. *rouissage*, *rouissoir*.

ROULADE, *sf.* a roll, collar (of meat). See *rouler*. Its doublet is *roulée*.

ROULAGE, *sm.* a rolling, wagon-office, wagon. See *rouler*.

ROULEAU, *sm.* a roll; a dim. of *rôle* or *roule*: for the dim. termination *-eau* see § 282.

ROULER, *va.* to roll, wheel; formerly *roller*, Prov. *rollar*, It. *rotolare*, from Low L. *rotulare**, der. from *rotulus*. *Rotuläre*, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *rot'lare*, becomes O. Fr. *roller* by *tl=ll* (see § 168), whence *rouler* by *al=ou*, see § 86.—Der. *roulage*, *roulade*, *roulier*, *roulis*, *roulement*, *rouleur*, *rouleuse*, *roulette*, *rouloir*, *dérouler*, *enrouler*.

ROULIER, *sm.* a carter. See *rouler*.

ROULIS, *sm.* (Naut.) a rolling of a ship in a swell. See *rouler*.

† **Roupie**, *sf.* a rupee. Pers. *roupieh*, Sanskr. *rūpya* (§ 31).

ROUSSEUR, *sf.* redness. See *roux*.

ROUSSIN, *sm.* a cob, thickest stallion; from O. Fr. *rous*, *ros*, of Germ. origin (M. H. G. *ross*) (§ 20). For *o=ou* see § 81.

ROUSSIR, *vn.* to redden. See *roux*.—Der. *roussi* (partic. subst.).

† **Rout**, *sm.* a rout, great party; from Engl. *rout* (§ 28).

ROUTE, *sf.* a road; formerly *rote*, from L. *rupta** (sc. *via*, a cross-road). *Rupta* means a road in medieval Lat. texts: 'De quibus cimaliis forestae de Gadabone, necnon de ruptis ejusdem forestae,' in a 12th-cent. document. Cp. the phrase *aller sur les brisées de quelqu'un*. *Rupta*

becomes *rote*: for *pt=t* see § 168; for *u=o* see § 97. *Rote* becomes *route*; for *o=ou* see § 90.—Der. *roufier*, *routine* (act of following the route marked out).

Routier, *sm.* a pillager, light-horseman: from Late L. *ruptarius**, one who follows the *rupta**, the road. For *u=ou* see § 97; for *pt=tt=t* see § 168; for *-arius=-ier* see § 198.

ROUVIEUX, *adj.* mangy; from *rouffe*. *Rouffe* is of Germ. origin, Dutch *rose* (§ 27).

ROUVRE, *sm.* a kind of oak. O. Fr. *rouvre*, Prov. *robre*, from L. *robore*, by regular contr. (see § 50) of *robore* to *rob're*, whence *rouvre* (for *b=v* see § 113), then *rouvre* (for *o=ou* see § 86). This word is an example of a formation from a Lat. abl. mistaken for an accus. in Low Latin (Littré).

ROUVRIR, *va.* to re-open. See *re-* and *ouvrir*.

ROUX, *adj.* red, russet. Prov. *ros*, It. *rosso*, from L. *russus*; for *u=ou* see § 97; for *ss=s* see § 149, whence O. Fr. *roux*, afterwards *roux*; for *s=x* see § 149.—Der. (from O. Fr. *rous*) *rousse*, *roussâtre*, *rousseau*, *rousselet*, *rousseur*, *roussette*, *roussir*.

ROYAL, *adj.* royal; from L. *regalis*. For loss of *g* see § 131; for *ā=oy* see § 63; for *-alis=-al* see § 191. Its doublets are *réal* and *régale*, q.v.—Der. *royale*, *royalisme*, *royaliste*, *royalement*.

ROYAUME, *sm.* a kingdom, realm; formerly *royalme*, Prov. *reialme*, Sp. *realme*, from a supposed L. *regalimen**, der. from *regalis*. *Regálimen* is contrd. (see § 51) to *regal'men*, whence O. Fr. *royalme*; for *regal=royal=* see *royal*. *Royalme* becomes *royaume* by *al=au*, see § 157.

ROYAUTÉ, *sf.* royalty; formerly *roialté*, from L. *regalitatē**, from *regalis*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *regalitatē* to *regal'tatē*, whence *royauté*. For *regal=royal=* see *royal*; for *al=au* see § 157; for *-tatē=-té* see § 230.

RU, *sm.* a channel. O. Fr. *rieu*, from L. *ri-vus*, or rather from *rius*, the popular form of *rivus*, found in the Appendix ad Probum 'ri-vus non rius.' For loss of medial *v* see § 141.

RUBAN, *sm.* a ribbon. Origin unknown.—Der. *rubanerie*, *rubanier*.

Rubéfier, *va.* to redden; from L. *rubefacere**, der. from *rubeus*. See *rouge*.—Der. *rubéfiant*.

Rubiaceæ, *sf.* (Bot.) the madder-plant; from *L. rubiacea**, der. from *rubeus*.

Rubicond, *adj.* rubicund; from *L. rubicundus*.

†**Rubis**, *sm.* a ruby; introd. from *Sp. rubi* (§ 26).

Rubrique, *sf.* red chalk, a rubric; from *L. rubrica*. For the learned termination in *-ique* see § 247, note 4.

RUCHE, *sf.* a hive; formerly *rusche*, Prov. *rusca*; of Celtic origin, Breton *rusken* (§ 19). For loss of *s* see § 148; for *c = ch* cp. Hist. Gram. p. 64: it must also be remembered that there is an O. H. G. *rusca*, a basket (§ 20), doubtless a *rush*-basket.—Der. *rucher*, *ruchée*.

Rude, *adj.* rude; from *L. rudis*.—Der. *rudesse*, *rudoyer*.

Rudiment, *sm.* a rudiment; from *L. rudimentum*.

RUDOYER, *va.* to treat rudely. See *rude*.

RUE, *sf.* (Bot.) rue. *Sp. ruda*, It. *ruta*, from *L. ruta*. For loss of *t* see § 118.

RUE, *sf.* a street; in O. It. *ruga*, from Low *L. ruga**, properly a furrow, then a path, street, in medieval Lat. documents. We find in a charter of A.D. 1111, 'Quorum rex operta expertus, ecclesiam, *rugam*, plateam et mensuras concessit'; and in a text of A.D. 1165, 'Usque ad locum qui vocatur Tudella, in *ruqa* ejusdem S. Germani.' *Ruga* becomes *rue* by dropping *g*, see § 132.—Der. *ruelle*.

RUELLE, *sf.* a lane. See *rue*.—Der. *rueller*.

RUER, *va.* to rush; from *L. rueŕe*.—Der. *ruade*, *rueur*.

Rugir, *vn.* to roar, bellow; from *L. rugire*. A doublet of *bruire* (Prov. *brugir*), q. v.—Der. *rugissant*, *rugissement*.

Rugosité, *sf.* roughness; from *L. rugositatem*. For *-tatem = -té* see § 230.

Rugueux, *adj.* wrinkled; from *L. rugosus*. For *-osus = -eux* see § 229.

Ruine, *sf.* a ruin; from *L. ruina*.—Der. *ruiner*, *ruineux*.

Ruinure, *sf.* bearing (carpentry). Origin unknown.

RUISSEAU, *sm.* a stream; formerly *ruissel*, from a supposed *L. rivicellus**, dim. of *rivus*. *Rivicellus*, contrd. (see § 52) to *rivocellus*, becomes *ruissel*; for *-ellus = -el = -eau* see § 282. For *v = u* see § 141; for soft *c = ss* see § 129.—Der. (from O. Fr. *ruissel*) *ruisseler*, *ruisselet*.

RUISSELANT, *adj.* streaming. See *ruisseler*.

RUISSELET, *sm.* a streamlet. See *ruisseau*.

RUISSELER, *vn.* to gush. See *ruisseau*.—Der. *ruisselant*.

†**Rumb**, *sm.* (Naut.) a rumb, the space, on the compass, between two points of the wind; from the Germ., A. S. *rum*, Engl. *room*, Germ. *raum* (§ 20).

Rumeur, *sf.* a rumour; from *L. rumor*.

Rumination, *sf.* rumination; from *L. ruminationem*.

Ruminer, *vn.* to ruminate; from *L. ruminare*.—Der. *ruminant*.

Rupture, *sf.* a rupture; from *L. ruptura*. Its doublet is *roture*, q. v.

Rural, *adj.* rural; from *L. ruralis*.

RUSER, *va.* to use artifice; formerly *reïser*, originally a hunting term for the doubles of a hare, etc., to escape the dogs, by throwing them off the scent. For the later extension of meaning see § 13. *Reïser*, Prov. *reïsar*, is from *L. recusare*, by loss of medial *c* see § 129, whence *reïser*, whence *reuser*, whence *ruser* (see Hist. Gram. p. 38). *Ruser* is a doublet of *recuser*, q. v.—Der. *ruse* (verbal subst.), *rusé*.

RUSTAUD, *sm.* a rustic. See *rustre*.

Rusticité, *sf.* rusticity; from *L. rusticitatem*.

Rustique, *adj.* rustic; from *L. rusticus*. Its doublet is *rustre*, q. v.

RUSTRE, *sm.* a boor; O. Fr. *ruste*, from *L. rusticus*. *Rústicus*, losing its last two atonic vowels (see §§ 50, 51), becomes O. Fr. *ruste*, whence *rustre* by addition of *r*, see Hist. Gram. p. 80. Its doublet is *rustique*.—Der. (from O. Fr. *ruste*) *rustaud*.

RUT, *sm.* a rutting (of a stag); originally *ruit*, from *L. rugitus*. For loss of *g* see § 131.

S.

SA, *poss. pron. fem.* his, her; from *L. sam* (found in Ennius). *Sam* is an archaic form of *suam*; for its relation to it see *mon* and § 102. For loss of *m* see *jà*.

Sabbat, *sm.* Sabbath, Jewish day of rest, a nightly meeting of sorcerers, a disorderly noise (slang); from *L. sabbatum*.—Der. *sabbatique*, *sabbataire*.

Sabbatique, *adj.* sabbatical. See *sabbat*.

Sabéisme, *sm.* the sect of the Sabaeans, or 'Christians of S. John'; from Syr. *tsaba* (ablution) (§ 30).

Sabine, *sf.* (Bot.) savin; from L. *sabina*.

SABLE, *sm.* sand; from L. *sabulum*. For loss of atonic *ü* see § 51.—Der. *sabler*, *sablîer*, *sablîère*.

† **Sable**, *sm.* sable (heraldic), black; in O. Fr. the sable martin, whose fur is black in winter. *Sable* is of Slav. origin, Polish *sobal* (§ 29).

SABLER, *va* to sand.—Der. *ensabler*.

SABLEUX, *adj.* sandy; from L. *sabulosus*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *sabûlosus* to *sab'losus*, whence *sableux*. For -*osus* = -*eux* see § 229.

SABLIÈRE, *sf.* a sand-pit. See *sable*.

SABLIÈRE, *sf.* a raising-piece (carpenter's tool). Origin unknown.

SABLON, *sm.* sand, lit. large sand; from L. *sabulonem*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *sabûlônem* to *sab'lonem*.—Der. *sablonner*, *sablonneux*, *sablonnier*, *sablonnère*.

SABORD, *sm.* (Naut.) a port-hole. Origin unknown.

SABOT, *sm.* a wooden shoe. Origin unknown.—Der. *saboter*, *sabotier*, *sabotière*.

SABOULER, *va.* to push about. Origin unknown.

† **Sabre**, *sm.* a sabre; from Germ. *sübel* (§ 27), by contr. of *sübel* to *süb'l*, whence *sabre* (by *l* = *r*, see § 157).—Der. *sabrer*, *sabreur*.

† **Sabretache**, *sf.* a sabretache; from Germ. *sübeltasche* (§ 27).

SAC, *sm.* a sack; from L. *saccus*. For *cc* = *c* see § 129.—Der. *sachée*, *sachet* (cp. *cochet* from *coq*).

SAC, *sm.* sack, plunder; verbal subst. of O. Fr. *sacquer*. *Sac* is from *sacquer*, as *trac* from *traquer*. The origin of *sacquer* is unknown.

† **Saccade**, *sf.* a jerk, shake; introd. in 16th cent. Origin unknown.

† **Saccager**, *va.* to sack, pillage; from It. *saccheggiare* (§ 25).—Der. *saccage* (verbal subst.), *saccagement*.

Sacerdoce, *sm.* priesthood; from L. *sacerdotium*.

Sacerdotal, *adj.* sacerdotal; from L. *sacerdotalis*.

† **Sacocche**, *sf.* a saddle-bag; from It. *saccoccia* (§ 25).

Sacramental, *adj.* sacramental; as if from a L. *sacramentalis**, derived from *sacra-*

mentum. For French derivatives in -*el* see § 191.

Sacre, *sm.* consecration; from L. *sacrum*.

Sacre, *sm.* a kind of falcon, *falco sacer*; from Ar. *ṣagr* (§ 30).

Sacré, *adj.* consecrated, devoted, damned; from L. *sacratu*s. For -*atus* = -*é* see § 201.—Der. *consacré*.

Sacrement, *sm.* a sacrament; from L. *sacramentum*. For *a* = *e* see § 54, 4. Its doublet is *serment*, q. v.

Sacrer, *va.* to consecrate; from L. *sacrare*.—Der. *consacrer*.

Sacrificateur, *sm.* a sacrificer; from L. *sacrificatorium*.—Der. *sacrificature*.

Sacrifice, *sm.* a sacrifice; from L. *sacrificium*.

Sacrifier, *va.* to sacrifice; from L. *sacrificare*.

Sacrilège, *sm.* sacrilege; from L. *sacrilegium*.

Sacrilège, *adj.* sacrilegious; from L. *sacrilegus*.

† **Sacripant**, *sm.* a braggart, swaggerer; from It. *Sacripante* (a name in Boiardo's Orlando Innamorato) (§ 33).

Sacristain, *sm.* a sacristan; O. Fr. *segretain*; as from a supposed L. *sacristanus**, from *sacrista**, a sacrist, in charge of the sacred objects for divine worship (found in an 8th-cent. text), from *sacrum*. It recovered its more-classical form *sacristain* in the 16th cent. For French derivatives in -*ain* see § 194.

Sacristie, *sf.* a sacristy; from eccles. L. *sacristia**, from *sacrista*. See *sacristain*.

† **Safran**, *sm.* saffron; from It. *zafferano* (§ 25), which from Ar. *za'ferān*.—Der. *safraner*.

Safre, *adj.* gluttonous. Origin unknown.

SAFRE, *sm.* zaffer, oxyde of cobalt. Origin unknown.

Sagace, *adj.* sagacious; from L. *sagacem*.

Sagacité, *sf.* sagacity; from L. *sagacitatem*. For -*tatem* = -*té* see § 230.

SAGE, *adj.* wise. Sp. *sabio*, from L. *sapius* (found in Petronius, who uses the compd. *ne-sapius* for senseless). *Sapius* becomes successively *sabius** (for *p* = *b* see § 111), whence Sp. *sabio*; then *savius* (for *b* = *v* see § 113), whence *sage*. For -*vius* = -*vjus* = -*ge*, see Hist. Gram. p. 65 and § 244.—Der. *sagesse*, *sage-femme*.

Sagette, *sf.* an arrow; an O. Fr. form, from L. *sagitta*. For *i* = *e* see § 72; also written *saeite* in O. Fr. by loss of *g*, see § 131.

Sagittaire, *sm.* Sagittarius, an archer; from L. *sagittarius*.

† **Sagou**, *sm.* sago; of Malay origin, through Engl. *sago* (§ 27).

Sagouin, *sm.* a sagoin (kind of ape). Origin unknown.

SAIE, *sf.* a sagum (Roman over-cloak); from L. *saga**, from *sagum*. For loss of medial *g* see § 131.—Der. *sayon*.

SAIGNER, *vn.* to bleed; from L. *sanguinare**, found in the Germanic Laws: 'De ictu nobilis . . . livor et tumor si sanguinat' (Lex Saxonum). For loss of atonic *ui* see § 52; for *a=ai* see § 54.—Der. *saignant*, *saignée* (partic. subst.), *saignement*, *saigneur*, *saigneux*.

SAILLANT, *adj.* prominent, salient. See *saillir*.

SAILLIE, *sf.* a projection. See *saillir*.

SAILLIR, *vn.* to project; from L. *salire*. For *ali=aill* see § 54, 3; for duplication of *l* see § 157.—Der. *saillie* (partic. subst.), *saillant*, *assaillir*, *tressaillir*.

SAIN, *sm.* lard. The word is now obsolete, except in its cpd. *sain-doux*. It. *saine*, Prov. *snin*, *sagin*, from L. *sagimen**, fat, in medieval Lat. texts; e. g. 'Qui lardum prius aliquantum cum oleribus coctum, et *sagimen* faciunt,' from a 12th-cent. document. *Sagimen* becomes *sain*: for loss of medial *g* see § 131; for *-imen=-in* see § 226.—Der. *sain-doux*.

SAIN, *adj.* sound; from L. *sanus*. For *-anus=-ain* see § 194.—Der. *sain-foin*.

SAINDOUX, *sm.* lard. See *sain*.

SAINFOIN, *sm.* (Bot.) sainfoin. See *sain* (*sm.*) and *foin*. O. de Serres says that it was so called because of its fattening qualities; Cotgrave, on the other hand, writes it *sainct-foin*, cp. Germ. *heilig-heu*.

SAINT, *adj.* sainted, holy; from L. *sanctus*. For loss of *c* before *t* see § 129; for *a=ai* see § 54, 3.

SAINTETE, *sf.* sanctity; from L. *sanctitatem*. For *i=e* see § 68; for *anct=aint* see *saint*; for *-tatem=-té* see § 230.

SAISIE, *sf.* an execution (in law). See *saisir*.

SAISIR, *va.* to seize; from Low L. *sacire**, in medieval Lat. documents. 'Alterius rem ad proprietatem *sacire*,' is found in a Merov. formula. *Sacire* is of Germ. origin (§ 20), O. H. G. *sazjan*, to place, whence to occupy, take in possession, seize. *Sacire* becomes *saisir* by *a=ai*, see § 54; and by *c=s*, see § 129.—Der. *saisie* (partic. subst.), *saisine*, *saississable*, *saisissant*, *saississement*.

SAISSISSABLE, *adj.* seizable. See *saisir*.—Der. *insaisissable*.

SAISON, *sf.* a season. Sp. *sazon*, from L. *sationem*, properly the sowing-time. 'Vere fabis *satio*,' says Virgil, whence the sense of a definite part of the year during which planting and sowing go on. For *-ationem=-aison* see § 232.

† **Salade**, *sf.* a salad; from It. *salata* (the modern It. word is *m-salata*) (§ 25). Its doublet is *sal'ée*.—Der. *saladier*.

† **Salade**, *sf.* a helmet; from It. *celata* (§ 25).

Salaire, *sm.* a salary; from L. *salarium*. Its doublet is *salire*.—Der. *salarier*.

SALAISON, *sf.* salting; from L. *salationem**, from *sal*. For *-ationem=-aison* see § 232.

† **Salamalec**, *sm.* a low bow; phrase introd. by Eastern travellers. It is the Ar. *salam alaik* (§ 30).

Salamandre, *sf.* a salamander; from L. *salamandra* (found in Pliny).

Salarier, *va.* to salary, pay wages. See *salair*.—Der. *salaric*.

SALE, *adj.* dirty; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *salo*, dull, thence dirty (§ 20).—Der. *saleté*, *salir*, *salaud*, *saligaud*.

† **Salap**, *sm.* salop; introd. by Eastern travellers. From Ar. *tsaleb*, a fox (§ 30).

Saler, *va.* to salt; from L. *salare**, a form of *salire*, from *sal*.—Der. *salant*, *saleur*, *salicre*, *saloir*, *salure*, *saleron*, *salage*.

SALETE, *sf.* dirtiness. See *sale*.

Salin, *adj.* saline; from L. *salinus*.

Saline, *sf.* salt provisions; from L. *salinae*.

SALIR, *va.* to dirty. See *sale*.—Der. *salisant*, *salissure*.

Salivaire, *adj.* salivary; from L. *salivarius*.

Salivation, *sf.* salivation; from L. *salivationem*.

Salive, *sf.* saliva; from L. *saliva*.—Der. *saliver*.

SALLE, *sf.* a hall. O. Fr. *sale*, It. *sala*, from L. *sala**, a dwelling in Merov. documents; e. g. 'Si quis super aliquem focum in nocte miserit, ut domum ejus incendat aut *salam* suam,' in the Lex Alamannorum, tit. 5. *Sala* is of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *sal*, a house, hall (§ 20). For duplication of *l* see § 157.—Der. *salon*.

Salmigondis, *sm.* a salmagundi, hotch-potch. Origin unknown.

Salmis, *sm.* a salmi, ragout. Origin unknown.

SALOPERIE, *sf.* slovenliness; from a form *salope*, the origin of which is unknown.

Salpêtre, *sm.* saltpetre; from L. *sal petrae*.—Der. *salpêtrier*, *salpêtrier*, *salpêtrière*.

† **Salsepaille**, *sf.* (Bot.) sarsaparilla; from It. *salsapariglia* (§ 25).

† **Salsifis**, *sm.* (Bot.) salsify, goatsbeard; corruption of It. *sassefrica* (§ 25).

Saltation, *sf.* a dancing; from L. *salutationem*.

† **Saltimbanque**, *sm.* a mountebank; from It. *saltimbanco* (§ 25).

Salubre, *adj.* healthful; from L. *saluber*.

Salubrité, *sf.* salubrity; from L. *salubritatem*.

SALUER, *va.* to salute. Sp. *saludar*, It. *salutare*, from L. *salutare*. For loss of medial *t* see § 117.

Salut, *sm.* safety, salutation; from L. *salutem*.

Salutaire, *adj.* salutary; from L. *salutaris*.

Salutation, *sf.* salutation; from L. *salutationem*.

Salvation, *sf.* salvation; from L. *salvationem*.

† **Salve**, *sf.* a salute, salvo; the Lat. *salve*.

SAMEDI, *sm.* Saturday; from L. *sabbati dies*, properly the Sabbath day. The word should be regularly *sabedi* not *samedi*, but the existence of the archaic Lat. form *dubenus* by the side of *dominus*, vouches for the correctness of this origin: moreover the It. says *sabato*, Wallachian *sëmbëtë*; and Prov., reversing the words, says *dissapte* (dies *sabb'ti**). There was also an intermediate form *sambbadi*.

Sanctification, *sf.* sanctification; from L. *sanctificationem*.

Sanctifier, *va.* to sanctify; from L. *sanctificare*.—Der. *sanctifiant*.

Sanction, *sf.* sanction; from L. *sanctionem*.—Der. *sanctionner*.

Sanctuaire, *sm.* a sanctuary; from L. *sanctuarium*.

Sandale, *sm.* a sandal; from L. *sandalium*.

Sandaraque, *sf.* sandarach (rosin); from L. *sandaraca* (found in Pliny).

SANG, *sm.* blood; from L. *sanguinem*; for loss of two final atonic syllables see § 50, 51.

SANGLANT, *adj.* bloody; from L. *sanguilentus** (found in Scribonius Largus), by contr. (see § 52) of *sanguiléntus* to *sang'lentus*, whence *sanglant*. For

en=an see § 72, note 4.—Der. *ensanglantier*.

SANGLE, *sf.* a strap, band, girth; formerly *sengle* and *cengle*, It. *cinghia*, from L. *cingula*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *cingula* to *cing'la*, whence *cengle* (for *in=en* see § 72, note 4), whence *sengle* (for *c=s* see § 129), whence *sangle* (for *en=an* see § 72, note 4).—Der. *sangler* (its doublet is *cingler*, q. v.), *sanglade*.

SANGLIER, *sm.* a boar. O. Fr. *senglier*, originally *porc senglier*, from L. *singularis* (sc. *porcus*), properly a solitary or wild pig. The five-year-old boar is called in Fr. *solitaire*, because he lives alone. Similarly in Gr. *μόνος* is used for a boar. *Senglier* is originally, in the phrase *porc senglier*, a simple adj. signifying solitary; later, the epithet ejected the subst., and *sangler* remained in the sense of the L. *aper*. Besides, the adj. *singularis* is seen to have already taken the sense of 'a boar' in medieval Lat. texts; e.g. 'Ecce immanissimus *singularis* de sylva egressus' (Vita S. Odonis, lib. 2). *Singuláris*, contrd. regularly (see § 52) to *sing'laris*, gives O. Fr. *senglier*. For *-aris=ier* see § 198; for *in=en=an*, see *dimanche* and § 72, note 4. *Sangler* is a doublet of *singulier*, q. v.

SANGLOTER, *vn.* to sob; from L. *singultare*. For *u=o* see § 97; for the metathesis of *ol* to *lo* see *pupitre* and Hist. Gram. p. 77; for *in=en=an* see *dimanche* and § 72, note 4.—Der. *sanglot* (verbal subst.).

SANGSUE, *sf.* a leech; from L. *sanguisuga*, by contr. (see § 52) of *sanguisuga* to *sang'suga*, whence *sangsue*. For loss of medial *g* see § 132.

Sanguin, *adj.* sanguine; from L. *sanguineus*.—Der. *sanguine*.

Sanguinaire, *adj.* sanguinary; from L. *sanguinarius*.

Sanguinolent, *adj.* sanguineous; from L. *sanguinolentus*.

Sanhédrin, *sm.* the Sanhedrim; from Gr. *συνέδριον* (§ 21).

Sanle, *sf.* sanies; from L. *saniem*.—Der. *sanieux*.

† **Sanitaire**, *adj.* sanitary; introd. from Engl. *sanitary* (§ 27).

SANS, *prep.* without; formerly *sens*, from L. *sine*. For *in=en=an* see *dimanche* and § 72, note 4; for addition of *s* see Hist. Gram. p. 80: it should be added that there was a barbarous L. form *sinis**. In the

phrase *sens dessus dessous*, *sens* is not the original word, but a corruption of *c'en*: in the middle ages the phrase was not *sens dessus dessous*, but *c'en dessus dessous*, i. e. that which is above is put below.

SANSONNET, *sm.* a starling; of hist. origin (see § 33), dim. of *Sanson*, common form of *Samson*: for *m* = *n* see § 160. We know how often birds have been designated by the names of men, as for the sparrow *pierrôt* (dim. of *Pierre*), for the parrot *Jacquôt* (dim. of *Jacques*), etc., see § 14.

SANTÉ, *sf.* health; from L. *sanitatem*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *sanitâtem* to *san'tatem*. For *-tatem* = *-tê* see § 230.

† **Santaline**, *sf.* (Chem.) sautaline; dim. of *santal*, a Malay kind of wood, Malay *tsendana* (§ 31).

Santon, *sm.* a Santon, Mahometan monk; from Sp. *santon*, a hypocrite (§ 26).

SANVE, *sf.* the charlock; from L. *sinapi*. The Gr. accent (*σίναρι*) has here supplanted the Lat. accent (*sinâpi*). This word is then contrd. (see § 51) to *sin'pi*, whence O. Fr. *senve*. For *p* = *v* see § 111; for *in* = *en* = *an* see § 72, note 4; whence *sanve*.

† **Sapajou**, *sm.* a kind of monkey; of American origin, from Braz. *cayouvaissou* (§ 32).

SAPÉ, *sf.* a pick, sap (military); from L. *sappa**, a pick, in Isidore of Seville. For *pp* = *p* see *chape*.—Der. *saper*, *sapeur*.

SAPEUR, *sm.* a sapper. See *sape*.

Saphique, *adj.* sapphic (of verse); from L. *sapphicus*.

Saphir, *sm.* a sapphire; from L. *sapphirus*.—Der. *saphirine*.

Sapide, *adj.* sapid, savoury; from L. *sapidus*. Its doublet is *-sade* in *maussade*, q. v.—Der. *insipide*.

Sapience, *sf.* sapience, wisdom; from L. *sapientia*. For *-tia* = *-ce* see § 244.

SAPIN, *sm.* a spruce fir; from L. *sapinus*.—Der. *sapinière*.

Saponaire, *sf.* (Bot.) soapwort; as if from a supposed L. *saponaris**, from *saponem*. For French derivatives in *-aire* see § 197, note 1. Its doublet is *savonnrière*, q. v.

† **Sarabande**, *sf.* a saraband (dance); from Sp. *zarabanda* (§ 25).

† **Sarbacane**, *sf.* a pea-shooter, air-cane; from It. *sarbacane* (§ 25), which from Ar. *zabatāna*.

Sarcasme, *sm.* a sarcasm; from L. *sarcasmus* (so used in Quintilian).—Der. *sarcastique*.

Sarcastique, *adj.* sarcastic; from Gr. *σαρκαστικός*.

SARCELLE, *sf.* a teal; formerly *sercelle*, originally *cercelle*, from L. *querquedula*. For *qu* = *o* see *car*, whence *cercodula**. **Cercodula**, regularly contrd. (see § 51) to *cercod'la*, becomes *cercelle* (for *dl* = *ll* see § 168), then *sercelle* (for soft *c* = *s* see § 129), then *sarcelle* (for *e* = *a* see *amender*). *Sarcelle* is a doublet of *cercelle*, q. v.

SARCLER, *va.* to weed; from L. *sarculare*. By regular loss of *u* (see § 52) *sarculâre* becomes *sarc'lare*, whence *sarcler*.—Der. *sarclage*, *sarclcur*, *sarcloir*, *sarclure*.

Sarcologie, *sf.* sarcology; from Gr. *σάρκη* and *λόγος*.

Sarcophage, *sm.* a sarcophagus; from Gr. *σαρκοφάγος*. Its doublet is *cerceuil*, q. v.

SARDINE, *sf.* a sardine, pilchard; from L. *sardina* (in Columella). For persistence of the Gr. accent (*σαρδίνη*) cp. *saune*.

SARDOINE, *sf.* a sardonix; from L. *sardonix*. For *o* = *oi* see § 84; the loss of final *x* is unusual.

Sardonique, *m. adj.* sardonic, used only with the *sm.* *ris*; from Gr. *σαρδόνιος* (sc. *γέλας*), a convulsive laugh caused, as the Greeks held, by a Sardinian weed.

† **Sarigue**, *sm.* an opossum; of American origin, Brazilian *cariguêia* (§ 32).

SARMENT, *sm.* a vine shoot; from L. *sarmentum*.

Sarmenteux, *adj.* (Bot.) sarmentous; from L. *sarmentosus*. For *-osus* = *-eux* see § 229.

Sarrasin, *sm.* buckwheat; originally from Africa, whence its name of 'Saracen' (§ 33).

SARRAU, *sm.* a smock-frock. Origin unknown.

SARRIETTE, *sf.* (Bot.) savory; dim. of *sarrie**. For dim. in *ette* see § 281. *Sarrie**, Prov. *sadreia*, It. *santoreggia*, is from L. *satureia*. **Satureia**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *sat'reia*, becomes *sarrie*. For *tr* = *rr* see § 168; for *e* = *i* see § 59.

SAS, *sm.* a sieve. O. Fr. *saas*, originally *séas*, Sp. *sedaza*, Neapolitan *setaccio*, from L. *setaceum*, der. from *seta*. **Setaceum**, by *eu* = *iu* (see *abriger*), becomes *setacium* (found in a medieval Lat. glossary: 'Setacius instrumentum purgandi farinam; Setaciare farinam purgare'), thence *sedacium*; for *t* = *d* see § 117. **Sedacium** is found (9th cent.) in the Glosses of

Schlestadt. **Sedacium**, by losing its medial *d* (see § 120) and by soft *c*=*s* (see § 129), becomes O. Fr. *séas*, whence later *saas*, afterwards contrd. to *sas*: for *éa*=*aa*=*a* see *âge*.—Der. *sasser*, *ressasser*.

+ **Sassafras**, *sm.* (Bot.) *sassafras*; from Port. *sassafráz* (§ 26).

SASSE, *sf.* a scoop, shovel. Origin unknown.

SASSER, *va.* to bolt, sift. See *sas*.—Der. *ressasser*.

Satan, *sm.* Satan; from L. *Satanas*.—Der. *satanique*.

Satellite, *sm.* a satellite; from L. *satellitem*.

Satiété, *sf.* satiety; from L. *satieta*.

Satin, *sm.* satin. Origin uncertain. See *Litré*, and Appendix of words of oriental origin, by M. Dévic.—Der. *satiner*, *satinage*.

Satire, *sf.* a satire; from L. *satira*.

Satirique, *adj.* satirical; from L. *satiricus*.

Satisfaction, *sf.* satisfaction; from L. *satisfactionem*.

Satisfaire, *va.* to satisfy; from L. *satisfacere*. For *facere*=*faire* see *faire*.

Satisfaisant, *adj.* satisfying; pres. partic. of *satisfaire*.

Satrape, *sm.* a satrap; from L. *satrapa*.

Satrapie, *sf.* satrapy; from L. *satrapia*.

Saturation, *sf.* saturation; from L. *saturacionem*.

Saturer, *va.* to saturate; from L. *saturare*.

Saturnales, *sf. pl.* saturnalia; from L. *saturnalia*, feasts in honour of Saturn.

Saturne, *sm.* Saturn; from L. *Saturnus*.

Satyre, *sm.* a satyr; from L. *satyrus*.

Satyrique, *adj.* satiric; from L. *satyricus*.

SAUCE, *sf.* sauce. It. *salsa*, from L. *salsa**, a seasoning of salt and spices, in medieval Lat. texts: 'Salvia, scorpillum, piper, allia, sal, petrosillum. His bona fit salsa, vel sit sententia falsa,' from an old Lat. poem. **Salsa** is a Class. Lat. adj., used in this sense from the salt which, with spice, is the base of the seasoning. **Salsa** becomes *sauce*: for *al*=*au* see § 157; for soft *s*=*c* see § 129.—Der. *saucer*, *sauçière*.

SAUCISSE, *sf.* a sausage. It. *salciccia*, from L. *salsicia**, in medieval Lat. texts. **Salsicia** is from **salsus**: 'Salsa intestina hirci,' is found in Acronius, one of the Scholiasts of Horace. **Salsicia**, found in several very ancient glossaries, changes soft *s* to *c*, see § 129: 'Lucanica, genus cibi, ut dicunt salicitia,' says a medieval Lat. author. **Salicitia** becomes *sauçisse*:

for *al*=*au* see § 157; for *-tia*=*-sse* see § 244.—Der. *sauçisson*.

SAUF, *adj.* safe; from L. *salvus*. For *al*=*au* see § 157; for *v*=*f* see § 142.—Der. *sauif-conduit*, *sauvegarde* (see *garde*).

SAUGE, *sf.* (Bot.) *sage*. It. *salvia*, from L. *salvia*. For *al*=*au* see § 157; for *-via*=*-ge* see § 141 and § 244. Its doublet is *salvia*, *q.v.*

SAUGRENU, *adj.* ridiculous; from a form *salgrenu**, compd. of *sal* and *grenu*, lit. large-grained salt. See *sel* and *grenu*.

SAULE, *sm.* a willow; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *sala**, contr. of *salaha* (§ 20). For Germanic *a*=*au* see *gaule*.

SAUMÂTRE, *adj.* briny; formerly *saumastre*. It. *salmaistro*, from L. *salmastrum**, der. from *sal*. For loss of *s* see § 148; for *al*=*au* see § 157.

SAUMON, *sm.* a salmon. It. *salamone*, from L. *salmonem*. For *al*=*au* see § 157.—Der. *saumoné*, *saunoneau*.

SAUMURE, *sf.* brine. Sp. *salmuera*, compd. of L. *sal* and *muria*. For *al*=*au* see § 157.

SAUNER, *vn.* to make salt; from L. *salinare*, der. from *salinum*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *salinare* to *sal'nare*, whence *sauner*. For *al*=*au* see § 157.—Der. *sannage*.

SAUNIER, *sm.* a salter, saltmaker; from L. *salinarius*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *salinarius* to *sal'narius*, whence *sannier*. For *al*=*au* see § 157; for *-arius*=*-ier* see § 198.—Der. *sauinière*, *sauinerie*.

SAUPIQUET, *sm.* a pungent sauce; from O. Fr. verb *sauipiquer*, Sp. *salpicar*, compd. of *sau* (which from L. *sal*; for *al*=*au* see § 157) and of *piquer*, *q.v.*

SAUPOUDRER, *va.* to salt, powder with salt; lit. *poudrer de sel*. *Sau-poudrer* is a compd. of *sau* (which from L. *sal*; for *al*=*au* see § 157) and of *poudrer*, *q.v.*

SAUR, *adj.* dried, brownish red; as in *hareng saur*, etc. *Saur* is of Germ. origin, Neth. *soor* (§ 27).—Der. *saurer*, *sauret*.

Saurien, *adj.* saurian; from Gr. *σαῦρος*.

SAUSSAIE, *sf.* a willow-ground; from L. *salicéta** (neut. pl. of *salicetum*, treated as if it were fem. sing., see § 211), by regular contr. (see § 52) to *sal'oeta*, whence *saussaie*. For *al*=*au* see § 157; for *c*=*ss* see *amitié*; for *-éta*=*-ay*=*-aie* see § 211.

SAUT, *sm.* a leap; from L. *saltus*. For *al*=*au* see § 157.

SAUTER, *vn.* to leap. It. *saltare*, from L.

saltare. For *al=au* see § 157.—Der. *sauté* (partic. subst.), *sauveur*, *sautoir*, *sautiller*, *ressauter*, *sauterelle*.

SAUTERELLE, *sf.* a grasshopper. See *sauter*. Its doublet is *saltarelle*, q. v.

SAUTILLER, *vm.* to hop, skip. See *sauter*.—Der. *sautillant*, *sautillement*.

SAUVAGE, *adj.* wild. O. Fr. *salvage*, Prov. *salvatge*, from L. *silvaticus* (found in Pliny). For *i=a* see *balance*, whence *salvaticus*, found in 7th cent. in Merov. documents: we see in the Lex Bajuvariorum, tit. xx, § 6, 'De his quidem avibus, quae de *salvaticis* per documenta humana domesticantur industria.' The Glosses of Reichenau (8th cent.) gives us 'Aper *salvaticus* porcus.' *Salvaticus* becomes *salvage* (for *-aticus=age* see § 201), then *sauvage* (for *al=au* see § 157).—Der. *sauvagerie*, *sauvageon*, *sauvagin*, *sauvagine*.

SAUVEGARDE, *sf.* a safeguard. See *sauf* and *garde*.

SAUVER, *va.* to save. It. *salvare*, from L. *salvare*. For *al=au* see § 157.—Der. *sauveter* (whence *sauvetage*).

SAUVETAGE, *sm.* salvage. See *sauver*.

SAUVETEUR, *sm.* a salvor. See *sauver*.

SAUVEUR, *sm.* a saviour, deliverer. Port. *salvador*, It. *salvadore*, from L. *salvatore*. For *-atore=eur* see § 228; for *al=au* see § 157.

† **Savane**, *sf.* a savannah. The Sp. *savana* (§ 26).

SAVANT, *adj.* learned; *sm.* a learned person; pres. partic. of *savoir*, q. v.—Der. *savant-asse*.

† **Savate**, *sf.* an old shoe; from It. *ciabatta*, *ciavatta* (§ 25).—Der. *savatic*, *savater*, *savaterie*.

SAVEUR, *sf.* a savour, relish. Sp. *sabor*, It. *sapere*, from L. *saporem*. For *p=v* see § 111; for *-orem=eur* see § 228.—Der. *savourer*, *savoureux*.

SAVOIR, *vm.* to know. Sp. *saber*, It. *sapere*, from L. *sapere*. For change of quantity from *sapère* to *sapêre*, see Hist. Gram. p. 133. *Sapêre* becomes *savoir* by *p=v* (see § 111), and by *-êre=oir* (see § 263).—Der. *savoir* (verbal subst.), *savoir-faire*, *savoir-vivre*, *savant* (q. v.).

SAVON, *sm.* soap; from L. *saponem*. For *p=v* see § 111.—Der. *savonner*, *savonnette*.

SAVONNER, *va.* to soap. See *savon*.—Der. *savonnage*, *savonnerie*, *savonnier*, *savonneux*.

SAVOURER, *va.* to savour, relish. See *savour*.—Der. *savourement*.

SAVOUREUX, *adj.* savoury. See *savour*.

Saxatile, *adj.* saxatile (belonging to rocks); from L. *saxatilis*.

Saxifrage, *sf.* saxifrage; from L. *saxifraga*.

SAYON, *sm.* a great coat. See *saie*.

† **Sbirre**, *sm.* a sbirro, officer of justice; from It. *sbirro* (§ 25).

Scabieuse, *sf.* (Bot.) the scabious; from L. *scabiosa*, der. from *scabies*, lit. that which cures the scab, as was believed. For *-osa=euse* see § 229.

Scabieux, *adj.* scabious; from L. *scabiosus*. For *-osus=enx* see § 229.

Scabreux, *adj.* rugged, rough; from L. *scabrosus*. For *-osus=enx* see § 229.

Scalène, *adj.* scalene; from Gr. *σκαληνός*.

Scalpel, *sm.* (Surg.) a scalpel; from L. *scalpellum*.

† **Scalper**, *va.* to scalp; from Engl. *to scalp* (§ 28).

Scammonée, *sf.* (Bot.) scammony; from L. *scammonaea*.

Scandale, *sm.* a scandal; from L. *scandalum*. Its doublet is *esclandre*, q. v.

Scandaliser, *va.* to scandalise; from L. *scandalizare* (in Tertullian).

Scander, *va.* to scan; from L. *scandere*.

Scaphandre, *sm.* a cork-jacket; from Gr. *σκάφη* and *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός*.

Scapulaire, *sm.* a scapulary (cloak over the shoulders); from L. *scapularium**, found in Low Lat., der. from *scapula*.

Scarabée, *sm.* a beetle; from L. *scarabaeus*.

Scare, *sm.* (Ichth.) a scar (a sea-fish); from L. *scarus*.

Scarification, *sf.* scarification; from L. *scarificationem*.

Scarifier, *va.* to scarify, cup; from L. *scarificare*.

† **Scarlatine**, *adj.* of scarlet colour; *sf.* scarlatina; from It. *scarlattina*, dim. of *scarlatto*, scarlet (§ 25). A Neapolitan physician (A. D. 1553) first gave this name to the disease.

SCEAU, *sm.* a seal; formerly *scel*, It. *sigillo*, from L. *sigillum*. *Sigillum*, losing its medial *g* (see § 131), and by *i=e* (see § 72), becomes O. Fr. *siel*, which afterwards became *scel* by adding a *c*, whence *sceau*; for *el=eau* see § 157.—Der. *sceller* (from O. Fr. *scel*).

Scélérat, *sm.* a profligate; from L. *sceleratus*.—Der. *scélératesse*.

SCELLER, *va.* to seal. See *sceau*.—Der.

- scellé* (partic. subst.), *scellement*, *scelleur*, *desceller*.
- Scène**, *sf.* a scene; from L. *scena*.
- Scénique**, *adj.* scenic; from L. *scenicus*.
- Sceptique**, *adj.* sceptical; from L. *scepticus* (found in Quintilian).—Der. *scepticisme*.
- Sceptre**, *sm.* a sceptre; from L. *sceptrum*.
- † **Schabraque**, *sf.* shabrack (cavalry officer's horse-clothing). See *chabraque*.
- † **Schako**. See *shako*.
- † **Schall**. See *chûle*.
- † **Schelling**, *sm.* a shilling; from Engl. *shilling* (§ 28).
- Schismatique**, *adj.* schismatic; from L. *schismaticus* * (found in S. Augustine).
- Schisme**, *sm.* a schism; from L. *schisma*.
- Schiste**, *sm.* schist, clayslate; from L. *schistos* (found in Pliny, and simply the Gr. *σχιστός* in Latin letters). Its doublet is *zeste*.—Der. *schisteux*.
- † **Schlague**, *sf.* military flogging; from Germ. *schlag* (§ 27).
- Sciaticque**, *sf.* (Med.) sciatica; corruption of L. *ischiadicus* (found in Pliny).
- SCIE**, *sf.* a saw. See *scier*.
- Sciemment**, *adv.* knowingly, wittingly; for *scientment* * (see *abondamment*), It. *scientemente*. *Scientment* * is compd. of *scient*, from L. *scientem* and *-ment*, see § 225.
- Science**, *sf.* science; from L. *scientia*. For *-tia* = *-ce* see § 244.—Der. *scientifique*.
- SCIER**, *va.* to saw. O. Fr. *seer*, *saier*, *scir*, *sier*, It. *segare*, from L. *secare*. **Secare**, by loss of medial *c* (see § 129), and by *ë* = *i* (see § 58), becomes O. Fr. *sier*, whence *scier*, by the addition of *c*.—Der. *scie* (verbal subst.), *sciage*, *scierie*, *scieur* (its doublet is *sécateur*), *sciure*.
- Scille**, *sf.* a squill; from L. *scilla*.
- Scinder**, *va.* to cleave; from L. *scindere*.
- Scintillation**, *sf.* a scintillation; from L. *scintillationem*.
- Scintiller**, *vn.* to sparkle; from L. *scintillare*. Its doublet is *éinceler*, q.v.
- SCION**, *sm.* a scion; der. from *scier*, q.v.
- Scissile**, *adj.* scissile, cleavable; from L. *scissilis*.
- Scission**, *sf.* scission, cleavage; from L. *scissionem*.—Der. *scissionnaire*.
- Scissure**, *sf.* (Anat.) a scissure; from L. *scissura*.
- Sclérotique**, *adj.* (Anat.) sclerotic; from Gr. *σκληρός* (*σκληρωτικός*).
- Scolaire**, *adj.* relating to schools; from L. *scholaris*. Its doublet is *écolier*, q.v.
- Scolastique**, *adj.* scholastic; from L. *scholasticus*.
- Scholastique**, *sf.* scholasticism; from L. *scholastica* (a declamation in Seneca).
- Scolastique**, *sm.* a schoolman; from L. *scholasticus*.
- Scoliaste**, *sm.* a scholiast; from Gr. *σχολιάστης*.
- Scolie**, *sm.* a scholium, note; from Gr. *σχόλιον*.
- Scolopendre**, *sf.* (Bot.) scolopendra, harts-tongue; from L. *scolopendra* (found in Pliny).
- Scombre**, *sm.* a mackerel; from L. *scomber*.
- † **Scorbut**, *sm.* scurvy; in 17th cent. *scurbut*: of Dutch origin, Neth. *scheur-buiker* (§ 27).—Der. *scorbutique*.
- Scorie**, *sf.* scoria; from L. *scoria* (found in Pliny).—Der. *scorifier*.
- Scorpion**, *sm.* a scorpion; from L. *scorpionem*.
- † **Scorsonère**, *sf.* (Bot.) scorsonera; from It. *scorzonera* (§ 25).
- Scribe**, *sm.* a scribe; from L. *scriba*.
- Scrofules**, *sf. pl.* scrofula; from L. *scrofulae*. Its doublet is *écrouelle*, q.v.—Der. *scrofuleux*, *scrofulaire*.
- Scrupule**, *sm.* a scruple; from L. *scrupulus*.
- Scrupuleux**, *adj.* scrupulous; from L. *scrupulosus*.
- Scrutateur**, *sm.* an investigator; from L. *scrutatore*.
- Scruter**, *va.* to explore, scrutinise; from L. *scrutari*.
- Scrutin**, *sm.* a ballot; from L. *scrutinium*.
- Sculpter**, *va.* to sculpture; from L. *sculptare* *, from *sculptus*, p.p. of *sculpere*.
- Sculpteur**, *sm.* a sculptor; from L. *sculptorem*.
- Sculpture**, *sf.* sculpture; from L. *sculptura*.
- SE**, *reflex. pron. s. pl.* self; from L. *se*.
- SÉANCE**, *sf.* a seat, sitting. See *séant*.
- SÉANT**, *pres. part.* sitting; from L. *sedentem*, sitting, whence resident, as in *la cour royale séant à Paris*. *Sedentem* becomes *séant*: for loss of *d* see § 120; for *-entem* = *-ant* see § 192.—Der. *séant* (*sm.*), *séance*.
- SEAU**, *sm.* a bucket; formerly *séel*, Milanese *sidell*, from L. *sitellus* *, a supposed form of *sitella*, a vessel, found in Cicero. **Sitellus**, by losing medial *t* (see § 117), and by *i* = *e* (see § 68), becomes *séel*, then *seau*. For *-el* = *-eau* see § 282. The form *seille* (q.v.) comes from *situla*.
- Sébacé**, *adj.* sebaceous; from L. *sebaceus*.

Sébeste, *sf.* the fruit of an Egyptian plum-tree; from Ar. *sebstân* (§ 30).

Sébile, *sf.* a wooden bowl. Origin unknown.

SEC, *adj.* dry; from L. *siccus*. For *i=e* see § 72; for *cc=c* see § 129. The fem. *sèche* represents L. *sicca*. For *i=e* see § 72; for *cc=ch* see *acheter*.—Der. *sécheresse*.

Sécable, *adj.* scissile; from L. *secabilis*.

Sécante, *sf.* (Geom.) a secant; from L. *secantem*. Its doublet is *sciente*, *q.v.*

Sécentiste, *sm.* a 16th-cent. writer or artist; from It. *seicentista* (§ 25).

SÈCHE, *sf.* a cuttle-fish. It. *sepia*, from L. *sepia*. For *-pia=-che* see Hist. Gram. pp. 65, 66, and § 244. Its doublet is *seiche*, *q.v.*

SÉCHER, *va.* to dry; from L. *siccare*. For *i=e* see § 72; for *cc=ch* see *acheter*.—Der. *séchoir*.

SÉCHERESSE, *sf.* dryness. See *sec*.

Second, *adj.* second; from L. *secundus*. For *u=o* see § 98.—Der. *seconde*.

Secondaire, *adj.* secondary; from L. *secundarius*.—Der. *secondairement*.

Seconder, *va.* to second; from L. *secundare*.

SECOUER, *va.* to shake off; O.Fr. *secourre*, from L. *succutere*. The O.Fr. *secourre*, *secorre*, is regularly formed; *seconer* is irregular, and supposes either an alteration (Littré) of *secourir* into *seconer*, or an unknown L. form, such as *succutare**. For loss of *t* see § 117; for *u=e* see *secourir*; for *u=ou* see § 90.—Der. *secouement*.

SECOURIR, *va.* to succour; from L. *succurrere*. The change from *u* to *e* was not the original French form, but came in, in the 12th cent. as is seen by the O.Fr. *succurrir* then existing; cp. *chapeler* from *capulare*, through a form *capellare**; for *currere=courir* see *courir*.—Der. *secours* (L. *succursus** from *succurrere*; for *cursus=cours* see *cours*), *secourable*.

SECOURS, *sm.* help. See *secourir*.

SECOUSSE, *sf.* a shaking, concussion; from L. *succussa**, partic. subst., act of shaking, der. from *succussus*, p.p. of *succutere*. For *su=se* see *secourir*; for *u=ou* see § 97.

Secret, *adj.* secret; from L. *secretus*.

Secret, *sm.* a secret; from L. *secretum*.—Der. *secrétaire*.

Secrétaire, *sm.* a secretary. See *secret*.—Der. *secrétariat*, *secrétairerie*.

Sécréter, *va.* to secrete; from L. *secre-*

*tare**, der. from *secretus*, p.p. of *secrenere*.—Der. *secréteur*, *secrétoire*.

Sécrétion, *sf.* a secretion; from L. *secretionem*.

Sectateur, *sm.* a votary; from L. *sectatorem*.

Secte, *sf.* a sect; from L. *secta*.—Der. *sectaire*.

Secteur, *sm.* (Geom.) a sector; from L. *sectorem*.

Section, *sf.* a section; from L. *sectionem*.

Séculaire, *adj.* secular (that which comes once in 100 years); from L. *saecularis*. Its doublet is *scénlier*, *q.v.*

Séculariser, *va.* to secularise; from L. *saecularis* (in sense of worldly, given to this word by the ecclesiastics); see *séculier*.—Der. *sécularisation*.

Séculier, *adj.* secular; from L. *saecularis*, from *saeculum*. For *-aris--ier* see § 198. Its doublet is *séculaire*, *q.v.*

Sécurité, *sf.* security; from L. *securitatem*. Its doublet is *sureté*, *q.v.*

Sédatif, *adj.* sedative; as if from a supposed L. *sedativus**, der. from *sedatus*. For Fr. derivatives in *-if* see § 223.

Sédentaire, *adj.* sedentary; from L. *sedentarius*.

Sédiment, *sm.* a sediment; from L. *sedimentum*.

Séditieux, *adj.* seditious; from L. *seditiosus*.

Sédition, *sf.* sedition; from L. *seditionem*.

Séducteur, *sm.* a seducer; from L. *seductorem*.

Séduction, *sf.* seduction; from L. *seductionem*.

SÉDUIRE, *va.* to seduce; from L. *seducere* (found in Tertullian). For *ducere=duc're* see § 51; for *cr=ir* see § 129.—Der. *séduisant*.

SÉDUISANT, *adj.* seductive. See *séduire*.

Segment, *sm.* a segment; from L. *segmentum*.

Ségrégation, *sf.* segregation; from L. *segregationem*.

SEICHE, *sf.* a cuttle-fish. See its doublet *sèche*. For *e=ei* see § 61.

Séide, *sm.* a fanatical assassin; of hist. origin, see § 33 note 1; from Ar. *Zeid*, the name of one of Mahomet's freedmen.

SEIGLE, *sm.* rye. Prov. *seguel*, It. *segale*, from L. *secale* (in Pliny). By an unusual displacement of the Lat. accent, *secāle* becomes *seōale* in vulgar Lat. *Secale*, by

- c=g** (see § 129), becomes **segale** in 8th cent. in a Capitulary of Charlemagne. **Segale**, by **e=i** (see § 59), becomes **sigale**, found in a text of A.D. 794: 'De modio sigali denarii 3.' **Sigale**, losing its now atonic penult. **a** (see § 51), is contrd. to **sig'le**, whence **seigle**. For **i=ei** see § 74.
- SEIGNEUR**, *sm.* a lord. Sp. *señor*, from L. *seniorem*, an old man, whence sense of master, lord (=dominus), in medieval Lat. texts; e.g. 'Et mandat vobis noster senior. quia si aliquis de vobis talis est, cui suus senioratus non placet, et illi simulat, ut ad alium *seniorem* melius,' from a Capitulary of Charles the Bald. *Seniorem* becomes *seigneur*: for **e=ei** see § 61; for **ni=gn** see § 244 and *aragne*; for **o=eu** see § 79. The nom. *senior*, regularly contrd. (see § 50) to *sen'r*, becomes by **nr=ndr** (see Hist. Gram. p. 73) *sendre*, found in the 9th cent., 'Carlos meos *sendra*' = 'Karolus meus *senior*' in the Oaths of A.D. 842. As *senior* becomes successively *prins*, and then *pris*, so *sendre* was successively *sindre**, *sidre**, *sire*. For **e=i** see § 59; for loss of **n** see § 163; for **dr=rr=r** see § 168. *Seigneur* is a doublet of *sieur*, q. v.—Der. *seigneurie*, *seigneurial*.
- SEIGNEURIE**, *sf.* a lordship; der. from *seigneur*, q. v.
- SEILLE**, *sf.* a pail, bucketful. It. *secchia*, from L. *situla*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *sit'ula* to *sit'la*, whence *sicla*, by an euphonic change, found also in Lat. velclus for *vet'lus** (see *viens*). *Sicla* is not an imaginary form; it is found in this sense in Carolingian texts: 'Servi Ecclesiae tributa legitima reddant xv *siclas* de cervisia' (Lex Alamannorum, tit. 22). For **-icla=-eille** see § 257.
- SEIN**, *sm.* a bosom; from L. *sinus*. For **i=ei** see § 70.
- SEINE**, *sf.* a drag-net; formerly *seïne*, It. *sagenna*, from L. *sagena* (found in Ulpian). By **e=i** (see § 59) *sagena* becomes *sagina*: 'Barcae . . . grandesque *saginae*' in a medieval Lat. document. *Sagina* losing medial **g** (see § 131) becomes O. Fr. *seïne*; for **a=e** see § 54: *seïne* later becomes *seine*; cp. *reïne*, *reine*.
- SEING**, *sm.* a signature. It. *segno*, from L. *signum*. For **gn=ng** see *étang* and Hist. Gram. p. 77; for **i=ei** see § 74. Its doublet is *signe*, q. v.
- SEIZE**, *adj.* sixteen; from L. *sedecim*. For **sédecim=sed'cim** see § 51; for loss of **d** see § 120; for **e=ei** see § 66.—Der. *seizième*.
- SEJOUR**, *sm.* a stay, sojourn. See *sojourner*.
- SEJOURNER**, *vn.* to sojourn, remain. O. Fr. *surjurner*, *sojourner*, Prov. *sojornar*, It. *soggiornare*, from a supposed L. *subdiurnare**, compd. of *diurnare*, to stay long. By loss of **b** (see § 113), by *diurnare* = *journer* (see *jour*), and by **u=o** (see § 97) *subdiurnare* becomes *sojourner*, whence *sejourner* (by **o=e**, see *je*). Littré, however, prefers a similarly supposed form *superdiurnare**, to wait over the day.—Der. *sejour* (verbal subst.).
- SEL**, *sm.* salt; from L. *sal*. For **a=e** see § 54.
- SÉLÉNITE**, *sm.* (Chem.) selenite; from L. *selenites*.—Der. *séléniteux*.
- SÉLÉNOGRAPHIE**, *sf.* (Astron.) selenography; from Gr. *σελήνη* and *γράφειν*.—Der. *sélénographique*.
- SELLE**, *sf.* a saddle; from L. *sella* (a seat, also a saddle in the Theodosian Code).—Der. *sellette*, *seller*.
- SELLER**, *vn.* to saddle. See *selle*.—Der. *sellerie*, *sellier*, *desseller*.
- SELLETTE**, *sf.* a stool. See *selle*.
- SELON**, *prep.* according to; formerly *selonc*, *solonc*, *sulunc*, *sullunc*, from L. *sublongum**, properly near, 'along-of,' which sense survived in O. Fr.: *passer selon une tour*, says a Fr. document of the 12th cent. *Sublongum*, by **bl=ll** (§ 168), gives O. Fr. *sullonc*, whence *solonc* (for **u=o** see § 97), whence *selonc* (for **o=e** see *je*).
- SEMAILLES**, *sf. pl.* seed-time. Prov. *semenalha*, from L. *seminalia*, sown land, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *semin'alia* to *sem'nalia*, whence *semailles*. For **mn=m** see § 163; for **-alia=-aille** see § 278.
- SEMAINE**, *sf.* a week; in 13th cent. *sepmaine*, in the Roman de la Rose, Prov. *setmana*, It. *settimana*, from L. *septimana* (found in the Theodosian Code), by regular contr. (see § 52) of *septim'ana* to *sept'mana*, whence *semaine*. For loss of **t** between two consonants see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for **pm=m** see § 111; for **-ana=-aine** see § 194.
- Sémaphore**, *sm.* a semaphore; fashioned out of Gr. *σημα* and *φορῶς*.
- SEMBLABLE**, *adj.* like. See *sembler*.
- SEMBLANT**, *sm.* a seeming. See *sembler*.
- SEMBLER**, *vn.* to scent, resemble; from L.

simulare, which signifies to seem in Carolingian texts, e. g. 'Ut ille possit res de sua ecclesia ordinare, et illi liceat, sicut ei **simulaverit**, disponere' in a letter of Hincmar, A.D. 874. For **sim'lare**, by loss of atonic *u*, see § 52; for intercalation of *b* see Hist. Gram. p. 73; for *i = e* see § 72.—Der. **semblant** (partic. subst.), **semblable**, **ressembler**, **dissemblable**, **dissemblance**.

SEMELLE, *sf.* a sole (of boot). Origin unknown.—Der. **ressemeler**.

SEMENTE, *sf.* seed; from L. **sementia***, found (8th cent.) in the Capitularies of Charlemagne. **Sementia** is from **semen**. For **-tia = -ce** see § 244.—Der. **ensemencer**.

SEMER, *va.* to sow. Prov. **semmar**, It. **seminare**, from L. **seminare**, by regular contr. (see § 52) of **semināre** to **sem'nare**, whence **semer**. For **mn = m** see § 163.—Der. **semeur**, **semis**, **semoir**, **parsemer**.

Semestre, *sm.* a half-year; from L. **semetris**.—Der. **semetriel**, **semetrier**.

+ **Semi**, *adj.* half, semi; from L. **semis**.

SÉMILLANT, *adj.* brisk, lively; of Celtic origin, being derived from a root **sem***, Kymr. **sim**, light, brisk. For **e = i** see § 68.

Séminaire, *sm.* a seminary; from L. **seminarium**.—Der. **séminariste**.

SEMIS, *sm.* a seed-plot. See **semer**.

SEMENCE, *sf.* an invitation, reprimand. See **semondre**.—Der. **semoncer**.

SEMONDRE, *va.* to summon, invite; from L. **submonere**, to inform, in Tertullian, to summon, in medieval Lat. texts. **Submonere** by **bm = mm** (see § 168) becomes **summonere**: cp. **submoveo**, **summoveo**. **Summonére**, by change of accent to **summonére** (see Hist. Gram. p. 133), and by regular contr. (see § 51), becomes **summon're**, whence **semondre**. For **u = o = e** see **secoeur**, and for **nr = ndr** see Hist. Gram. p. 73.—Der. **semonce** (for **semonse**: for **s = c** see **sauce**. **Semonse** is the fem. form of O. Fr. **semons**, from L. **summonitus**, p. p. of **summonere**. **Summonitus**, regularly contrd., see § 51, to **summon'tus**, becomes **semons**: for **u = o = e** see **secoeur**).

+ **Semoule**, *sf.* semolina; from It. **semola** (§ 25).

Sempiternel, *adj.* eternal; as if from a L. **sempiternalis***, from **sempiternus**.

Sénat, *sm.* a senate; from L. **senatus**.

Sénateur, *sm.* a senator; from L. **senator-em**.—Der. **sénatorial**.

Sénatus-consulte, *sm.* a **senatus-consultum**; from L. **senatus consultum**.

+ **Sénau**, *sm.* a 'snow' (two-masted Dutch vessel); of Dutch origin, like many other naval terms, Dutch **snauw** (§ 27).

+ **Séné**, *sm.* **sema**; of Oriental origin, like many other names of medicinal herbs, Ar. **sana** (§ 30).

SÈNECHAL, *sm.* a **seneschal**; formerly **seneschal**, Prov. **senescal**, It. **siniscalco**, from Merov. L. **seniscalcus**, an overseer: 'Si alicujus **seniscalcus**, qui servus est, et dominus ejus XII vassos infra domum habet, occisus fuerit' (Lex Alamannorum, 79, 3). **Seniscalcus** is of Germ. origin, from a form **siniscalc***, properly the oldest of the slaves or servants (§ 20). For *i = e* see § 72; for **c = ch** see § 126; for loss of **s** see § 148; for loss of final **c** see § 129.—Der. **senéchaussée** (from **sinéchal**: cp. **maréchaussée** from **maréchal**. It. **seniscalchia**; Prov. **senescalcia**; for loss of **s** see § 148; for **al = au** see § 157; for **c = ch** see § 126; for soft **c = ss** see § 129).

SÈNECHAUSSEE, *sf.* a **seneschal's jurisdiction**. See **sinéchal**.

SÈNEÇON, *sm.* (Bot.) groundsel; from L. **senecionem** (found in Pliny). For **-cionem = -çon** see § 232.

SÈNESTRE, *adj.* left, sinister; from L. **sinistrum**. For *i = e* see § 72. Its doublet is **sinistre**, q. v.

SÈNEVE, *sm.* (Bot.) charlock. It. **senapa**, from L. **sinapi**. For *i = e* see § 68; for **a = e** see § 54; for **p = v** see § 111.

Sénile, *adj.* senile; from L. **senilis**.

Séniorat, *sm.* seniority (in a family); from late L. **senioratus***.

SENNE. See **seine**.

SENS, *sm.* sense; from L. **sensus**.—Der. **sensitif**, **sensitive**.

Sensation, *sf.* sensation; from L. **sensati-onem***, der. from **sensare***. See **sensé**.

Sensé, *adj.* sensible; from L. **sensatus*** (found in Firmicus). For **-atus = -é** see § 201.—Der. **sensément**.

Sensibilité, *sf.* sensibility; from L. **sensibilitatem**, from **sensibilis**. See **sensible**.

Sensible, *adj.* sensible; from L. **sensibilis**.—Der. **sensiblerie**.

Sensitif, *adj.* sensitive. See **sens**. For French derivatives in **-if** see § 223.—Der. **sensitive**.

Sensitive, *sf.* (Bot.) the sensitive plant. See **sensitif**.

Sensualité, *sf.* sensuality; from L. **sensualitatem**.

Sensual, *adj.* sensual; from L. *sensualis*.
SENTE, *sf.* a path. Sp. *senda*, from L. *sēmita*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *semita* to *sem'ta*, whence *sente*. For *m = n* see § 160.

Sentence, *sf.* sentence; from L. *sententia*. For *-tia = -ce* see § 244.

Sentencieux, *adj.* sententious; from L. *sententiosus*. For *-osus = -eux* see § 229.
SENTEUR, *sf.* scent. See *sentir*.

SENTIER, *sm.* a path. Sp. *sendero*, Prov. *sendier*, from Low L. *semitarium**, der. from *semita*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *semitarius* to *sem'tarius*, whence *sentier*. For *m = n* see § 160; for *-arius = -ier* see § 198.

Sentiment, *sm.* a sentiment. See *sentir*.—Der. *sentimental*.

Sentine, *sf.* (Naut.) the hold (of a ship), a sink; from L. *sentina*.

† **Sentinelle**, *sf.* a sentinel; from It. *sentinella* (§ 25).

SENTIR, *vn.* to feel; from L. *sentire*.—Der. *sentiment*, *resentir*, *senteur*.

SEoir, *vn.* to become, suit. O. Fr. *seder*, It. *sedere*, from L. *sedere*. For loss of medial *d* see § 120; for *o = oi* see § 62.

Séparable, *adj.* separable; from L. *separabilis*.

Séparation, *sf.* separation; from L. *separationem*.

Séparer, *va.* to separate; from L. *separare*. Its doublet is *sevrer*, *q. v.*—Der. *séparément*.

† **Sépia**, *sf.* sepia; introd. in the 16th cent. from It. *sepia*, properly the cuttle-fish (§ 25). Its doublet is *seiche*, *q. v.*

SEPT, *adj.* seven; from L. *septem*.—Der. *septième*.

SEPTANTE, *adj.* seventy; from L. *septuaginta*. For *ua = a* see § 102; for *-aginta = -ante* see *cinquante*.

Septembre, *sm.* September; from L. *september*.

Septénaire, *adj.* septenary; from L. *septenarius*.

Septennat, *sm.* a septennial magistracy; from L. *septem* and *annus*.

Séptentrion, *sm.* the north, Ursa Minor; from L. *septentrionem*.

Séptentrional, *adj.* northerly; from L. *septentrionalis*.

SEPTIÈME, *adj.* seventh. See *sept*.

Septuagénaire, *adj.* septuagenary; from L. *septuagenarius*.

Séptuagésime, *adj.* septuagesima; from L. *septuagesimus*.

Septuple, *adj.* sevenfold; from L. *septuplus*.

Sépulcral, *adj.* sepulchral; from L. *sepulcralis*.

Sépulcre, *sm.* a sepulchre; from L. *sepulcrum*.

Sépulture, *sf.* sepulture; from L. *sepultura*.

Séquelle, *sf.* a set, gang, following (of people); from L. *sequela*. For *-ela = -elle* see § 202.

Séquestration, *sf.* sequestration; from L. *sequestrationem*.

Séques're, *sm.* a sequester, sequestration; from L. *sequester*.

Séquestrer, *va.* to sequester; from L. *sequestrare*.—Der. *séquestre* (verbal subst.).

† **Séquin**, *sm.* a sequin (Levantine gold coin); introd. from It. *zecchino* (§ 25).

† **Sérail**, *sm.* a seraglio; introd. by travellers from Turkey, Pers. *serai*, a palace (§ 30).

Séraphin, *sm.* a seraph. From the Heb. *serafim* (§ 30).—Der. *séraphique*.

SEREIN, *adj.* serene; from L. *serenus*.—Der. *serein* (*sm.*).

SEREIN, *sm.* the night-dew; from L. *serenus*, deriv. of *serum*, evening. For *o = ei* see § 61.

† **Sérénade**, *sf.* a serenade; from It. *serenata* (§ 25).

† **Sérenissime**, *adj.* most serene; from It. *serenissimo* (§ 25).

Sérénité, *sf.* serenity; from L. *serenitatem*.

Séreux, *adj.* serous; from L. *serosus*. For *-osus = -eux* see § 229.

SERF, *sm.* a serf; *adj.* servile; from L. *servus*. For *v = f* see § 142.—Der. *servage*.

SERFOUETTE, *sf.* a pronged hoe; from *serfouir*, *q. v.*

SERFOUIR, *va.* to hoe. Origin unknown.—Der. *serfouissage*, *serfouette*.

SERGE, *sf.* serge. Prov. *serga*, from L. *serica*, silk stuff: 'Vestimentorum sunt omnia lana, lineaque vel *serica* vel bombycina' (Ulpian. Dig. l. 23). **SÉRICA**, regularly contrd. (see § 51) to *ser'ca*, becomes *serge* (for *o = g* see § 129). Littré holds the word to be of doubtful origin.—Der. *sergerie*, *serger*, *sergier*.

SERGENT, *sm.* a sergeant. O. Fr. *serjent*: in medieval Fr. the word meant a servant, as in *les sergents du Roi*, *les sergents de l'Evêque = serviteurs du Roi, de l'Evêque*. In the 13th cent. the Roman de la Rose

calls lovers *sergens d'amour*, i. e. servants of the god Love. In several O. Fr. documents the phrase *sergent de Dieu* is found = *serviteur de Dieu*. *Sergent* is from L. *servientem* (for *i=j* see Hist. Gram. p. 65), whence *servientem*, whence *serjentem*, by regular loss of *v* (see § 141). We also find *serviens* in medieval Lat. texts = *sergent*, thus confirming the origin stated; e. g. 'De castrorum excubiis summe sollicitus, militibus xx, *servientibus lx*,' from a document dated A.D. 1191.

Série, *sf.* a series; from L. *seriem*.

Sérieux, *adj.* serious; as if from a supposed L. *seriosus**, der. from *serius*. For Fr. derivatives in *-eux* see § 229.

SERIN, *sm.* a canary bird; from L. *citrinus*. i. e. citron-coloured, in Pliny, whence sense of *serin*, a yellow bird. *Citrinus* becomes *serin*: for soft *c=s* see § 129; for *i=e* see § 72; for *tr=r* see § 168.—Der. *seriner*, *serinette*.

Seringat, *sm.* (Bot.) a *seringa*; corruption of L. *syringa*, from *syrius*.

Seringue, *sf.* a syringe, squirt; from L. *syringa* (found in Vegetius).—Der. *seringuer*.

SERMENT, *sm.* an oath. O. Fr. *sairment*, originally *sairement*, Prov. *sagramen*, It. *sacramento*, from L. *sacramentum*. For *cr=ir* see *bénir* and § 129; for *a=e* see § 54, whence O. Fr. *sairment*, afterwards *sairment*, by loss of *e* (see § 51). *Sairment* becomes *serment* by *ai=e*, see §§ 102, 103. *Serment* is a doublet of *sacrement*, q. v.—Der. *sermenté*, *assermenter*.

Sermon, *sm.* a sermon; from L. *sermo-nem*.—Der. *sermonner*, *sermonneur*, *sermonnaire*.

Sérosité, *sf.* serosity, wateriness; as if from a supposed L. *serositatem**, from *serosus*. See *sereux*.

SERPE, *sf.* a hedge-bill, pruning-hook; verbal subst. of L. *sarpere*, to cut, prune. For *a=e* see § 54.—Der. *serpette*.

SERPENT, *sm.* a serpent; from L. *serpentem*.—Der. *serpenteau*, *serpentin*, *serpentine*, *serpenter*.

Serpentaire, *sf.* (Bot.) *serpentaria*; from L. *serpentaria*.

SERPENTIN, *sm.* (Chem.) a worm. See *serpent*.

SERPENTINE, *sf.* serpentine (marble). See *serpent*.

Serpillière, *sf.* a 'sarplier,' packing-cloth; from L. *xerampellinus* (cloth of colour of dry vine-leaves). For *x=s* see § 150;

for loss of *m* (*serapellinus*) see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for loss of atonic *a* see § 52; whence *serpellinus*; and for *e=i* see § 65; then, by a change of suffix to *-ière* instead of to *-en*, we reach *serpillière*. (Littré.)

SERPOLET, *sm.* wild thyme; dim. of root *serpol**, answering to Sp. *serpol*, der. from L. *serpullum*. For *u=o* see § 97.

SERRE, *sf.* a greenhouse, talon (of bird), grasp. See *serrer*.

SERRER, *va.* to press close, lock, squeeze. It. *serrare*, from L. *serare*, to lock, in Priscian, then to put under lock and key, the meaning in O. Fr. phrases, *serrer les grains*, *serrer son argent*, *serrer des hardes*, and in *sf. serrure*. The L. *serare* becomes *serrare** in medieval Lat. texts, and takes the sense of chaining up, then of binding strongly, pressing. We find, in the Chron. Saxon, publ. in Mabillon, t. 4, Ann. p. 431, 'Fratricidas autem et parricidas . . . sive per manum et ventrem *serratos* de regno ejeciant.'—Der. *serre* (verbal subst.), *serres*, *serrement*, *serré*, *serre-file*, *serre-papiers*, *serre-tête*, *enserrer*, *resserrer*, *des-serrer*.

SERRURE, *sf.* a lock. See *serrer*.—Der. *ser-rurier*, *serrurerie*.

SERTIR, *va.* to set in a bezil; an altogether irregular form from L. *sertare*, as if from L. *sertire**, der. from *sertum*.—Der. *sert-issure*.

† **Sérum**, *sm.* serum; the L. *serum*.

SERVAGE, *sm.* serfage. See *serf*.

SERVANT, *adj.* serving; *sm.* a gunner. See *servir*.

SERVANTE, *sf.* a maidservant. See *servir*.

SERVIALE, *adj.* serviceable. See *servir*.

SERVICE, *sm.* service; from L. *servitium*.

For *-tium=-ce* see *agencer*.

SERViette, *sf.* a table-napkin. See *servir*.

Serville, *adj.* servile; from L. *servilis*.—

Der. *servilité*.

Servilité, *sf.* servility. See *servile*.

SERVIR, *va.* to serve; from L. *servire*.—

Der. *servant*, *servante*, *serviable*, *serviette*.

Serviteur, *sm.* a servant; from L. *servitorem* (found in some Inscriptions).

Servitude, *sf.* servitude; from L. *servitudinem* (found in Festus).

SES, *poss. adj. pl.* his, hers. Sp. *sos*, from L. *sos*. We find in Euius *sas* for *suas*: 'Virgines nam sibi quisque domi Romanus habet *sas*.' For the relation of this archaic form *sos* to the Class. *suos* see *mon*. For *sos=ses* see *je*.

SÉSAME—SIGNIFICATION.

Sésame, sm. (Bot.) *sesamum*; from L. *sesamum*.

Sessile, adj. sessile, sitting; from L. *sessilis* (found in Pliny).

Session, sf. a session; from L. *sessionem*.

Sesterce, sm. a sesterius; from L. *sestertius*. For *-tius* = *-ce* see *agencer*.

SETIER, sm. (an obsolete word), a measure of corn, etc.; formerly *sestier*, It. *sestiere*, from L. *sextarius*. For *-arius* = *-ier* see § 198; for *x* = *s* see § 150; whence O. Fr. *sestier*, whence *setier*, by loss of *s* (see § 147).

† **Séton, sm.** (Med.) a seton; from It. *setone*. (§ 25).

SEUIL, sm. a threshold. Prov. *sol*, from L. *soleum**, secondary form of *solea*, a threshold, in Festus. *Soleum*, regularly transformed (see *abrèger*) into *solium*, becomes *seuil*: for *o* = *eu* see § 79; for transposition of *i* see § 84.

SEUL, adj. alone; from L. *solus*. For *o* = *eu* see § 79.—Der. *seulement*, *seul*, *seul*.

SEULEMENT, adv. only. See *seul*.

SÈVE, sf. sap. Prov. *saba*, It. *sapa*, from L. *sapa*. For *p* = *v* see § 111; for *a* = *e* see § 54.

Sévère, adj. severe; from L. *severus*.

Sévérité, sf. severity; from L. *severitas*.

SéVICES, sm. pl. cruelty; from L. *saevitia*. For *-tia* = *-ce* see *agencer*.

Sévir, vn. to treat severely; from L. *saevire*.

SEVRER, va. to wean, lit. to separate from the mother; from L. *separare*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *separāre* to *sep'rare*, whence *sevrer*. For *p* = *b* = *v* see § 111. *Sevrer* in O. Fr. meant 'to separate,' and was at a late period restricted (see § 13) to its special sense of weaning. *Sevrer* is a doublet of *s'parer*, q. v. *Separare* becomes *sevrer* just as L. *separis* becomes *sevre*, the name of two Fr. rivers.—Der. *sevrage*, *sevrer*.

Sexagénnaire, adj. sexagenary; from L. *sexagenarius*.

Sexagésime, sf. sexagesima; from L. *sexagesimus*.

Sexe, sm. sex; from L. *sexus*.

Sextant, sm. a sextant; from L. *sextantem*.

Sexte, sf. the sixth canonical hour; from L. *sextus*. Its doublets are *sixte*, *sieste*, q. v.

Sextuple, adj. sixfold; from L. *sextuplus**.—Der. *sextupler*.

Sexuel, adj. sexual; from L. *sexualis*.

† **Shako, sm.** a shako; of historical origin (the Hungarian *shako*), see § 33.

SI, conj. if; from L. *si*.—Der. *sinon*.

SI, adv. so; from L. *sic*. For loss of final *o* see § 129.—Der. *ainsi*, *aussi*.

Sibylle, sf. a sibyl; from L. *sibylla*.

Sibyllin, adj. sibylline; from L. *sibyllinus*.

Sicaire, sm. an assassin; from L. *sicarius*.

Siccatif, adj. siccative; from L. *siccativus*.

Siccité, sf. dryness; from L. *siccitatem*.

Sicle, sm. a shekel; from L. *siclus*, the Jewish silver *cheqel*.

Sidéral, adj. sidereal; from L. *sideralis*.

SIÈCLE, sm. an age; from L. *saeculum*. For *ae* = *e* see § 104, whence *saeculum* (found in classical authors). *Saeculum* becomes *siècle* by *e* = *iè*, see § 66.

SIÈGE, sm. a seat; from a supposed Low L. *sedium** (cp. *obsidium*). For *e* = *iè* see § 66.

SIÈGER, vn. to sit. See *siège*.

SIEN, poss. adj. his; formerly *sen*, softened form of *son*, q. v. For *o* = *e* see *je*; for *e* = *ie* see § 56; for change of form see *mien*.

† **Sieste, sf.** a siesta, midday nap; introd. from Sp. *siesta*; which from L. *sexta hora*, the mid-day hour (§ 26). Its doublet is *sexte*, q. v.

SIEUR, sm. Mr.; a contracted form of *seigneur*, q. v.

SIFFLER, va. and *n.* to whistle; from L. *sifflare*, another form of *sibilare* (found in Nonius). *Sifflare* is certainly a popular Lat. form; for we find in the Appendix ad Probum, 'Sibilus, non sifflus.' *Sifflare*, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *sifflare*, becomes *siffler*.—Der. *sifflant*, *sifflable*, *sifflément*, *siffler*, *siffler*.

SIFFLET, sm. a whistle, hiss. See *siffler*.

Signal, sm. a signal; from L. *signale**, found in medieval Lat. documents, der. from *signum*.—Der. *signaler*, *signalement*.

Signataire, sm. a signatory, signer. See *signer*. For French derivatives in *-aire* see § 198.

Signature, sf. signature; from L. *signatura* (found in Suetonius).

Signe, sm. a sign; from L. *signum*. Its doublet is *seing*, q. v.—Der. *signet*.

Signer, va. to sign; from L. *signare*.—Der. *signataire*.

Significatif, adj. significative; from L. *significativus*.

Signification, sf. signification; from L. *significationem*.

Signifier, *va.* to signify; from L. significare. For loss of *o* see § 129.

Silence, *sm.* silence; from L. silentium. For -tium = -ce see *agencer*.

Silencieux, *adj.* silent; from L. silēntiosus. For -osus = -eux see § 229.

† **Silex**, *sm.* silex; the L. *silex*.

Silhouette, *sf.* a silhouette; of hist. origin (see § 33), alluding to De Silhouette, the Comptroller-General of Finance under Louis XV, who died A.D. 1767. *Silhouette* portraits were so called simply because they came into fashion in the year (1759) in which M. de Silhouette was minister.

Silice, *sf.* (Geol.) silex; from L. silicem. —Der. *siliceux*.

Silique, *sf.* (Bot.) siliqua; from L. siliqua. —Der. *siliqueux*.

Sillage, *sm.* (Naut.) steerage-way, head-way. See *siller*.

SILLER, *vn.* to run ahead, cleave the seas; Diez says, of Germ. origin, *sila* (§ 20); Littré prefers to consider it a form of O. Fr. *sigler*, to make sail (the Mod. Fr. *cingler*). —Der. *sillon*, *sillage*.

Sillet, *sm.* a nut (of stringed instruments). Origin unknown.

SILLON, *sm.* a furrow. From Scand. *sila*, to cut (§ 20). —Der. *sillonner*.

SILLONNER, *va.* to trace. See *sillon*.

† **Silo**, *sm.* a pit (to keep corn, etc.); from Sp. *silo* (§ 26).

Silure, *sm.* (Ichth.) a silurus; from L. silurus.

Silves, *sf. pl.* 'silvae,' a collection of unconnected poems; from L. *silva* (so used by Statius and Quintilian).

SIMAGRÉE, *sf.* a grimace; perhaps a corruption of old formula *si m'agrée*, whence the sense of *simagrée*, affected, obsequious attention. Origin uncertain.

† **Simarre**, *sf.* a gown; from It. *zimarra* (§ 25).

Similaire, *adj.* similar; as if from a supposed L. *similaris**, from *similis*.

Similitude, *sf.* similitude; from L. *similitudinem*.

Similor, *sm.* similor (an alloy); a word fashioned out of L. *similis* and Fr. *or*.

Simoniaque, *adj.* simoniacal. See *simonie*.

Simonie, *sf.* simony; from eccles. L. *simonia**, from the name of Simon Magus. Of hist. origin (§ 33). —Der. *simoniaque*.

Simple, *adj.* simple; from L. *simplicem*. For loss of atonic syllables see §§ 50, 51. —Der. *simplesse*, *simplifier* (L. *simplifi-*

*care**), *simplification* (L. *simplificati-onem**).

Simplicité, *sf.* simplicity; from L. *simplicitatem*.

Simplification, *sf.* simplification. See *simple*.

Simplifier, *va.* to simplify. See *simple*.

Simulacre, *sm.* an image, phantom; from L. *simulacrum*.

Simulation, *sf.* a feigning; from L. *simulationem*.

Simuler, *va.* to feign; from L. *simulare*. Its doublet is *sembler*, *q. v.*

Simultané, *adj.* simultaneous; from L. *simultaneus**, a word found in medieval Lat. texts. —Der. *simultancité*.

Sinapisme, *sm.* a mustard-poultice; from L. *sinapismus* (found in Caelius Aurelianus).

Sincère, *adj.* sincere; from L. *sincerus*.

Sincérité, *sf.* sincerity; from L. *sinceritatem*.

† **Sinciput**, *sm.* (Anat.) the sinciput; the L. *sinciput*.

Sinécure, *sf.* a sinecure; from L. *sine cura*, that has no care, no work attached.

SINGE, *sm.* an ape; from L. *simius*. For *iu* = *ju* see Hist. Gram. p. 65, whence *singe*. For *m* = *n* see § 160; for *j* = *g* see Hist. Gram. p. 65. —Der. *singer*, *singerie*.

Singulariser, *va.* to render odd; from L. *singularis*.

Singularité, *sf.* singularity; from L. *singularitatem*, from *singularis*. See *singulier*.

Singulier, *adj.* singular; from L. *singularis*. For -*aris* = -*ier* see § 198. Its doublet is the *sm. sanglier*, *q. v.* —Der. *singulièrement*.

Sinistre, *adj.* sinister; from L. *sinister*. Its doublet is *senestre*, *q. v.*

SINON, *conj.* otherwise. See *si* and *non*.

Sinué, *adj.* (Bot.) sinuate; from L. *sinuatus*. For -*atus* = -*é* see § 201.

Sinueux, *adj.* sinuous; from L. *sinuosus*. For -*osus* = -*eux* see § 229.

Sinuosité, *sf.* sinuosity; from L. *sinuositatem*, from *sinuosus*. See *sinueux*.

† **Sinus**, *sm.* a sinus, curve; the L. *sinus*. Its doublet is *sein*, *q. v.*

Siphon, *sm.* a siphon; from L. *siphonem*, a water-pipe, in Seneca.

SIRE, *sm.* sire. See its doublet *seigneur*.

Sirène, *sf.* a siren; from L. *siren*.

† **Sirocco**, *sm.* a sirocco; introd. from It. *sirocco*, the south-east wind (§ 25), which from Ar. *charq*, the East (§ 30).

+ **Sirop**, *sm.* a syrup; introd. from It. *siropo* (§ 25).—Der. *sirupeux*.

SIROTER, *va.* to sip. An irregular derivative from *sirop*, because syrups are sipped down; cp. *tabatière* from *tabac*. (Littré.)

Sirupeux, *adj.* syrupy. See *sirop*.

SIS, *adj.* (Legal) situate; from L. *situs*.

For the continuance of Lat. *s* see § 149.
—Der. *sise*.

Sistre, *sm.* a sistrum (Egyptian timbrel); from L. *sistrum*.

Sisymbre, *sm.* (Bot.) sisymbrium; from L. *sisymbrium*.

+ **Site**, *sf.* site; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *sito* (§ 25).—Der. *situer*, *situation*, *situé*.

SITÔT, *adv.* so soon. See *si* and *tôt*.

Situation, *sf.* situation. See *sité*.

Situer, *va.* to situate. See *sité*.

SIX, *adj.* six; from L. *sex*. For *e=i* see § 59.—Der. *sixain*, *sixième*.

SIXAIN, *sm.* a stanza. See *six*.

SIXIÈME, *adj.* sixth. See *six*.

Sixte, *sf.* (Mus.) a sixth; from L. *sextus*.
For *e=i* see § 59. Its doublets are *sente*, *sieste*, *q. v.*

+ **Sloop**, *sm.* a sloop; introd. from Engl. *sloop* (§ 28).

Sobre, *adj.* sober; from L. *sobrius*.

Sobriété, *sf.* sobriety; from L. *sobrietatem*.

SOBRIQUET, *sm.* a soubriquet, nickname. Origin unknown.

SOC, *sm.* sock, share (of a plough, etc.); from Low L. *soca**, a plough, which from Celt. (§ 19), Gael. *soc*.

Sociabilité, *sf.* sociability; as if from a supposed L. *sociabilitatem**, from *sociabilis*. See *sociable*.

Sociable, *adj.* sociable; from L. *sociabilis*.

Social, *adj.* social; from L. *socialis*.

Sociétaire, *sm.* a partner, member of a society. See *société*.

Société, *sf.* society; from L. *societatem*.—Der. *sociétaire*.

+ **Socle**, *sm.* a plinth, pedestal; from It. *zoccolo* (§ 25).

Socque, *sm.* a clog; from L. *soccus*.

+ **Sodium**, *sm.* sodium, an alkaline metal, extracted from soda by Sir Humphrey Davy in 1807. See *soude*.

SŒUR, *sf.* a sister; from L. *sóror* (see Hist. Gram. p. 96). For loss of last atonic syllable see § 50, whence *sor**; for *o=au* see § 79 note 3. This word is one of the rare examples of the persistence of the nominative instead of the objective case; *sorórem* would have produced (the Prov.) *seror*, or

sereur. See Hist. Gram. p. 96.—Der. *sœurette*.

+ **Sofa**, *sm.* a sofa, ottoman; a word introd. from the East by travellers, Ar. *soffa* (§ 30).

+ **Soffite**, *sm.* a soffit (Archit.); introd. from It. *soffitto* (§ 25).

SOL, *pron.* self; from L. *sibi*. For *i=oi* see § 68; for loss of *b* see § 114.

SOL-DISANT, *adj.* self-styled. See *soi* and *disant*.

SOIE, *sf.* silk. Sp. *seda*, It. *seta*, from L. *seta* (pig's bristle). For loss of *t* see § 118; for *e=oi* see § 61.—Der. *soierie*, *soyeux*.

SOLF, *sf.* thirst. Prov. *set*, It. *sete*, from L. *sitim*. For *i=oi* see § 68; for *t=f* see § 118.

SOIGNER, *va.* to attend to. See *soin*.—Der. *soigneux*.

SOIN, *sm.* care. Origin unknown.—Der. *soigner*.

SOIK, *sm.* the evening. Prov. *ser*, from L. *aerum* (found in Suetonius). For *e=oi* see § 61.—Der. *soirée*.

SOIT, *adv.* either; subj. of *être*. *Soit* represents L. *sit*. For *i=oi* see § 68.

SOIXANTAINE, *sf.* a group of sixty. See *soixante*.

SOIXANTE, *adj.* sixty; from L. *sexaginta*. For *e=oi* see § 61; for loss of medial *g* see § 131; whence *soixante*; for contraction of *ai* to *a* see § 102.—Der. *soixantième*, *soixantaine*.

SOIXANTIÈME, *adj.* sixtieth. See *soixante*.

SOL, *sm.* a penny. It. *soldo*, from L. *solidus* (gold coin, in Ulpian), by loss of the last two atonic vowels, see §§ 50, 51; cp. *nitidus*, *net*; *pallidus*, *pâle*, etc. Its doublet is *sou*, *q. v.*

Sol, *sm.* the soil; from L. *solum*.

Solacier, *va.* to solace; from L. *solatiare**, from *solatium*. For *ti=ci* see *agencer*.

Solaire, *adj.* solar; from L. *solaris*.

Solanées, *sf. pl.* (Bot.) solanea; from L. *solanum*.

+ **Solanum**, *sm.* (Bot.) nightshade; the L. *solanum*.

+ **Soldat**, *sm.* a soldier; introd. from It. *soldato* (§ 25). Its doublets are *soudé*, *soldé*. There was an O. Fr. *soldoier*, L. *soldarius*, whence Engl. *soldier*; this word however has entirely given place to the It. form.

+ **Soldatesque**, *sf.* soldiery (with a sense of dislike and contempt); *adj.* soldier-like; introd. from It. *soldatesca* (§ 25).

† **Solde**, *sm.* balance (of an account); from It. *soldo* (§ 25).

† **Solder**, *va.* to pay, settle; from It. *soldare* (§ 25). Its doublet is *souder*, q. v.

SOLE, *sf.* the sole (of the foot, etc.); from L. *solea*.

SOLE, *sf.* a break (in agriculture); a fem. form of *sol*, q. v.—Der. *assoler*, *assolement*.

SOLE, *sf.* (Ichth.) a sole; from L. *solea* (in Pliny).

Solécisme, *sm.* a solecism; from L. *soloe-cismus*, which from Gr. *σολοικισμός*, i. e. a way of talking used at Solae, an Athenian colony in Cilicia (§ 33).

SOLEIL, *sm.* the sun; from a supposed L. *solliculus* *, der. of *sol*. For the tendency to use diminutives instead of their primitives see § 18. For *-iculus* = *-eil* see § 257.

† **Solen**, *sm.* a solen, shell; the L. *solen*.

Solennel, *adj.* solemn; from a supposed L. *solennalis* *, from *solemnis*.—Der. *solenniser*, *solennisation*.

Solennellement, *adv.* solemnly. See *solennel*.

Solennité, *sf.* solemnity; from L. *solennitatem*.

† **Solfège**, *sm.* solfeggio; introd. from It. *solfeggio* (§ 25).

† **Solfier**, *va.* to sol-fa; from It. *solfa* (§ 25).

Solidaire, *adj.* (Legal) jointly and severally liable. See *solide*.—Der. *solidarité*.

Solidarité, *sf.* joint and several liability. See *solidaire*.

Solide, *adj.* solid; from L. *solidus*. Its doublets are *sol*, *sou*, q. v.—Der. *solidaire*, *solidifier*.

Solidifier, *va.* to solidify. See *solide*.

Solidité, *sf.* solidity; from L. *soliditatem*.

Soliloque, *sm.* soliloquy; from L. *soliloquium*.

Solipède, *sm.* soliped, one-footed; from L. *solum* and *pedem*.

Solitaire, *adj.* solitary; from L. *solitarius*, from *solus*.

Solitude, *sf.* solitude; from L. *solitudo*.

SOLIVE, *sf.* a joist; formerly *solieve*. Origin uncertain: there is a Low L. *soliva* *, though it is uncertain whether this may not be the French word rendered into Latin. A relation with *sublevare* has been suggested.—Der. *soliveau*.

Sollicitation, *sf.* solicitation; from L. *sollicitationem*.

Solliciter, *va.* to solicit; from L. *sollicitare*.—Der. *solliciteur*.

Sollicitude, *sf.* solicitude; from L. *sollicitudinem*.

† **Solo**, *sm.* a solo; introd. from It. *solo* (§ 25).—Der. *soliste*.

Solstice, *sm.* a solstice; from L. *solstitium*. For *-itium* = *-ce* see *agencer*.

Solsticial, *adj.* solstitial; from L. *solstitialis*.

Solubilité, *sf.* solubility; from a supposed L. *solubilitatem* *, from *solubilis*.

Soluble, *adj.* soluble; from L. *solubilis*.

Solution, *sf.* a solution; from L. *solutio-nem*.

Solvable, *adj.* solvent; from a supposed L. *solvabilis* *, from *solvere*. For *-abilis* = *-able* see *affable*.—Der. *solva-bilité*.

† **Sombre**, *adj.* sombre; introd. from Sp. *sombra*, properly a shade (§ 26). From *sombre* comes the verb *assombrir*.

SOMBRE, *vn.* to founder, lit. to cause to disappear, hide in the shade; from L. *subumbrare* *. For loss of medial *b* see § 113; for *u* = *o* see § 97, whence *assombrer*, whence afterwards *sombrer*.

Sommaire, *sm.* a summary; from L. *summarium* (so used in Seneca).

Sommatation, *sf.* a summons. See *sommer*.

SOMME, *sf.* a sum (total); from L. *summa*. For *u* = *o* see § 97.

SOMME, *sf.* a burden (for a beast to carry).

It. *salma*, from Low Lat. *salma* *, corruption of *sagma*, a pack-saddle, then the pack on the saddle. 'Sagma, quae corrupte dicitur salma,' says Isidore of Seville. *Salma* (by *al* = *au*, see § 157) becomes *sauma*, found in an 11th-cent. lat. text. *Sauma* becomes *somme* by *au* = *o*, see § 106.—Der. *sommier* (first a pack-horse, then a mattress, because it carries the sleeper), *assommer* (properly to crush under a pack).

SOMME, *sm.* a nap; from L. *somnus*. For *mn* = *nn* see § 163.

SOMMEIL, *sm.* sleep; from a supposed L. *somniculus* *, deriv. of *somnus*: for this diminutive form see § 18. *Somniculosus* is in Martial, and indicates the existence of a form *somniculus* *, as *periculosus* proves the existence of *periculum*. For *mn* = *nn* see § 163; for *-iculus* = *-eil* see § 257.—Der. *sommeiller*.

SOMMEILLER, *vn.* to slumber. See *sommeil*.

SOMMELIER, *sm.* a butler; originally an officer who had the care of provisions, from L. *saumalerius* *, der. from *sauma* *; see *somme* (3). *Saumalerius* is found in a document of date A. D. 1285. *Sauma-*

- lerius** becomes *sommelier*: for **au**=**o** see § 106; for **a**=**e** see § 54.—Der. *sommellerie*.
- SOMMELLERIE**, *sf.* a buttery. See *sommelier*.
- SOMMER**, *va.* to sum, add up, properly to sum up what has been said; from L. **summāre***, der. from **summa**, a summary. For **u**=**o** see § 97.—Der. *summation*.
- SOMMET**, *sm.* summit; dim. of O. Fr. *som*, which from L. **summum**. For **u**=**o** see § 97.
- SOMMIER**, *sm.* a packhorse, mattress. See *somme* (3).
- Sommité**, *sf.* a summit; from L. **summitatem**. For **u**=**o** see § 97.
- Somnambule**, *smf.* a somnambulist; a modern word fashioned out of L. **somnus** and **ambulare**.—Der. *somnambulisme*.
- Somnifère**, *adj.* somniferous, narcotic; from L. **somnifer**.
- Somnolence**, *sf.* somnolency; from L. **omniblentia**.
- Somnolent**, *adj.* somnolent; from L. **somnolentus**.
- Somptuaire**, *adj.* sumptuary; from L. **sumptuarius**.
- Somptueux**, *adj.* sumptuous; from L. **sumptuosus**.
- Somptuosité**, *sf.* sumptuousness; from L. **sumptuositatem**.
- SON**, *poss. pron.* his; from L. **sum**, **som**, in **Ennius**, for **suum**. For the relation between **sum** and **suum** see *mon*. **Sum** becomes *son*: for **u**=**o** see § 97; for **m**=**n** see § 161.
- SON**, *sm.* brand. Sp. *soma*, from L. **sum-mum**, properly the top of the meal, then bran which is bolted to the surface after grinding. For **u**=**o** see § 97; for **m**=**n** see § 161.
- SON**, *sm.* a sound; from L. **sonus**.
- † **Sonate**, *sf.* a sonata; introd. from It. *sonata* (§ 25).
- SONDAGE**, *sm.* a sounding. See *sonder*.
- SONDE**, *sf.* a fathom-line, bore (in mining). See *sonder*.
- SONDER**, *va.* to sound, probably = to go under water. Origin uncertain; probably from L. **subundare**, from **unda**. **Subundare** becomes *sonder* by loss of medial **b**, see § 113; by **u**=**o**, see § 97; and by **oo**=**o**, cp. *rond* from *ruond*, *Louis* from *Loois*, etc.—Der. *sonde* (verbal subst.), *sondage*, *sondeur*.
- SONDEUR**, *sm.* a leadsman. See *sonder*.
- SONGE**, *sm.* a dream; from L. **sonnium**. For **iu**=**ju**, and **j**=**g**, see Hist. Gram. p. 65, whence **sonnjum**, whence *songe*: for **mn**=**n** see § 160.—Der. *songer*, *sonneur*.
- SONNAILLE**, *sf.* a little bell, cowbell (always tinkling); from It. *sonaglio* (§ 25). See *sonner*.—Der. *sonnailler*.
- SONNER**, *vn.* to sound, ring; from L. **sonare**. For **n**=**nn** see *ennemi*.—Der. *sonnant*, *sonnerie*, *sonnette*, *sonneur*, *sonnailler* (cp. *criailler* from *crier*).
- † **Sonnet**, *sm.* a sonnet; from It. *sonnetto* (§ 25).
- SONNETTE**, *sf.* a little bell. See *sonner*.
- Sonore**, *adj.* sonorous; from L. **sonorus**.
- Sonorité**, *sf.* sonorousness; from L. **sonoritatem**.
- Sopha**. See *sofa*.
- Sophisme**, *sm.* a sophism; from L. **sophisma**.
- Sophiste**, *sm.* a sophist; from L. **sophista**.
- Sophistique**, *adj.* sophistic; from L. **sophisticus**.—Der. *sophistiquer*.
- Sophistiquer**, *vn.* to subtilise. See *sophistique*.—Der. *sophistiqueur*, *sophistication*.
- Soporifère**, *adj.* soporiferous; from L. **soporifer**.
- Soporifique**, *adj.* soporific; from L. **soporificus**.*
- † **Soprano**, *sm.* soprano; the It. *soprano* (§ 25). It is a doublet of *souverain*, q. v.
- Sorbe**, *sf.* (Bot.) a sorb-apple; from L. **sorbum**.—Der. *sorbier*.
- † **Sorbet**, *sm.* a sorbet, sherbet; introd. from It. *sorbetto* (§ 25), which from Ar. *chorbet*.—Der. *sorbetière*.
- SORBONNE**, *sf.* the Theology-school at Paris. Of hist. origin (§ 33), from its founder Robert of *Sorbon*, who lived in the time of S. Louis. (*Sorbon* is a village in the Ardennes.)
- SORCELLERIE**, *sf.* sorcery. See *sorcier*.
- SORCIER**, *sm.* a sorcerer; from L. **sortiarius***, a teller of fortunes by lot, from **sortiare***, to tell fortunes. **Sortiare*** is from **sortem**, a lot, oracle. **Sortiarius**, **sortiaria*** are found for sorcerer and sorceress in Merov. texts; e.g. 'Et quia audivimus, quod malefici homines et **sortiariae**, per plura loca in nostro regno insurgunt,' Capitularies of Charles the Bald, t. 39, § 7; and Hincmar, De Divortio Lotharii, 'Alii potu, alii autem cibo a **sortiariis** dementati, alii vero tantum carminibus a strygio fascinati.' **Sortiarius** gives *sorcier*: for **ti**=**ci** see *agencer*; for **-arius**=**-ier** see § 198.—Der. *ensorceler*

(from O. Fr. *ensorcerer* by *r=l*, by dissimilation, see § 169).

Sordide, *adj.* sordid; from L. *sordidus*.

Sorite, *sm.* a sorites (in logic); from L. *sortes*.

SORNETTE, *sf.* a trifle; dim. of a root *sorn*, probably of Celtic origin, Kymr. *swrn*, a trifle (§ 19).

SORT, *sm.* fate, destiny, lot; from L. *sortem*.

SORTABLE, *adj.* suitable. See *sorte*.

† **Sorte**, *sf.* sort, kind, species; introd. from It. *sorta* (§ 25).—Der. *assortir*, *sortable*.

SORTIE, *sf.* a going out, egress, sortie. See *sortir*.

Sortilège, *sm.* sorcery; from L. *sortilegium*, from *sortilegus*.

SORTIR, *vn.* separate, then to divide by lot, go out; cp. *partiri*, to depart, and to part. From L. *sortiri*.—Der. *sortant*, *sortie* (partic. subst.).

SOT, *sm.* a fool. Origin unknown.—Der. *sotie*, *sottise*.

SOTTISE, *sf.* folly. See *sot*.

SOU, *sm.* a halfpenny, sou; a softened form of its doublet, the O. Fr. *sol* (see *sol* 1): cp. *mou* from *mol*, *fou* from *fol*, *cou* from *col*, etc. For *ol=ou* see § 157.

† **Soubassement**, *sm.* (Archit.) basement; formerly *sousbassement*, a word fabricated in the 16th cent. from *sous* (q.v.) and *bassement*, which is from It. *bassamento* (§ 25).

† **Soubresaut**, *sm.* a summersault; introd. in the 16th cent. from Sp. *sobresalto* (§ 26). Its doublet is *sursaut*, q.v.

Soubrette, *sf.* an abigail, female intriguer; from Sp. *sobretarde* (§ 26), because she is sent out (in comedies) at dusk to carry her messages.

SOUCHE, *sf.* stock, stump (of trees). Origin unknown.—Der. *soucheteur*, *souchetage*.

Souchet, *sm.* (Bot.) galingale; (Geol.) ragstone; (Ornith.) a kind of duck. A dim. of *sonche*, q.v.

SOUCI, *sm.* (Bot.) marigold; formerly *solcie*, from L. *solsequium*, the sunflower in Apuleius; the marigold in Carol. texts. *Solsequium* becomes O. Fr. *solcie*: for loss of *q=c* see § 129; for *e=i* see § 59; for *s=c* see *cercueil*. *Solcie* becomes *souci*: for *ol=ou* see § 157.

SOUCI, *sm.* care. See *soucier*.—Der. *soucieux*.

SOUCIER (SE), *vpr.* to care (for), be anxious; modern Prov. *soucidà*, from L. *sollicitare*, by contr. of *sollicitare* to *soll'citare*, whence *solcier* (by loss of *t* see § 117, and *-are=-er* see § 263), then *soucier*, by

ol=ou (see § 157). *Soucier* is a doublet of *solliciter*, q.v.—Der. *souci* (verbal subst.).

SOUCIEUX, *adj.* anxious. See *souci*.

SOUCOUPPE, *sf.* a saucer; *sous-coupe*, something put under the cup.

SOUDAIN, *adj.* sudden. Prov. *sobtan*, from L. *subitanus**, another form of *subitaneus* (found in Columella). *Subitaneus*, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *sub'tanus*, becomes *soudain*. For *u=o=ou* see § 90; for *bt=td* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for *t=d* see § 117; for *-anus=-ain* see § 194.—Der. *soudainement*, *soudaineté*.

SOUDAN, *sm.* a sultan. O. Fr. *soldan*, from L. *soldanus*, the Latinised form of the Oriental *sultan* (q.v.; see also § 31). This word was introd. into France at the time of the Crusades. We read in a Chronicle of the first Crusade, 'Sicut principes vestri vel imperatores dicuntur vel Reges: sic apud illos qui praeeminent *soldani*, quasi soli dominantes vocantur.' For *ol=ou* see § 157.

† **Soudard**, *sm.* a soldier; introd. in the 16th cent. from It., with many other military terms. It. *soldardo**, der. from L. *soldare* (§ 25).

SOUDE, *sf.* (Bot.) glasswort. It. *soda*, from L. *solida*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *sólida* to *sol'da*, whence *soude*. For *ol=ou* see § 157. Its doublet is *soda*, q.v.

SOUDER, *va.* to solder, weld together. It. *soldare*, from L. *solidare* (properly to join a fracture, in Pliny). On the line of Juvenal, 'Quassatum et rupto poscentem sulphura vitro,' a scholiast remarks, 'Quia hoc solent vitrum *solidare*, id est malthare.' We read in Geoffroy de Vendôme, Opusc. 7, De Arca Foederis, 'Aes etiam in tabernaculo cum auro et argento *solidamus*.' *Soldare*, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *sol'dare*, becomes *souder*, by *ol=ou*, see § 157; and by *-are=-er* see § 263. *Souder* is a doublet of *solder*, q.v.—Der. *soudure*.

SOUDOYER, *va.* to pay troops; from L. *solidicare**, der. from L. *soldum*, a sum of money, in Martial. *Soldicare*, by *-icare=-oyer* (see *player*), becomes *soldoyer**, whence *soudoyer*. For *ol=ou* § 157.

SOUDRE, *va.* to solve; from L. *solvere*. For *sólvere=sol'v're* see § 51; for loss of *v* see § 141, whence *sol're*, for intercalation of *d* (*soldre*) see Hist. Gram. p. 73; for *ol=ou* see § 157.

- SOUFFLER**, *vn.* to blow, breathe; from L. *sufflare*. For *u=ou* see § 97.—Der. *souffle* (verbal subst.), *soufflet*, *soufflerie*, *souffleur*, *soufflure*.
- SOUFFLET**, *sm.* a pair of bellows, box on the ear. See *souffler*.—Der. *souffleter*.
- SOUFFLETER**, *va.* to slap, box the ears (of one). See *soufflet*.
- SOUFFRANCE**, *sf.* suffering. See *souffrir*.
- SOUFFRETEUX**, *adj.* miserable, poor; formerly *souffraiteux*, Prov. *soufratois*, *soufrachos*, from O. Fr. *souffraite* (denudation, want, suffering). *Souffraite* is from L. *suffractus**, der. from p.p. L. *suffractus*. *Suffractus* becomes *souffraite*: for *u=ou* see § 97; for *ct=it* see § 129; for *ai=e* see § 103.
- SOUFFRIR**, *va.* to suffer; from L. *sufferere**, a secondary form of *sufferre*: for this lengthened form see *être*. *Suffère*, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *sufferre*, becomes *souffrir*, by *u=ou* see § 97; and by *e=i* see § 59.—Der. *souffredouleur*, *souffrant* (whence *souffrance*).
- SOUFRE**, *sm.* sulphur; formerly *soufre*, from L. *sulfur*, by regular contr. (see § 50) of *sulfur* to *sulf'r*, whence *soufre*, by *u=o* see § 97; whence *soufre* by *ol=ou*, see § 157.—Der. *soufrer*.
- SOUHAIT**, *sm.* a wish. See *souhaiter*.
- SOUHAITER**, *va.* to wish; compd. of prefix *sous*, and O. Fr. *haiter*, to desire. *Haiter* is of Germ. origin, Scand. *heit*, a wish (§ 20).—Der. *souhait* (verbal subst.), *souhaitable*.
- SOUILLE**, *sf.* a wallowing-place (of boars); from L. *suillus*; for *u=ou* see § 90.
- SOILLER**, *va.* to soil, dirty, like a pig in his wallow. See *souille*.—Der. *souil* (verbal subst.), *souillon*, *soillure*.
- SOUL**, *adj.* satiated, surfeited, tipsy. O. Fr. *saoul*, Prov. *sadal*, It. *satollo*, from L. *satullus* (found in Varro). *Satullus* becomes O. Fr. *saoul*: for loss of medial *t* see § 117; for *u=ou* see § 97.—Der. *souler*.
- SOULAGER**, *va.* to solace, ease. Sp. *soliviar*, from L. *subleviare*, der. from *sublevare*. *Subleviare* becomes *soulager*: for *u=ou* see § 97; for *bl=l* see *sujet*; for *e=a* see *amender*; for *-viare=-vjaré=-ger* see *alléger*.—Der. *soulagement*.
- SOULAS**, *sm.* a solace. Prov. *solatz*, from L. *solatium*. For *o=ou* see § 81; for *ti=s* see *agencer*.
- SOULÈVEMENT**, *sm.* a heaving, rising. See *soulever*.
- SOULEVER**, *va.* to raise; from L. *sublevare*. For *u=ou* see § 97; for *bl=l* see *sujet*.—Der. *souèvement*.
- SOULIER**, *sm.* a shoe. O. Fr. *soller*, *souler*; from Low L. *solularis**, a form of *subtalaris* (under the sole of the foot); for loss of atonic *u* (*sol'talaris*) see § 52; for *tl=ll* see § 163; for *-aris=-er* see § 108. Then by *ol=ou* (see § 157) we get O. Fr. *souler*, whence *soulier* (which might have seemed to require a Latin form in *-arius*).
- SOUIGNER**, *va.* to underline. See *sous* and *ligne*.
- SOULOIR**, *vn.* to be accustomed; from L. *solere*. For *o=ou* see § 76; for *e=oi* see § 61.
- SOUTE**, *sf.* payment made by one joint owner to another on division in order to equalise shares; from L. *solutum*, a payment, in the Digest, partic. subst. of *solvere*. *Solutus* (the accent having been misplaced), by contr. (see § 51) to *sol'tus*, becomes *soutle*. For *o=ou* see § 86.
- SOUMETTRE**, *va.* to submit; from L. *submittere*. For *u=ou* see § 97; for *bm=m* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for *i=e* see § 72. Also, for *sub=sou* see Hist. Gram. p. 179.
- SOU MIS**, *adj.* submission; from L. *submitissus*. For *sub=sou* see Hist. Gram. p. 179.
- SOU MISSION**, *sf.* submission; from L. *submitmissionem*. For *sub=sou* see Hist. Gram. p. 179.—Der. *soumissionner*, *soumissionnaire*.
- SOUPAPE**, *sf.* a plug. Origin unknown.
- SOUPEÇON**, *sm.* a suspicion; formerly *soupeçon*, originally *souspeçon*; from L. *suspicionem*. For *u=ou* see § 97; for *i=e* (as if it were *i*) see § 70; for *-cionem=-çon* see § 232. *Souspeçon* becomes *soupeçon* by loss of *s* (see § 148), then *soupeçon* by loss of atonic *e* (see § 51). *Soupeçon* is a doublet of *suspicion*, q. v.—Der. *soupeçonner*.
- SOUPEÇONNER**, *va.* to suspect. See *soupeçon*.—Der. *soupeçonneux*.
- SOUPE**, *sf.* soup, broth; of Germ. origin, Germ. *suppe* (§ 27). For *u=ou* see § 97.—Der. *souper*, *soupière*.
- SOUPE NTE**, *sf.* a loft, carriage-brace, strap; partic. subst. of a verbal form *soupendre*, cp. *pente* for *pendre*, *détente* for *détendre*. For details see *absoute*. The form *soupendre** answers to L. *suspendere*. For *u=ou* see § 97; for *pendere=pendre* see *pendre*; for loss of *s* see § 148.
- SOUPE R**, *vn.* to sup. See *soupe*.—Der. *souper* (*sm.*), *souppé*, *soupeur*.

SOUPESER, *va.* to weigh with the hand.

See *sous* and *peser*.

SOUPIÈRE, *sf.* a soup-tureen. See *soupe*.

SOUPIR, *sm.* a sigh; from L. *suspirium*.

For loss of the final atonic syllables see §§ 50, 51; for *u=ou* see § 97; for loss of *s* see § 148.

SOUPIRAIL, *sm.* an air-hole, vent-hole; formerly *souspirail*, from L. *suspiraculum**, from *suspirare*: cp. Class. form *spiraculum* from *spirare*. *Suspiraculum* becomes *soupirail*: for *-aculum=-ail* see § 255; for *u=ou* see § 97; for loss of *s* see § 148.

SOUPIRER, *va.* to sigh, breathe; formerly *souspirer*, from L. *suspirare*. For *u=ou* see § 97; for loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *soupir* (verbal subst.), *soupirant*.

SOUPLE, *adj.* supple; from L. *supplex*. For *u=ou* see § 97.—Der. *souplesse*, *assouplir*.

SOUPLESSE, *sf.* suppleness. See *souple*.

SOUQUENILLE, *sf.* a stable-coat; a dim. of O. Fr. *soucanie*, from Low L. *soscania** (a word found in the 12th cent., a rendering of the Low Gr. *σouvανία*, of which the origin is unknown).

SOURCE, *sf.* a spring (of water). See *sourdre*.—Der. *sourcier*.

SOURCIL, *sm.* an eyebrow. Prov. *sobrecilh*, It. *sovracciglio*, from L. *supercilium*, by contr. (see § 52) of *supercilium* to *supr-cilium*, whence *sourcil*. For *u=ou* see § 97; for *pr=rr=r* see § 168.—Der. *sourciller*.

SOURCILLER, *vn.* to knit the brow. See *sourcil*.—Der. *sourcilleux*.

SOURD, *adj.* deaf; from L. *surdus*. For *u=ou* see § 97.—Der. *sourdaud*, *sourdine*, *assourdir*, *abasourdir*.

SOURDINE, *sf.* a kind of spinet which had a dull sound, a soundine, or instrument placed on the bridge of violins etc. to deaden the sound. See *sourd*.

SOURDRE, *vn.* to rise; from L. *surgere*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *surgère* to *surg're*, whence *sourdre*. For disappearance of *g* before *r* see § 131; for intercalation of *d* see *absoudre*; for *u=ou* see § 97. *Sourdre* is a doublet of *surgir*, *q. v.*—Der. *source* (that which springs up, a water spring, partic. subst. of *sourdre*, see *absoute*. *Source*, formerly *source*, originally *sorse*, represents not the L. *surrecta*, but a form *sursa**, found in the sense of a spring in several 11th-cent. Lat. documents: for *s=c* see *cercueil*; for *u=o=ou* see § 97).

SOURIRE, *vn.* to smile; from L. *subridere*.

For *u=ou* see § 97; for loss of final *b* (of *sub*) see § 114; for *ridere=rire* see *rire*.—Der. *sourire* (verbal subst.), *souris* (from L. *subrisus*).

SOURIS, *sm.* a smile. See *sourire*.

SOURIS, *sf.* a mouse. Prov. *soritz*, from L. *soricem*. For *o=ou* see § 81; for soft *c=s* see § 129; note that in this case the Low Lat. displaced the accent (*soricem* for *sóricem*).—Der. *souricau*, *souricère*.

SOURNOIS, *adj.* cunning, sly. Origin unknown.—Der. *surnoiserie*.

SOUS, *prep.* under; formerly *sos*, Prov. *sotz*, It. *sotto*, Wallachian *subt*, from L. *subtus*. For *bt=tt=t* see § 168; for regular loss of final *u* see § 50 (whence *sut's*, hence *sos*); for *ts=s* see § 168; for *u=o* see § 97; for the transition from O. Fr. *sos* to modern Fr. *sous* see *affouage*.—Der. *dessous*, *soupeser*, *soucoupe*, *sous-pied*, *soutirer*.

Souscription, *sf.* a subscription. See *souscrire*.

SOUSCRIRE, *va.* to subscribe, sign; from L. *scribere*, to subscribe to, sign. For *u=ou* see § 97; for loss of *b* see § 114; for *scribere=scrire*, by loss of atonic *e*, see § 51 (whence *scrib're*), and by loss of *b* see § 113.—Der. *souscripteur* (L. *subscriptorem*), *souscription* (L. *subscriptionem*).

SOUS-ENTENDRE, *va.* to leave to be understood. See *sous* and *entendre*.—Der. *sous-entendu*, *sous-entente*.

SOUS-PIED, *sm.* a strap. See *sous* and *piéd*.

SOUSSIGNÉ, *p. p.* undersigned. See *sous* and *signer*.

Soustraction, *sf.* subtraction. See *soustraire*.

SOUSTRAIRE, *va.* to remove, subtract; from *sous* (*q. v.*) and *traire*, see *traire*.—Der. *soustraction* (formed from L. *subtractionem*. *Subtractionem*, changing *sub* to *sou*, ought to have produced the form *soustraction*, but here the form of the word has been influenced by the prefix in the case of the verb *soustraire*.

† Soutane, *sf.* a cassock; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *sottana* (§ 25). For *o=ou* see § 81.—Der. *soutanelle*.

† Soutanelle, *sf.* a short cassock. See *soutane*.

SOUTE, *sf.* a store-room; in Rabelais *souette*; from L. *subtus*. For *u=ou* see § 97; for loss of *b* see § 113.

SOUTENABLE, *adj.* sustainable. See *soutenir*.

- SOUTÈNEMENT**, *sm.* a support. See *soutenir*.
- SOUTENIR**, *va.* to sustain; formerly *sous-tenir*; from *L. sustinere*. For *u=ou* see § 97; for *-tinere=-tenir* see *appartenir*; whence *O. Fr. soustenir*, whence *soutenir*; by loss of *s*, see § 148.—Der. *soutien* (verbal subst.), *soutenable*, *soutènement*, *soutenant* (partic. subst.), *soutenu*.
- SOUTERRAIN**, *sm.* a cave, vault; from *L. subterraneus*. For *u=ou* see § 97; for loss of *b* see § 114, for *-aneus=-ain* see § 194.
- SOUTIEN**, *sm.* a support. See *soutenir*.
- SOUTIRER**, *va.* to draw off, rask (wine, etc.). See *sous* and *tirer*.—Der. *soutirage*.
- SOUVENANCE**, *sf.* remembrance. See *souvenir*.
- SOUVENIR** (SE), *vpr.* to remember; from *L. subvenire*, lit. to come into one's mind. For *u=ou* see § 97; for loss of *b* see § 114. Its doublet is *subvenir*, *q.v.*—Der. *souvenant*, *souvenance*, *souvenir* (verb taken substantively).
- SOUVENT**, *adv.* often. It. *sovente*, from *L. subinde*, found in Pliny, x. 34: 'Conjugii fidem non violant communemque servant domum. Nisi caelebs aut vidua nidum non relinquit: et imperiosos nares, subinde etiam iniquos ferunt.' *Subinde* becomes *souvent*; for *u=ou* see § 90; for *b=v* see § 119; for *-inde=-ent* see *en*.
- SOUVERAIN**, *sm.* a sovereign; formerly *soverain*, It. *sovrano*, from *L. superanus**, he who is above, from *super*. *Superanus* becomes *soverain*; for *u=ou* see § 90; for *p=au* see § 111; for *-anus=-ain* see § 194. Its doublet is *soprano*, *q.v.*—Der. *souverainement*, *souveraineté*.
- SOUVERAINEMENT**, *adj.* sovereignly. See *souverain*.
- SOUVERAINETÉ**, *sf.* sovereignty. See *souverain*.
- SOYEUX**, *adj.* silky. See *soie*.
- SPACIEUX**, *adj.* spacious; from *L. spatiosus*. For *ti=ci* see *agencer*; for *-osus=-eux* see § 229.
- † **SPADASSIN**, *sm.* a fighter; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *spadaccino* (§ 25).
- † **SPALME**, *sm.* (Naut.) paying-stuff; verbal subst. of *spalmer*, from It. *spalmare*, to tar a boat (§ 25).
- † **SPALT**, *sm.* (Min.) spalt; the Germ. *spalt* (§ 27).
- † **SPARADRAP**, *sm.* adhesive plaster. Origin unknown.
- Spare**, *sm.* (Ichth.) the gilt-head fish; from *L. sparus*.
- Sparte**, *sm.* esparto (a kind of reed); from *L. spartum*.—Der. *sparterie*.
- Sparterie**, *sf.* a manufacture of esparto. See *sparte*.
- Spasme**, *sm.* a spasm; from *L. spasma*.
- Spasmodique**, *adj.* spasmodic; irregularly derived from Gr. *σπασμώδης*.
- † **SPATH**, *sm.* spar; the Germ. *spath* (§ 27).
- Spathe**, *sf.* a spathe (of a palm-tree); from *L. spatha*. Its doublet is *épée*, *q.v.*
- Spatule**, *sf.* (Anat.) a spatula; from *L. spatula* (found in Celsus).
- Spécial**, *adj.* special; from *L. specialis*.
- Spécialité**, *sf.* a speciality; from *L. specialitatem* (in Isidore of Seville).
- Spécieux**, *adj.* specious; from *L. speciosus*.
- Spécification**, *sf.* a specification. See *spécifier*.
- Spécifier**, *va.* to specify; from *L. specificare**, in medieval Lat. documents, compd. of species and the form *ficare*.—Der. *spécifique* (specificus), *spécification*.
- Spécifique**, *adj.* specific. See *spécifier*.
- † **SPÉCIMEN**, *sm.* a specimen; the *L. specimen*.
- Spectacle**, *sm.* a spectacle; from *L. spectaculum*, also *spectaculum* in Class. Lat.
- Spectateur**, *sm.* a spectator; from *L. spectatorem*.
- Spectre**, *sm.* a spectre; from *L. spectrum*.
- Spéculaire**, *adj.* (Min.) specular; from *L. specularius**.
- Spéculateur**, *sm.* a speculator; from *L. speculatorem*.
- Spéculatif**, *adj.* speculative; from *L. speculativus*.
- Spéculation**, *sf.* speculation; from *L. speculationem*.
- Spéculer**, *vn.* to speculate; from *L. speculari*.
- † **SPENCER**, *sm.* a spencer; introd. recently from Engl. *spencer* (§ 28).
- Sphère**, *sf.* a sphere; from *L. sphaera*.
- Sphérique**, *adj.* spherical; from *L. sphaericus*.—Der. *sphéricité*.
- Sphéroïde**, *sm.* (Geom.) spheroid; from *L. sphæroïdes*.
- Sphéromètre**, *sm.* a spherometer; fr. du Gr. *σφαῖρα* and *μέτρον*.
- † **SPHINX**, *sm.* a sphinx; the *L. sphinx*.
- Spic**, *sm.* (Bot.) spica. See *aspic*-(t).
- Spicilège**, *sm.* a spicilegium (gleaning); from *L. spicilegium*.

Spinal, *adj.* spinal; from L. *spinalis*.

Spirale, *sf.* a spire, convolution, spiral. See *spire*.

Spire, *sf.* a spire; from L. *spira*.—Der.

spiral, *spirale*.

Spiritualiser, *va.* to spiritualise; a modern Fr. derivative from L. *spiritualis*.—Der. *spiritualisation*, *spiritualisme*, *spiritualiste*.

Spiritualisme, *sm.* spiritualism. See *spiritualiser*.

Spiritualiste, *sm.* a spiritualist. See *spiritualiser*.

Spiritualité, *sf.* spirituality; from L. *spiritualitatem*.

Spirituel, *adj.* spiritual; from L. *spiritualis*.

† **Spiritueux**, *adj.* spirituous; a commercial term introd. from Engl. *spirituous* (§ 28).

Splanchnologie, *sf.* splanchnology (the part of anatomy which treats of the *σπλάγχνα*, the viscera); from Gr. *σπλάγχνα* and *λόγος*.

† **Spleen**, *sm.* the spleen; introd. in 18th cent. from Engl. *spleen* (§ 28).

Splendeur, *sf.* splendour; from L. *splendorem*.

Splendide, *adj.* splendid; from L. *splendidus*.

Spoliateur, *sm.* a spoiler; from L. *spoliatorum*.

Spoliation, *sf.* spoliation; from L. *spoliationem*.

Spolier, *va.* to spoil; from L. *spoliare*.

Spondaique, *adj.* spondaic; from L. *spondaicus*.

Spondée, *sm.* a spondee; from L. *spondaeus*.

Spondyle, *sm.* (Anat.) a spoudyl; from L. *spondylus*.

Spongieux, *adj.* spongy; from L. *spongiosus*.

Spongite, *sf.* (Min.) spongite; from L. *spongites*.

Spontané, *adj.* spontaneous; from L. *spontanæus*.—Der. *spontanéité*, *spontanément*.

Spontanéité, *sf.* spontaneity. See *spontané*.

Sporadique, *adj.* (Med.) sporadic; from Gr. *σποραδικός*.

Spoutule, *sf.* a dole, mean gift from a patron; from L. *spoutula*.

Squale, *sm.* the dogfish; from L. *squalus*.

Squammeux, *adj.* scaly; from L. *squamosus*.

Squelette, *sm.* a skeleton; from Gr. *σκελετός*.

Squirrhe, *sm.* (Med.) a schirrus; from Gr. *σκιρρός*.—Der. *squirrheux*.

Stabilité, *sf.* stability; from L. *stabilitatem*.

Stable, *adj.* stable; from L. *stabilis*. For *-abilis* = *-able* see *affable*.

Stade, *sm.* a stadium; from Gr. *στάδιον*.

Stage, *sm.* the residence obligatory on a canon of a Church on his first appointment; the obligation on a law-student to attend the courts, between being licentiate in Law, and being called; from L. *stare*, through deriv. *staticum**, found in Merovingian acts, whence *stage*. For *-aticum* = *-age* see § 201. *Stage* is a doublet of *étage*, q. v.—Der. *stagiaire*.

Stagnant, *adj.* stagnant; from L. *stagnantem*.

Stagnation, *sf.* stagnation; as if from a supposed L. *stagnationem**, der. from *stagnare*.

Stalactite, *sf.* a stalactite; der. from Gr. *σταλακτός*.

Stalagmite, *sf.* a stalagmite; der. from Gr. *σταλαγμός*.

Stalle, *sf.* a stall; introd. from eccles. Lat. *stallum**, a monk's stall in a church. 'Solito more venit in chorum et ecce invenit spiritum immundum in stallum suo, simulantem fratri qui iuxta se manebat in choro,' says a 13th-cent. document. *Stallum* is of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *stail* (§ 20). From *stallum* was formed the medieval Lat. *installare*, lit. to place in one's stall, instal. *Stalle* is a doublet of *étal*, q. v.

† **Stance**, *sf.* a stanza; from It. *stanza* (§ 25).

† **Stathouder**, *sm.* a statholder; the Dutch *stathouder*, lit. a lieutenant, vice-officer (§ 27).—Der. *stathouderat*.

† **Statice**, *sf.* (Bot.) sea lavender; the L. *statice*.

Station, *sf.* a station; from L. *stationem*.—Der. *stationner*.

Stationnaire, *adj.* stationary; from L. *stationarius*.

Stationner, *va.* to station. See *station*.—Der. *stationnement*.

Statique, *adj.* referring to the equilibrium of bodies; *sf.* statics; from Gr. *στατική*, i. e. *ἐπιστήμη*, that part of mechanics which deals with the equilibrium of bodies.

Statistique, *sf.* statistics; from a Gr. form *στατιστική*, forged by the learned from the verb *στατίζειν*.

- Statuaire**, *sm.* a statuary, sculptor; from L. *statuarius*.
- Statuaire**, *sf.* the statuary art; *adj.* statuary; from L. *statuaria*.
- Statue**, *sf.* a statue; from L. *statua*.
- Statuer**, *va.* to decide, enact; from L. *statuere*.
- Stature**, *sf.* stature; from L. *statura*.
- Statut**, *sm.* a statute; from L. *statutum*.
- Stéatite**, *sf.* (Min.) steatite; from L. *stéatites*.
- Stéganographie**, *sf.* cypher-writing; from Gr. *στεγανγραφία*.—Der. *steganographie*.
- Stellaire**, *adj.* stellar; from L. *stellaris*.
- Stellionat**, *sm.* stellionate (Roman Law), the sale of property under wrong description or with a bad title, from L. *stellionatus*, which is from L. *stellio*, the chameleon, famous for changing its colour.
- Sténographe**, *sm.* a shorthand writer; from Gr. *στενός* and *γράφω*.—Der. *sténographie*.
- Stentor**, *sm.* a stentor; of hist. origin (§ 33), alluding to Stentor, the loud-voiced personage in Homer's Iliad.
- + **Steppe**, *sm.* a steppe; the Russian *steppe*, a vast and barren plain (§ 29).
- Stère**, *sm.* a solid measure, for the sale of wood (a Fr. measure, 35'31'74 ft.); from Gr. *στερεός*.
- Stéréométrie**, *sf.* stereometry; from Gr. *στερεός* and *μέτρον*.
- Stéréotomie**, *sf.* stereotomy; from Gr. *στερεός* and *τομή*.
- Stéréotype**, *adj.* stereotype; from Gr. *στερεός* and *τύπος*.—Der. *stériotypie*, *stériotype*, *stériotypage*.
- Stérile**, *adj.* sterile; from L. *sterilis*.
- Sterilité**, *sf.* sterility; from L. *sterilitatem*.
- + **Sternum**, *sm.* (Anat.) the sternum; the L. *sternum*, der. from Gr. *στέρνον*.
- Sternutatoire**, *adj.* sternutatory; der. from L. *sternutare*. For Fr. derivatives in *-aire* see § 233.
- Stéthoscope**, *sm.* a stethoscope; from Gr. *στήθος* and *σκοπεῖν*.
- Stibié**, *adj.* (Med.) stibiated; from L. *stibiatus**, der. from *stibium*.
- Stigmate**, *sm.* a scar, brand; from Gr. *στίγμα*.—Der. *stigmatiser*.
- Stigmatiser**, *va.* to stigmatise. See *stigmater*.
- Stillation**, *sf.* the process of dropping; from L. *stillationem*.
- Stimulant**, *adj.* stimulant; from L. *stimulans*.
- Stimuler**, *va.* to stimulate; from L. *stimulare*.
- Stipe**, *sm.* (Bot.) a stipe; from L. *stipes*.
- Stipendiaire**, *adj.* hired; *sm.* a stipendiary; from L. *stipendiarius*.
- Stipendier**, *va.* to pay stipend to; from L. *stipendiari*.
- Stipulation**, *sf.* a stipulation; from L. *stipulationem*.
- Stipule**, *sf.* (Bot.) a stipula; from L. *stipula*. Its doublet is *éteule*, q. v.—Der. *stipulé*.
- Stipuler**, *va.* to covenant; from L. *stipulari*. Its doublet is *étioier*, q. v.
- Stoicien**, *sm.* a stoic. See *stoïque*.
- Stoïcisme**, *sm.* stoicism. See *stoïque*.
- Stoïque**, *adj.* stoic; from L. *stoicus*.—Der. *stoïcisme*, *stoicien*.
- Stomacal**, *adj.* stomachal; der. from L. *stomachus*. For Fr. derivatives in *-al* see § 191.
- Stomachique**, *adj.* stomachic; der. from L. *stomachus*. For learned Fr. forms in *-ique* see § 247, note 4.
- + **Storax**, *sm.* (Bot.) storax; the L. *storax*.
- Store**, *sm.* a blind (of a window); from L. *storea*.
- Strabisme**, *sm.* (Med.) strabismus, squinting; from Gr. *στραβισμός*.
- Strangulation**, *sf.* strangulation; from L. *strangulationem*.
- Strangurie**, *sf.* (Med.) strangury; from Gr. *σπαγγουρία*.
- Strapasser**, *va.* to beat, maul; from It. *strafazzare* (§ 25). The word is fallen out of use.
- + **Strapontin**, *sm.* a bracket-seat (in a carriage); from It. *strapontino* (§ 25).
- + **Stras**, *sm.* strass, paste (jewellery); of hist. origin (see § 33), from one Strass, who invented it, in the 18th cent.
- Strasse**, *sf.* a kind of stuff made of rough silk; from It. *straccio* (§ 25).
- Stratagème**, *sm.* a stratagem; from L. *stratagema*.
- Stratège**, *sm.* a strategist, general; from L. *strategus* (found in Plautus).
- Stratégie**, *sf.* strategy; from L. *strategia*.—Der. *stratigiste*, *stratégique*.
- Stratifier**, *va.* to stratify; from L. *stratificare**, from *strata*.—Der. *stratifîc*, *stratification*.
- Stribord**. See *tribord*.
- Strict**, *adj.* strict; from L. *strictus*. Its doublet is *étroit*, q. v.

- Strie**, *sf.* (Archit.) a fluting; from L. *stria*.
—Der. *striure*.
- Strié**, *adj.* striated; from L. *striatus*. For -atus = -é see § 201.
- Strobile**, *sm.* (Bot.) a cone-shaped fruit (of the pine, the fir, etc.); from L. *strobilus*.
- † **Strophe**, *sf.* a strophe; from Gr. *στροφή*.
- Structure**, *sf.* a structure; from L. *structura*.
- † **Stucc**, *sm.* stucco; from It. *stucco* (§ 25).
- Studieux**, *adj.* studious; from L. *studiosus*. For -osus = -eux see § 229.
- Stupéfaction**, *sf.* stupefaction; from L. *stupefactionem**, from *stupefactus*. See *stupéfait*.
- Stupéfait**, *adj.* stupefied; from L. *stupefactus*. For *ot* = *it* see § 129.
- Stupéfiant**, *adj.* stupefying. See *stupéfier*.
- Stupéfier**, *va.* to stupefy; from L. *stupefieri* (found in Propertius).—Der. *stupéfiant*.
- Stupeur**, *sm.* stupor; from L. *stuporem*.
- Stupide**, *adj.* stupid; from L. *stupidus*.
- Stupidité**, *sf.* stupidity; from L. *stupiditatem*.
- Style**, *sm.* style; from L. *stylus*.—Der. *styler*.
- † **Styilet**, *sm.* a stiletto; from It. *stilello* (§ 25).
- Stylobate**, *sm.* (Archit.) a stylobate; from L. *stylobates* (found in Vitruvius).
- SU**, *sm.* knowledge; partic. subst. of *savoir* (of which it is the p.p.), formerly *seu*, Prov. *sabut*, It. *saputo*, from L. *saputus*. For p.p. in -utus see *boire*. *Saputus* becomes *sabutus* by p = b (see § 111), then loses medial b (see § 113); then by a = e (see § 57) and by -utus = -u (see § 201) we get O. Fr. *seu*, which, later on, is contrd. to *su*, according to the common fate of diphthongs, see § 102.
- SUAIRE**, *sm.* a shroud. It. *sudario*, from L. *sudarium*. For loss of medial d see § 120.
- Suave**, *adj.* suave, sweet; from L. *suavis*.
- Suavité**, *sf.* suavity; from L. *suavitas*.
- Subalterne**, *adj.* subaltern; from L. *subalternus*, compd. of L. *sub* and *alternus* from *alter*.
- Subdiviser**, *va.* to subdivide; from L. *subdivisere*, frequent. of *subdividere*; see *diviser*.
- Subdivision**, *sf.* a subdivision; from L. *subdivisionem** (found in S. Jerome).
- Subir**, *va.* to undergo; from L. *subire*.
- Subit**, *adj.* sudden; from L. *subitus*.
- † **Subito**, *adv.* suddenly; the It. *subito* (§ 25).
- Subjonctif**, *adj. sm.* subjunctive; from L. *subjunctivus*.
- Subjuguer**, *va.* to subjugate; from L. *subjugare*.
- Sublimation**, *sf.* sublimation. See *sublimier*.
- Sublime**, *adj.* sublime; from L. *sublimis*.
- Sublimier**, *va.* to sublimate; from L. *sublimare*, to lift to the highest: whence the sense of sublimation given to the word by the alchemists.—Der. *sublimé* (partic. subst.), *sublimation*.
- Sublimité**, *sf.* sublimity; from L. *sublimitatem*.
- Submerger**, *va.* to submerge; from L. *submergere*.
- Submersion**, *sf.* submersion; from L. *submersionem*.
- Subordination**, *sf.* subordination; from L. *subordinationem* (found in Cassiodorus).—Der. *insubordination*.
- Subordonner**, *va.* to subordinate; compd. of L. *sub* and of Fr. *ordonner*, q. v.
- Subornation**, *sf.* a suborning; from L. *subornationem*.
- Suborner**, *va.* to suborn; from L. *subornare*.—Der. *suborneur*.
- † **Subrécargue**, *sm.* a supercargo; from Sp. *sobrecargo* (§ 26). Its doublet is *surcharge*, q. v.
- Subreptice**, *adj.* surreptitious; from L. *subrepticius*.
- Subreption**, *sf.* subreption; from L. *subreptionem*.
- Subrogation**, *sf.* subrogation; from L. *subrogation*.
- Subroger**, *va.* to surrogate (in Jurisprudence); from L. *subrogare*.
- Subséquent**, *adj.* subsequent; from L. *subsequentem*.
- Subside**, *sm.* a subsidy; from L. *subsidium*.
- Subsidaire**, *adj.* subsidiary; from L. *subsidiarius*.
- Subsistance**, *sf.* subsistence; from L. *subsistentia* (found in Cassiodorus).
- Subsister**, *vn.* to subsist; from L. *subsistere* (found in the Theodosian Code).
- Substance**, *sf.* substance; from L. *substantia*. For -tia = -ce see *agencer*.
- Substantiel**, *adj.* substantial; from L. *substantialis*.
- Substantif**, *sm.* substantive; from L. *substantivus* (found in Priscian).

- abstituer**, *va.* to substitute; from L. *substituere*.
- abstitut**, *sm.* a substitute; from L. *substitutus*.
- abstitution**, *sf.* a substitution; from L. *substitutionem* (found in the Digest).
- abstruction**, *sf.* a substruction; from L. *substructionem*.
- ubterfuge**, *sm.* a subterfuge; from L. *subterfugium**, from *subterfugere*.
- ubtil**, *adj.* subtle; from L. *subtilis*.—Der. *subtiliser*.
- ubtiliser**, *va.* to subtilise. See *subtil*.—Der. *subtilisation*.
- ubtilité**, *sf.* a subtlety; from L. *subtilitatem*.
- ubvenir**, *vn.* to relieve; from L. *subvenire*. Its doublet is *souvenir*, q.v.
- ubvention**, *sf.* a subvention; from L. *subventionem**, from *subvenire*.—Der. *subventionner*.
- ubversif**, *adj.* subversive; as if from a supposed L. *subversivus**, der. from *subversus*. For Fr. derivatives in *-if* see § 223.
- ubversion**, *sf.* subversion; from L. *subversionem*.
- Suc**, *sm.* juice; from L. *succus*.
- Succéder**, *va.* to succeed; from L. *succedere*.
- Succès**, *sm.* success; from L. *successus*.
- Successeur**, *sm.* a successor; from L. *successorem*.
- Successful**, *adj.* heritable; as if from a supposed L. *successibilis**, from *successum*, which from *succedere*.—Der. *successibilité*.
- Successful**, *adj.* successive; from L. *successivus*.
- Succession**, *sf.* succession; from L. *successionem*.
- Succin**, *sm.* yellow amber; from L. *succinum*.
- Succinet**, *adj.* succinet; from L. *succinctus*.
- Suction**, *sf.* suction; from L. *suctionem**, from *suctus*, p.p. of *sugere*.
- Succomber**, *vn.* to succumb; from L. *succumbere*.
- Succulent**, *adj.* succulent; from L. *succulentus*.
- Succursale**, *sf.* a parochial chapel; as if from a supposed L. *succursalis**, der. from *succursus**.
- SUCER**, *va.* to suck. It. *succiare*, from an imagined L. *succiare**; formed through *suctus*, p.p. of *sugere*. For *et=t* see § 168; for *-tiare*=*-cer* see § 264.—Der. *sucement*, *suceur*, *sugoir*, *sugoter*.
- SUÇON**, *sm.* a spot made by suction; from a supposed L. *suctionem**. For *-ctionem*=*-con* see § 232.
- SUCRE**, *sm.* sugar; from L. *saccharum*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *sacchārum* to *sacc'rum*, whence *sucré*. For *a=u* (a very rare change, see *chalumeau* and § 54, note 2.—Der. *sucrer*.
- SUCRER**, *va.* to sugar. See *sucré*.—Der. *sucrerie*, *sucrier*, *sucrin*.
- SUD**, *sm.* the south; of Germ. origin, A.S. *sud* (§ 20).
- SUER**, *vn.* to sweat; from L. *sudare*. For regular loss of medial *d* see § 120.—Der. *sue* (partic. subst.), *suette*.
- SUEUR**, *sf.* sweat; from L. *sudorem*. For regular loss of medial *d* see § 120.
- SUFFIRE**, *vn.* to suffice; from L. *sufficere*. For *-ficere*=*-fic're* see § 51; for *or=r* see *bénir* and Hist. Gram. p. 82.—Der. *suffisant*, *suffisance*.
- SUFFISANCE**, *sf.* sufficiency. See *suffire*.
- Suffocation**, *sf.* suffocation; from L. *suffocationem*.
- Suffoquer**, *va.* to suffocate; from L. *suffocare*.—Der. *suffocant*.
- Suffragant**, *sm.* a suffragan; from L. *suffragantem*.
- Suffrage**, *sm.* the suffrage; from L. *suffragium*.
- Suggerer**, *va.* to suggest; from L. *suggerere*.
- Suggestion**, *sf.* a suggestion; from L. *suggestionem*.
- Suicide**, *sf.* suicide; a word framed out of L. *sui*, and the termination *-cide* (*homicide*, *fratricide*, *parricide*), which answers to Lat. *-cidium* (*homicidium*, *parricidium*, etc.), der. from L. *cadere*.—Der. *suicider*.
- SUIE**, *sf.* soot. From Celt. *sūidh*; cp. also the Germ. forms. A.S. *sōot*, Icel. *sót*. It is however uncertain whether, as Diez holds, the Germanic may not be the original form. We can trace the loss of the final *t* in several dialectical forms: Cat. *subja*, Prov. *suga*, *sina*, Berry *suje*; whence *suie*. (Littré.)
- SUIF**, *sm.* tallow, grease (in Pliny); from L. *sebum*. For *o=ui* cp. *poursuivre*; for *v=f* see § 142.—Der. *suifier*, *suiver*.
- SUINT**, *sm.* grease (of wool, etc.). See *suintier*.
- SUINTER**, *vn.* to ooze; from an old form *suiter*, of Germ. origin, Engl. *sweat*, Norse

sueitan (§ 20). For intercalated *n* see *concombire*.—Der. *suini* (verbal subst.), *suintement*.

SUITE, *sf.* rest, suite, following. See *suivre*.

SUIVANT, *prep.* according to. See *suivre*.

SUIVANT, *sm.* an attendant. See *suivre*.—Der. *suivante*.

SUIVER, *va.* to follow. See *suif*.

SUIVRE, *va.* to follow. From Low L. *sequere**, from L. *sequi*. By consonification of 'qu into 'qv we get *sequere**, whence *severe* by loss of *q*; cp. *aqua*, *aqua*, *ive. eau*. (The form *prosevere** exists in late Latin, and justifies this treatment of *sequi*.) *Severe* becomes *sevre*, see § 51, whence a form *sivre*, whence *suivre* by a very unusual change of *e* or *i* into *ui*, see *pour-suivre*.—Der. *suite* (strong partic. subst., see *absoute*), *suivant* (sm.), *suivant* (prep.).

SUJET, *sm.* a subject; from L. *subjectus*. For *ct*=*t* see § 163. For loss of *b* cp. *gobjonem**, *gonjon*; *cambjare**, *changer*; *Dibjonem**, *Dijon*; *lumbja**, *longe*; *rabjes**, *rage*; *rubjus**, *rouge*. This loss of *b* always takes place when it is the first of two consonants coming together: thus *bm*, *bt*, *bl*, *bs*, *bc*, *bv*, are reduced in Fr. to *m*, *t*, *l*, *s*, *c*, *v*; as in *submissum*, *soumis*; *submittere*, *soumettre*; *submonere*, *semondre*; *dub'tum*, *doute*; *dub'tare*, *douter*; *presb'ter**, *prêtre*; *subleviare*, *soulager*; *obsidaticum* (formerly *ostage*), *otage*; *plumb'care*, *plonger**; *subvenire*, *souvenir*. See also *list. Gram.* p. 81.—Der. *assujettir*.

Sujétion, *sf.* subjection; from L. *subjectionem*. For letter-changes see *sujet*.

Sulfate, *sm.* a sulphate. See *sulfurique*.

Sulfite, *sm.* sulphite. See *sulfurique*.

Sulfure, *sm.* sulphuret; from L. *sulfureus*.—Der. *sulfuré*.

Sulfureux, *adj.* sulphurous; from L. *sulfurosus* (found in *Vitruvius*).

Sulfurique, *adj.* sulphuric; a derivative from L. *sulfur*, whence also come the derivatives *sulfate*, *sulfite*, etc.

+ **Sultan**, *sm.* a Sultan; of Oriental origin, from Ar. *sultân* (§ 30).

Super-, a prefix, which is the Lat. prep. *super*, and signifies excess, increase, or higher position.

Superbe, *adj.* proud; from L. *superbus*.

+ **Supercherie**, *sf.* deceit; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *sopercheria* (§ 25).

Superfétation, *sf.* superfetation, superfertility; as if from a supposed L. *superfétationem**, *sf.* from *superfetare*.

Superficie, *sf.* superficies; from L. *superficies*.

Superficiel, *adj.* superficial; from L. *superficialis*.

Superfin, *adj.* superfine. See *super-* and *fin*. Its doublet is *surfin*.

Superflu, *adj.* superfluous; from L. *superfluus*.

Superfluité, *sf.* superfluity; from L. *superfluitatem*.

Supérieur, *adj.* superior; from L. *superiorem*.

Supériorité, *sf.* superiority; as if from a supposed L. *superioritatem**, from *superior*.

Superlatif, *adj.* superlative; from L. *superlativus*.

Superposer, *va.* to superpose. See *super-* and *poser*.

Superposition, *sf.* superposition; from L. *superpositionem**.

Superstitieux, *adj.* superstitious; from L. *superstitiosus*.

Superstition, *sf.* superstition; from L. *superstitionem*.

Supin, *adj.* supine; from L. *supinus*.

Supplanter, *va.* to supplant; from L. *supplantare*.

Suppléer, *va.* to supply; from L. *supplere*.—Der. *suppléant*.

Supplément, *sm.* a supplement; from L. *supplementum*.—Der. *supplémentaire*.

Supplétif, *adj.* suppletory; from L. *suppletivus*.

Supplication, *sf.* a supplication; from L. *supplicationem*.

Supplice, *sm.* punishment; from L. *supplicium*.—Der. *supplicier*, *supplicié*.

Supplier, *va.* to supplicate; from L. *supplicare*. For *-plicare*=*-plier* see *plier*.—Der. *suppléant*.

+ **Supplique**, *sf.* a petition; introd. from It. *supplica* (§ 25).

Support, *va.* to support. See *supporter*.

Supporter, *va.* to support; from L. *supportare*.—Der. *support* (verbal subst.), *supportable*, *insupportable*.

Supposer, *va.* to suppose; from a supposed L. *suppausare**, from *sub* and *pausare*, see *poser*.—Der. *suppose*, *supposable*.

Supposition, *sf.* a supposition; from L. *suppositionem*.

SUPPÔT, *sm.* a member (of a body), instrument, agent, imp; formerly *suppost*, from L. *suppositus*, a subordinate, whence the meaning of the French word. A *suppôt de Satan* is properly one to whom Satan

entrusts a charge. **Suppositus**, contrd. regularly (see § 51) to **suppositus** (a form found in Virgil), gives O. Fr. *suppost*. For later dropping of *s* see § 148.

Suppression, *sf.* suppression; from L. *suppressionem*

Supprimer, *va.* to suppress; from L. *supprimere*.

Suppuratif, *adj.* suppurative; as if from a supposed L. *suppurativus* * from *suppurare*. For Fr. derivatives in *-if* see § 223.

Suppuration, *sf.* suppuration; from L. *suppurationem*.

Suppurer, *vn.* to suppurate; from L. *suppurare*.

Supputation, *sf.* computation; from L. *supputationem*.

Supputer, *va.* to compute; from L. *supputare*.

Suprémie, *sf.* supremacy. See *suprême*.
Suprême, *adj.* supreme; from L. *supremus*.—Der. *suprématic*.

SÛR, *adj.* sour; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *sûr*, acid, sour (§ 20).

SUR, *prep.* on, upon; from L. *super*. **Sûper**, regularly contr. (see § 50) to *sup'r*, becomes *sur*: for *pr* = *r* cp. *sup'rcilium**, *sourcil*; *sup'rvénire**, *survenir*; *sup'rvivere**, *survivre*, etc. The Lat. language used *super* in composition to express addition, elevation, etc., whence *super-venire*, *super-vivere*, etc. The Fr. language in turn uses *sur* for new compds.; e. g. *survager*, *surmonter*, *surcroît*, *suranné*, etc.

SÛR, *adj.* sure; formerly *seur*, originally *seür*, Prov. *segur*, Sp. *seguro*, from L. *securus*. For regular loss of *c* see § 129; for *eû* = *eu* = *u* see § 102, and cp. *mûr*.

Surabondance, *sf.* superabundance. See *sur* 2 and *abondance*.

Surabonder, *va.* to superabound. See *sur* 2 and *abonder*.

SURAIGU, *adj.* (Mus.) extremely high, shrill. See *sur* 2 and *aigu*.

SURAJOUTER, *va.* to superadd. See *sur* 2 and *ajouter*.

SURANNER, *vn.* to expire, properly to be of more than a year's standing; from *sur* (see *r* 2) and *anner*, der. from *an*, q. v.—Der. *suranné*.

SURBAISSÉ, *adj.* (Arch.) surbated. See *sur* 2 and *baisser*.—Der. *surbaissement*.

SURCHARGE, *sf.* an additional burden. See *surcharger*. Its doublet is *subrécharge*, q. v.

SURCHARGER, *va.* to surcharge. See *sur* 2 and *charger*.—Der. *surcharge* (verbal subst.).

SURCROÎT, *sm.* increase. See *surcroître*.

SURCROÎTRE, *vn.* to grow out; *va.* to increase exceedingly. See *sur* 2 and *croître*.—Der. *surcroît* (verbal subst.).

SURDENT, *sf.* an irregular tooth. See *sur* 2 and *dent*.

Surdité, *sf.* deafness; from L. *surditatem*.

SURDORER, *va.* to double-gild. See *sur* 2 and *dorer*.

SUREAU, *sm.* an elder-tree; formerly *seureau*, originally *seürel*, *seüerel* *. Late L. *sabucus* *, a form of *sambucus* (whence Prov. *sambuc*), losing its medial *b* (see § 113), becomes Sp. *sauco*, Prov. *saiüc*, O. Fr. *seü*. For *-ucus* = *-u* see § 237; for *a* = *e* see § 54. Towards the end of the middle ages the simple form *seü* is replaced by its dim. *seüerel* *, compd. of root *seü* and suffix *erel*, as if from L. *-arellus*: for *a* = *e* see § 54. O. Fr. *seüerel* * is contrd. euphonically to *seürel*, then to *seürel* (see *mûr*), whence (by *el* = *eau*, see § 158) the old form *seürean*. Thus O. Fr. *seüereau* is formed from O. Fr. *seü*, like *poëtereau* from *poëte* and *müttereau* from *müt*. But though the Fr. language has only kept the derived form, and has dropped the primitive *seü*, this is not the case with the Fr. patois: in Picardy and Burgundy they still call the tree *seyu*; in Languedoc. *sahuc*, which brings us close to the L. *sabucus*. For *eu* = *u* see *jumeau* and § 102.

SURENCHÈRE, *sf.* a higher bid. See *sur* 2 and *enchère*.

SURENCHÉRIR, *va.* to overbid. See *sur* 2 and *enchérir*.

SURET, *adj.* soroush. See *sûr* 1.

SÛRETÉ, *sf.* safety, security; formerly *seürté**, Prov. *segurtat*, from L. *securitatem*. For *secur* = *sûr* = *sur*; for *i* = *e* see § 72; for *-tatem* = *-té* see § 230. Its doublet is *sécurité*, q. v.

Surexcitation, *sf.* extreme excitement. See *sur* 2 and *excitation*.

SURFACE, *sf.* surface; from L. *superficies*, for *superficies*. For *super* = *sur* see *sur* 2.

SURFAIRE, *vn.* to overcharge. See *sur* 2 and *faire*.

SURFAIX, *sm.* a surcingle. See *sur* 2 and *faix*.

SURGEON, *sm.* a sucker, which springs

up (*surgit*) from the foot of a tree. See *surgir*.

Surgir, *va.* to spring up; from L. *surgere*. Its doublet is *sourdre*, q. v.

SURHAUSSER, *va.* to raise excessively. See *sur 2* and *hausser*.—Der. *surhaussement*.

SURHUMAIN, *adj.* superhuman. See *sur 2* and *humain*.

Surintendance, *sf.* superintendence. See *sur 2* and *intendance*.

Surintendant, *sm.* a superintendent. See *sur 2* and *intendant*.

SURJET, *sm.* a hem. See *surjeter*.

SURJETER, *va.* to whip (with a needle). See *sur 2* and *jeter*.—Der. *surjet* (verbal subst.).

SURLENDEMAIN, *sm.* the third day (after). See *sur 2* and *lendemain*.

SURLONGE, *sf.* a sirloin. See *sur 2* and *longe*.

SURMENER, *va.* to overdrive. See *sur 2* and *mener*.

SURMONTER, *va.* to surmount. See *sur 2* and *monter*.—Der. *surmontable*, *insurmontable*.

SURMOÛT, *sm.* new wort. See *sur 2* and *moût*.

SURMULET, *sm.* a grey mullet. See *sur 2* and *mulet*, or, more probably *sur 1*, from the resemblance in colour between the grey mullet and the pickled herring; this origin is rendered probable by the existence of the word in the form *sors mules*, in the phrase *maquerieux et sors mules*. (Littré.)

SURNAGER, *va.* to float on the surface. See *sur 2* and *nager*.

Surnaturel, *adj.* supernatural. See *sur 2* and *naturel*.

SURNOM, *sm.* a surname. See *sur 2* and *nom*.—Der. *surnommer*.

SURNOMMER, *va.* to surname. See *surnom*.

Surnuméraire, *sm.* a supernumerary; compd. of *sur* (see *sur 2*) and a supposed L. *numerarius**.—Der. *surnumérariat*.

SURPASSER, *va.* to surpass. See *sur 2* and *passer*.

SURPLIS, *sm.* a surplice. O. Fr. *surpelis*, Prov. *sobrepelitz*, Sp. *sobrepeliz*, from L. *superpellicium**, in medieval Lat. documents; e.g. 'Archiepiscopus sacerdotali *superpellicio* inductus,' says a chronicler of the 13th cent. **Superpellicium**, compd. of *pellicium*, fur (in the Digest), and of *super*, means properly an overgarment. **Superpellicium** becomes O. Fr. *surpelis*. For *super*=*sur*- see *sur 2*; for

-icium=*-is* see § 214. For contr. of O. Fr. *surpelis* to *surplis* see § 51.

SURPLOMBER, *vn.* to overhang. See *sur 2* and *plomber*.—Der. *surplomb* (verbal subst.).

SURPLUS, *sm.* a surplus. See *sur 2* and *plus*.

SURPRENDRE, *va.* to surprise. See *sur 2* and *prendre*, properly to take beyond all expression.—Der.* *surpris*, *surprise*, *surprenant*.

SURPRISE, *sf.* a surprise, deceit. See *surprendre*.

SURSAUT, *sm.* a start. See *sur 2* and *saut*. Its doublet is *soubresaut*, q. v.

SURSEOIR, *vn.* to supersede, suspend; from L. *supersedere*. For letter-changes see *sur 2* and *seoir*.—Der. *sursis* (partic. subst.: *surseoir* gives *sursis* as *asseoir* gives *assis*).

SURSIS, *sm.* a delay. See *surseoir*.

SURTAXE, *sf.* a surcharge. See *sur 2* and *taxe*.—Der. *surtaxer*.

SURTOUT, *sm.* a surtout, coat. Sp. *sobretudo*, from L. *supertotus**, found in medieval Lat. texts for a garment put on over all others: 'Illas quidem vestes, quae vulgo *supertoti* vocantur' (Statuta Ordinis S. Benedicti, A.D. 1226, cap. 16). For letter-changes see *sur 2* and *tout*.

SURTOUT, *adv.* above all. See *sur 2* and *tout*.

SURVEILLANCE, *sf.* surveillance, supervision. See *surveiller*.

SURVEILLANT, *sm.* an overseer. See *surveiller*.

SURVEILLE, *sf.* two days before. See *sur 2* and *veille*.

SURVEILLER, *va.* to superintend. See *sur 2* and *veiller*.—Der. *surveillant*, *surveillance*.

SURVENIR, *vn.* to arrive unexpectedly; from L. *supervenire*. For *super*=*sur*- see *sur 2*.

SURVIE, *sf.* a survival. See *sur* and *vie*.

SURVIVANCE, *sf.* a reversion. See *survivre*.

SURVIVANT, *sm.* a survivor. See *survivre*.

SURVIVRE, *vn.* to survive; from L. *supervivere*. For *super*=*sur*- see *sur 2*; *vivre* becomes *vivre* by loss of atonic *ë*, see § 51.—Der. *survivant*, *survivance*.

SUS, *prep.* upon; *interj.* come! cheer up! from L. *susum** (in Tertullian and S. Augustine).—Der. *dessus*, en *sus*, *susdit*.

Susceptible, *adj.* susceptible; from L. *susceptibilis**, from *susceptus*, p. p. of *suscipere*.—Der. *susceptibilité* (L. *susceptibilitatem**).

SUSCITER, *va.* to excite; from L. *suscitare*.

Suscription, *sf.* a superscription, address (of a letter); also subscription, signature (to a document); from L. *superscriptionem*.

SUSDIT, *adj.* aforesaid. See *sus* and *dit*.

SUSPECT, *adj.* suspected; from L. *suspectus*.

SUSPECTER, *va.* to suspect; from L. *suspectare*.

SUSPENDRE, *va.* to hang; from L. *suspendere*. For loss of penult. ð see § 51.

—Der. *suspens* (L. *suspensus*), en *suspens* (in *suspensio*), *suspensoir* (*suspensorium* *).

SUSPENSION, *sf.* suspension; from L. *suspensionem*.

Suspensoir, *sm.* (Med.) a suspensory bandage. See *suspens*.

Suspicion, *sf.* a suspicion; from L. *suspicionem*. Its doublet is *souffçon*, q.v.

Sustenter, *va.* to sustain; from L. *sustentare*.

Suture, *sf.* (Anat.) a suture; from L. *sutura*.

Suzerain, *sm.* a suzerain, sovereign; a suzerain is the holder of a fief whence other fiefs depend. Montesquieu (*Esprit des Loix*, lxxviii. 27) says 'Si un homme vouloit se plaindre de . . . son seigneur, il devoit lui démontrer qu'il abandonnoit son fief; après quoi, il l'appeloit devant son seigneur suzerain.' . . . The word was framed in the 16th cent. (*les juges royaux souverains que nous appelons maintenant suzerains*, says Pasquier, *Recherches* iv. p. 340) by means of *sus* and the termination *-erain*, imitating the word *souverain*.

† **Svelte**, *adj.* slender; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *stello* (§ 25).

Sycamore, *sm.* a sycamore; from L. *sycomorus* *.

Sycophante, *sm.* a knave; from L. *sycophanta*.

Syllabaire, *sm.* a spelling-book. See *syllabe*.

SYLLABE, *sf.* a syllable; from L. *syllaba*. —Der. *syllabaire*, *syllabique*.

Syllepse, *sf.* (Gram.) syllepsis (found in Donatus).

Syllogisme, *sm.* a syllogism; from L. *syllogismus* (found in Seneca).

Syllogistique, *adj.* syllogistic; from L. *syllogisticus* (found in Quintilian).

Sylphe, *sf.* a sylph; a Gaulic-Latin word *sulfi* *, *syffi* *, signifying a genius, and found in late Lat. inscriptions. The word disappeared during the middle ages (at any rate, there remains no record of it), and it does not reappear till we find it in the pages of Paracelsus (Litttré).

Sylvestre, *adj.* woodland, of or belonging to woods; from L. *sylvestris*.

Symbole, *sm.* a symbol, creed; from Gr. *σύμβολον*.—Der. *symbolique*, *symboliser*.

Symétrie, *sf.* symmetry; from L. *symmetria* (found in Vitruvius).—Der. *symétrique*, *symétriser*.

Sympathie, *sf.* sympathy; from Gr. *συμπάθεια*.—Der. *sympathique*, *sympathiseur*.

Sympathiser, *va.* to sympathise. See *sympathie*.

Symphonie, *sf.* a symphony; from L. *symphonia*.—Der. *symphoniste*.

Symptôme, *sm.* a symptom; from Gr. *σύμπτωμα*.

Synagogue, *sf.* a synagogue; from L. *synagoga* (found in Tertullian).

Synallagmatique, *adj.* reciprocal; from Gr. *συναλλαγματικός*.

Synchronisme, *sm.* a synchronism; from Gr. *συνχρονισμός*.

Syncope, *sf.* syncope; from L. *syncope*.

Syndic, *sm.* a syndic; from L. *syndicus*. —Der. *syndical*, *syndicat*.

Synecdoche, *sf.* (Rhet.) synecdoche; from Gr. *συνεκδοχή*.

Synérèse, *sf.* (Gram.) synæresis; from Gr. *συναίρεσις*.

Synode, *sm.* a synod; from Gr. *σύνodus*. —Der. *synodal*.

Synonymie, *sm.* a synonym; from Gr. *συνώνυμος*.—Der. *synonymie*, *synonymique*.

Synoptique, *adj.* synoptic; from Gr. *συνοπτικός*.

Syntaxe, *sf.* syntax; from Gr. *σύνταξις*. —Der. *syntaxique*.

Synthèse, *sf.* synthesis; from Gr. *σύνθεσις*.

Synthétique, *adj.* synthetic; from Gr. *συνθετικός*.

Système, *sm.* a system; from Gr. *σύστημα*. —Der. *système*, *système*.

Syzygie, *sf.* (Astron.) a syzygy, conjunction; from Gr. *συζυγία*.

T.

- TA**, *poss. pron. f. thy*; from L. *tam**, for *tuam*. For *ua*=*a* see *sa*; and for loss of *m* see *jâ*. See also *mon*.
- + **Tabac**, *sm.* tobacco; from Sp. *tabaco* (§ 26).—Der. *tabagic*, *tabatière* (for *taba-quière*).
- Tabellion**, *sm.* a village notary; from L. *tabellionem** (found in the Theodosian Code).—Der. *tabellionnage*.
- Tabernacle**, *sm.* a tabernacle; from L. *tabernaculum*. For loss of atonic *u* see § 51.
- Tabis**, *sm.* tabby (coarse stuff). Of Oriental origin, Ar. *attabi* (§ 30).
- Tablature**, *sf.* a tablature. See *table*.
- TABLE**, *sf.* a table; from L. *tabula*. For loss of *û* see § 51. Its doublet is *tôle*, q.v.—Der. *attabler*, *entabler* (*entablement*), *tablier* (a garment worn at table, apron), *tablette*.
- TABLEAU**, *sm.* a picture; from L. *tabulællum**, dim. of *tabula*. By regular loss of *û* (see § 52) *tabulællum* becomes *tab'lellum*, whence *tablel*, whence *tableau*. For *-ellum*=*-el*=*-eau* see § 262.
- TABLETIER**, *sm.* a toyman. See *tablette*.
- TABLETTE**, *sf.* a shingle. A dim. of *table*, q.v.—Der. *tabletier*, *tabletterie*.
- TABLIER**, *sm.* an apron. See *table*.
- TABOURET**, *sm.* a stool. See *tambour*.
- TAC**, *sm.* contagion; from L. *tactus* (used in the sense of leprosy, contagion, in the fragments of the 6th cent. version of the Bible called the *Itala*, published by Lord Ashburnham).
- TACHE**, *sf.* a spot. Origin unknown.—Der. *tacher*.
- TÂCHE**, *sf.* a task; formerly *tasche*, Prov. *tasca*, from medieval L. *tasca*. *Tasca* is a transposed form of *tacsa*=*taxa*, verbal subst. of *taxare*. For *taxa*=*tasca* see *liche*; for *-ca*=*-che* see §§ 126 and 54; for loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *tâcher*.
- TACHER**, *va.* to spot, stain. See *tache*. Its doublet is *taxer*, q.v.—Der. *tacheter*, *entacher*.
- TÂCHER**, *vn.* to strive, try. See *tâche*.
- Tachygraphe**, *sm.* a shorthand writer; from Gr. *ταχυγράφος*.—Der. *tachygraphie*.
- Tacite**, *adj.* silent; from L. *tacitus*.
- Taciturne**, *adj.* taciturn; from L. *taciturnus*.—Der. *taciturnité*.
- Tact**, *sm.* touch, tact; from L. *tactus*.
- Tactile**, *adj.* tangible; from L. *tactilis*.
- Tactique**, *sf.* tactics; from Gr. *τακτική* (sc. *τέχνη*).—Der. *tacticien*.
- + **Taffetas**, *sm.* taffety; of Oriental origin (as are several other fabrics, muslin, gauze, etc.), from Pers. *taftah* (§ 31).
- TAIE**, *sf.* a pillow-case; formerly *toie*, from L. *theca*, a sheath, case. For loss of *c* see § 129; for *e*=*oi*=*ai* see § 62. *Theca*=*toie*=*taie*, as *creta*=*croie*=*craie*. From sense of a covering, *taie* passes to that of the film which partly covers the eye.
- + **Taillade**, *sf.* a cut, gash; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *tagliata* (§ 25). Its doublet is *taillé*.—Der. *taillader*.
- TAILLANDIER**, *sm.* an edge-tool maker. See *tailler*.—Der. *taillanderie*.
- TAILLE**, *sf.* a cutting, cut. See *tailler*.
- TAILLE**, *sf.* a tax on property or persons, from Low L. *tâleu*, the *tally* of wood on which the amounts were cut with a knife, by dropping atonic *ë* see § 51, and by doubling instead the final *l*.
- TAILLER**, *va.* to cut. It. *tagliare*, from L. **talcare** (the compl. *intertalcare**: found in Nonius Marcellus, meaning 'to cut a shoot'). *Talcare* by *e*=*i* (see § 59) becomes *taliare*, found in very old medieval Lat. documents: 'Siquis nemus alicuius sine licentia comburat vel taliet,' from an A.S. law. For *ali*=*ail* see § 54. 3.—Der. *taille* (verbal subst.), *tailleur*, *taillis*, *tailloir*, *taillant* (sword-edge, edge-tool, whence *taillandier*), *détailler*, *entailler*.
- TAILLEUR**, *sm.* a tailor. See *tailler*.
- TAILLIS**, *sm.* copse, underwood. See *tailler*.
- TAILLOIR**, *sm.* (Archit.) a platter, abacus. See *tailler*.
- TAIN**, *sm.* tinfoil; corruption of *étain*, q.v.
- TAIRE**, *vn.* to be silent; from L. *tacere*. Accented as *tâcere* in common Lat. (see Hist. Gram. p. 133), it is regularly contrd. (see § 51) to *tac'ère*, whence *taire*. For *cr*=*ir* see Hist. Gram. p. 82. *Taire* is from *tacere*, like *plaire* from *placere*.
- TAISSON**, *sm.* a badger. It. *tasso*, Prov. *tais*. *Taïsson* is derived from O. Fr. *tais**, which represents medieval L. *taxus**, which is from O.H.G. *thats**, modern Germ. *dachs* (§ 20). For *x*=*ss* see § 150; for *a*=*ai* see § 54. The hole of the *taïsson* was called *taïssouière*, or, by softening *o* to

- e, taissenière*, whence *taiss'nière*, whence *taissière*, which from the hole of the badger takes the general sense of 'the lair of a wild beast.' This form *taissière* has become modern Fr. *tanière*: for loss of *s* see § 148; for extension of meaning see § 13.
- † **Talc**, *sm.* talc; of Oriental origin (see § 30), from Ar. *talq*.
- Talent**, *sm.* a talent (weight); (2) *sm.* talent, ability (lit. treasure, wealth, then gift of nature); from L. *talentum*.
- Talion**, *sf.* retaliation; from L. *talionem*.
- † **Talisman**, *sm.* a talisman; introd. from It. *talismano* (§ 25), which from Ar. *telsam* (§ 30), which represents the Gr. *τέλεσμα*, initiation.
- Falle**, *sf.* (Hort.) a sucker; from L. *thallus*.—Der. *taller*.
- TALOCHE**, *sf.* a thump (on the head). Origin unknown.
- TALON**, *sm.* a heel, heel-piece; from L. *talus* (found in Celsus) through a deriv. *talonem**, found in the Cassel Glosses (7th cent.). *Talonem* is formed from *talus*, like *mentonem** (see *menton*) from *mentum*.—Der. *talonneur*.
- TALUS**, *sm.* lit. foot of a rampart, then slope of a rampart; the L. *talus*.—Der. *taluter*.
- † **Tamarin**, *sm.* a tamarind; introd. from It. *tamarindi* (§ 25), which from Ar. *tamr hindi*, the Indian date (§ 30).—Der. *tamariner*.
- Tamaris**, *sm.* (Bot.) a tamarisk; from L. *tamarix*.
- † **Tambour**, *sm.* a drum; of Oriental origin (see § 31), introd. about 12th cent., from Pers. *tabir*. There was an O. Fr. form *tabur*, which is gone, leaving its deriv. *tabouret* (lit. a little drum-shaped seat).—Der. *tambourin*, *tambouriner*.
- FAMIS**, *sm.* a sieve; of Germ. origin, Neth. *tems* (§ 27).—Der. *tamiser*.
- FAMPON**, *sm.* a plug. See *taper*.—Der. *tampomer*.
- TAN**, *sm.* tan. Origin unknown.—Der. *tanner*, *tanneur*, *tannerie*, *tanin*.
- TANCER**, *va.* to rebuke; formerly *tencer*, from a supposed L. *tentiaro**, found in medieval L. *contentiario**, to dispute, frequent. of *contendere*. For *-tiaro* = *-cer* see § 264; for *e = a* see *dinanche*.
- TANCHE**, *sf.* (Ichth.) a tench; O. F. *tenche*, from L. *tinca*. For *-ca = -che* see §§ 126 and 54; and for *i = e = a* see § 72 and note 4.
- TANDIS QUE**, *adv.* while; compnd. of *tandis* and *que*. *Tandis* is from *tan*, from L. *tam*; for *m = n* see *changer*; for *-dis* see *jadis*. (Littré remarks that while the Prov. *tandis* comes from *tam* and *diu*, the Fr. *tandis* is from *tam* and *dies*.)
- TANGAGE**, *sm.* pitching (of a ship at sea). See *tanguer*.
- Tangence**, *sf.* tangency; from L. *tangentia**, from *tangentem*. See *tangente*.
- Tangente**, *sf.* a tangent; from L. *tangentem*.
- Tangible**, *adj.* tangible; from L. *tangibilis*.
- TANGUER**, *va.* to pitch (of a ship at sea). Origin unknown.—Der. *tangage*.
- TANIÈRE**, *sf.* a lair. See *taisson*.
- TANIN**, *sm.* tannin. See *tan*.
- TANNER**, *va.* to tan. See *tan*.—Der. *tannage*, *tanneur*, *tannerie*.
- TANT**, *adv.* so much; from L. *tantum*.—Der. *tantet*, *antième*, *tantôt*.
- TANTE**, *sf.* an aunt; formerly *ante*, Prov. *amda*, Lomb. *amida*, from L. *amita*. *Amita* regularly losing *i* (see § 51) becomes *am'ta*, whence O. Fr. *ante*: for *m = n* see *changer*. *Ante* means an aunt in O. Fr., and it is not till the end of the 13th cent. that the word *tante* appears frequently. The origin of this prosthetic *t* is obscure; it may have sprung from endearing repetition; or it may come from a process analogous to the Walloon *monfré* (= *mon frère*), *mononk* (= *mon oncle*), and *matante* (= *ma ante*, with a euphonic *t*); or it may be simply *ta-ante*, though this seems improbable.
- TANTÔT**, *adv.* presently, = *tellement tôt*, *si tôt*, *tant tôt*; compnd. of *tant* and *tôt* (see those words).
- TAON**, *sm.* a breeze-fly, horse-fly; from L. *tabanus*, by loss of medial *b* (see § 113), and by *a = o* (cp. *phantasma*, *fantôme*; *patella*, *poêle*, etc.).
- TAPAGE**, *sm.* an uproar; der. from *taper*. Cp. *assemblage* from *assembler*.—Der. *tapageur*.
- TAPE**, *sf.* a slap, tap. See *taper*.
- TAPER**, *va.* to strike. Origin unknown. (Diez draws it from Low Germ. *tappe*, a paw.)—Der. *tape* (verbal subst.), *tapage*.
- TAPER**, *va.* to tap (a bottle, etc.); of Germ. origin (§ 20); cp. Germ. *zapfen*, Icel. *tappi*, Engl. *tap*.
- TAPINOIS** (EN), *adv.* stealthily. See *tapir*.
- † **Tapioca**, *sm.* tapioca; of American origin, see § 32.
- TAPIR** (SE), *vpr.* to crouch. Said by Littré and Diez to have the same origin with *taper*, from Germ. *zapfen* (§ 20).—Der. *tapiner* (en), *tapinois*.

- TAPIS**, *sm.* a carpet; from Low L. *tapecium* *, a deriv. of *tapes*. For *e=i* see §§ 59, 60; for *-icium = -is* see § 214.—Der. *tapisser*, *tapissier*, *tapisserie*.
- TAPON**, *sm.* a bundle. *Tapon* is dim. of O. Fr. *tape*, a bundle, of Germ. origin, A. S. *tape* (§ 20). A nasal form of *tapon* is its doublet *tampon*. For addition of *m* see *lambruche*.—Der. *taponner*.
- TAPOTER**, *va.* to slap; frequent. of *taper*. Cp. *clignoter* of *cligner*, *picoter* of *piequer*, *crachoter* of *cracher*, *trembloter* of *trembler*, etc.
- + **Taquin**, *adj.* mean, avaricious, then teasing; introd. in 16th cent. from Sp. *tacaño* (§ 26).—Der. *taquiner*, *taquinerie*.
- TARABUSTER**, *vn.* to pester. A lengthened form of O. Fr. *tabuster* (in Rabelais, who also employs a *sm.* *tabus*, signifying a noise). Beyond this point the origin of the word is unknown. In Low Lat. we find a dim. *tabustellus* *, as the name for the ringing of a bell.
- TARAUD**, *sm.* a tap-borer, tap; der. from a hypothetical verb *tarer* *. See *tarière*.—Der. *tarauder*.
- TARD**, *adj.* slow, late; from L. *tardus*.—Der. *tarder*, *attarder*, *retarder*, *tardif*, *tardivement*.
- + **Tare**, *sf.* loss, waste; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *tara* (§ 25).—Der. *tarer*.
- + **Tarentelle**, *sf.* a tarantella (dance of Tarentum); introd. from It. *tarantella* (§ 25).
- + **Tarentule**, *sf.* (Entom.) a tarantula; from *tarentole* in Ménéage, introd. from It. *tarantola* (§ 25).
- TARCE**, *sf.* a target (shield); of Germ. origin, O. Scand. *targa* (§ 20).—Der. *target*, *targette* (a target having the form of a little shield), (se) *targuer* (to cover oneself with something as with a target).
- TARIÈRE**, *sf.* an auger, (Entom.) terebra. Prov. *taraire*, from L. *taratrum* * (found in Isidore of Seville). A medieval Lat. document has 'Terebrum, instrumentum perforandi quod dicitur aliter *taratrum*.' *Taratrum* is the Gr. *τερερον*. For *a=ie* see § 54; for *tr=r* see § 168.
- + **Tarif**, *sm.* a tariff; from Sp. *tarifa* (§ 26).—Der. *tarifer*.
- TARIR**, *vn.* to dry up; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *tharrjan* (§ 20).—Der. *tarissable*, *tarissement*, *intarissable*.
- + **Tarots**, *sm. pl.* spotted cards; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *tarocchi* (§ 25).—Der. *taroté*.
- TAROUPE**, *sf.* the hair between the eyebrows. Origin unknown.
- Tarse**, *sm.* the tarsus, sole of foot; from Gr. *ῥάσος*.
- + **Tartan**, *sm.* tartan; the Scottish *tartan* (§ 28).
- + **Tartane**, *sf.* (Naut.) a tartan (a kind of vessel used in the Mediterranean); from It. *tartana* (§ 25).
- Tartare**, *sm.* Tartarus; from L. *tartarus*.
- Tartare**, *sm.* a Tartar, inhabitant of Tartary.
- TARTE**, *sf.* a tart. Origin unknown.—Der. *tartine*, *tartellette*.
- Tartre**, *sm.* (Chem.) tartar; der. from alchemist's Lat. *tartarum* *; from Ar.-Pers. *dourd*, *dourdi* (§ 30).—Der. *tartrate*, *tartrique*.
- Tartufe**, *sm.* a hypocrite; of hist. origin (see § 33) from a well-known character in Molière.—Der. *tartuferie*.
- TAS**, *sm.* a heap; of Germ. origin, Neth. *tas* (§ 27), originally a heap of corn, then a heap generally.—Der. *tasser* ('entasser'), *tassement*.
- + **Tasse**, *sf.* a cup; from It. *tazza* (§ 25).
- TASSEAU**, *sm.* (Archit.) a hammer-beam; formerly *tassel*, from L. *taxellus* *, secondary form of *taxillus*. For *x=ss* see § 150; for *-ellus = -el = -eau*, see § 282.
- TASSEMENT**, *sm.* a subsidence, sinking (of a building). See *tas*.
- TASSER**, *vn.* to subside. See *tas*.
- TÂTER**, *va.* to feel (by touch). O. Fr. *taster*, It. *tastare*, from a supposed L. *taxitare* *, frequent. of *taxare*, to touch often. *Taxitäre*, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *tax'tare*, becomes *taster* (for *x=s* see § 150), then *tâter* by loss of *s*, see § 148.—Der. *tâtonner*, (à) *tâtons*, *taillon* (*taillonner*).
- TÂTONNER**, *vn.* to grope. See *tâter*.—Der. *tâtonnement*.
- + **Tatouer**, *va.* to tattoo; from Engl. *tattoo* (§ 28).—Der. *tatouage*.
- TAUDIS**, *sm.* a dog-hole, wretched hole; der. from O. Fr. verb *taudir*. *Taudir* is from O. Fr. *taude*, cloth. *Tauide* (which must originally have been *tolde*) is of Germ. origin, Flem. *telde*, Germ. *zelt* (§ 20). For *al=au* see § 157.
- TAUPE**, *sf.* a mole; from L. *talpa*. For *al=au* see § 157.—Der. *taupier*, *taupière*, *taupin*, *taupinière*.
- TAUPINIÈRE**, *sf.* a mole-hill. See *taupe*.
- TAUREAU**, *sm.* a bull; from a supposed L. *taurellus* *, dim. of *taurus*. For *-ellus = -eau* see § 282.

autologie, *sf.* tautology; from Gr. *ταυτολογία*.

AUX, *sm.* price, assessment; verbal subst. of O. Fr. verb *tauxer* (given in Palsgrave), which is from L. *taxare*. *Taux* is the masc. form of *taxe*, *q. v.*

AVELER, *va.* to spot, speckle (like the colours of a chequer-board). From Low L. *tabellare**, which is from Low L. *tabella**, a secondary form of *tabula*. For *b = v* see § 113.—Der. *tavelure* (introd. in 10th cent.).

AVERNE, *sf.* a tavern; from L. *taberna*. For *b = v* see § 113.—Der. *tavernier*.

AXER, *va.* to tax; from L. *taxare* (found in Suetonius). Its doublet is *tûcher*, *q. v.*—Der. *taxe* (verbal subst.), *taxateur*, *taxation*.

E, *pers. pron. obj. case*, thee; from L. *te*.

technique, *adj.* technical; from Gr. *τεχνικός*.

technologie, *sf.* technology; from Gr. *τέχνη* and *λόγος*.

tégument, *sm.* a tegument; from L. *tegumentum*.

EIGNE, *sf.* a cloth-moth, scurf; from L. *teinea*. For *i = ei* see § 74; for *-nea = -gne* see § 243.—Der. *teigneux*, *teigneuse*.

EILLE, *sf.* lime-bast, bast; another form of *tille*. For *i = ei* see § 74.—Der. *teiller*.

EINDRE, *va.* to tinge; from L. *tingere*. By loss of atonic *ē* *tingere* became *ting're* (see § 51); thence *tin're* by loss of *g*, see Hist. Gram. p. 81; then *teindre* by intercalation of *d*, see Hist. Gram. p. 73; and by *i = ei*, see § 74.—Der. *teint* (partic. *sm.*: from L. *tinctus*; for *i = ei* see § 73; for *ct = t* see § 168. The fem. *p. p.* also gives us the partic. *sf.* *teinte*).

EINT, *sm.* a dye, complexion. See *teindre*.

EINTE, *sf.* tint, tinge. See *teindre*.—Der. *teinter*.

EINTURE, *sf.* a dye, tincture; from L. *tinctura*. For *i = ei* see § 73; for *ct = t* see § 168.—Der. *teinturier*, *teinturerie*.

EL, *adj.* such; from L. *talis*. For *-alis = -el* see § 191.—Der. *tellement*.

élégraphe, *sm.* a telegraph; a modern word framed from two Gr. words *τῆλε* and *γράφειν*.—Der. *télégraphie*, *télégraphique*.

élescope, *sm.* a telescope; from Gr. *τῆλεσκοπος*.

ellière, *adj.* (*sc. papier*) foolscap paper of fine quality; origin uncertain.

éméraire, *adj.* rash; from L. *temerarius*.

émérité, *sf.* temerity; from L. *temeritatem*.

TÉMOIGNER, *vn.* to bear witness, *va.* to testify; from Low L. *testimoniare**, a verb formed from *testimonium*. For loss of atonic *i* (*test'móniare*), see § 52; for loss of *t* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for *-oniare = -igner* and for *o = oi*, see § 231 and § 84; whence *tesmoigner*; for loss of *s* see § 148, whence *témoigner*.—Der. *témoignage*.

TEMOIN, *sm.* a witness; from L. *testimonium*, used for a testimony in Class. Lat., for a witness in Carol. Lat.: 'De mancipiis quae venduntur, ut in praesentia episcopi vel comitis sit, aut ante bene nota testimonia,' says a Capitulary of A. D. 779. *Testimónium*, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *test'monium*, then to *tes'monium* (by *tm = m*, see *plane*), becomes *t'moin*. For loss of *s* see § 148; for *o = oi* see § 84.—Der. *t'moigner* (from *temoin*, like *soigner* from *soin* and *éloigner* from *loin*, etc.).

TEMPE, *sf.* a temple (of the head); formerly *temple*, from L. *tempora*. *Témpōra*, regularly contrd. (see § 51) to *temp'ra*, becomes O. Fr. *temple*. For *r = l* see § 154. *Temple* is reduced to *tempe* in modern Fr., like O. Fr. *angle*, from L. *ang'ulus*, to *ange*.

Tempérament, *sm.* a temperament; from L. *temperamentum*.

Tempérant, *adj.* temperate. See *tempérer*.—Der. *tempérance*.

Température, *sf.* temperature; from L. *temperatura* (found in Varro).

Tempérer, *va.* to temper; from L. *temperare*. Its doublet is *tremper*, *q. v.*—Der. *tempéré*.

Tempête, *sf.* a tempest; from L. *tempesta**. For loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *tempêter*, *tempêteux*.

Temple, *sm.* a temple; from L. *templum*.—Der. *templier*.

Temporaire, *adj.* temporary; from L. *temporarius*.

Temporal, *adj.* (Anat.) belonging to the temples; from L. *temporalis*.

Temporel, *adj.* temporal; from L. *temporalis*, first = perishable, then temporal. For *-alis = -el* see § 191.

Temporiser, *vn.* to temporise, procrastinate; from L. *tempus*, *temporis*.—Der. *temporisation*, *temporisateur*.

TEMPS, *sm.* time; from L. *tempus*. For loss of final *u* see § 50; for continuance of *s* see § 149.

TENABLE, *adj.* tenable. See *tenir*.

Tenace, *adj.* tenacious; from L. *tenacem*.

Ténacité, *sf.* tenacity; from L. *tenacitatem*.

TENAILLE, *sf.* a pincer, a tenaille (in fortification); from L. *tenacula**: the Class. Lat. form is *tenaculum*. This word is a case of a neut. pl. treated as a fem. sing. For *-acula* = *-aille* see § 255.—Der. *tenailler*.

TENANCIER, *sm.* a holder, tenant-farmer. See *tenant*.

TENANT, *sm.* a challenger, supporter. See *tenir*.—Der. *tenancier*.

TENDANCE, *sf.* tendency. See *tendre*.

† **Tender**, *sm.* a tender (railway); the Engl. *tender* (§ 28).

TENDON, *sm.* (Anat.) a tendon. See *tendre*.

TENDRE, *adj.* tender; from L. *tenerum*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *ténêrum* to *ten'rum*, whence *tendre*. For *nr* = *ndr* see Hist. Gram. p. 73.—Der. *tendresse*, *tendrevé*, *tendron*, *attendrir*.

TENDRE, *vn.* to lead,* conduce; from L. *tendere*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *téndêre* to *tend're*.—Der. *tendant* (whence *tendance*), *tendon*, to which a similar metaphor is found in Germ. *tehue*, der. from *tehen*.

Ténèbres, *sf. pl.* darkness; from L. *tenebrae*.

Ténébreux, *adj.* gloomy; from L. *tenebrosus*. For *-osus* = *-eux* see § 229.

Teneur, *sm.* tenor, purport; from L. *tenorem* (found in the Digest). For *o* = *eu* see § 79. Its doublet is *ténor*, q. v.

Ténia, *sm.* the tape-worm; from Gr. *ταπία*.

TENIR, *va.* to hold; from L. *tenere*. For *-ere* = *-ir* see §§ 59, 60.—Der. *tenable*, *tenant*, *tenue* (partic. subst.), *tenou*.

† **Ténor**, *sm.* a tenor (voice); from It. *tenore* (§ 25). Its doublet is *teneur*, q. v.

Tension, *sf.* tension; from L. *tensionem*.

Tentacule, *sm.* a tentacle; from L. *tentacula**, from *tentare*.

Tentateur, *sm.* a tempter; from L. *tentatorem*.

Tentatif, *adj.* tentative, from L. *tentativus*.

Tentation, *sf.* a temptation; from L. *tentationem*.

Tentative, *sf.* an attempt; from *tentatif*, q. v.

TENTE, *sf.* a tent; from medieval Lat. *tenta*, lit. cloth stretched, partic. subst. of *tentus*.

TENTER, *va.* to tempt, attempt; from L. *tentare*.—Der. *tentateur*.

TENTURE, *sf.* tapestry; from L. *tentura**, from *tentus*.

Tenu, *adj.* tenuous; from L. *tenuis*.

TENUE, *sf.* a holding, session, bearing. See *tenir*.

Ténuité, *sf.* tenuity; from L. *tennitatem*.

Tépide, *adj.* tepid; from L. *tepidus*. Its doublet is *tiède*, q. v.

TERCER, *va.* to give a third dressing (to vines); from L. *tertiare* (found in Columella). For *-tiare* = *-cer* see § 264.

TERCET, *sm.* a tercet, poem of three verses; from L. *tertius*, with dim. suffix *et*, see § 281. For *tiu* = *ce* see *agencer*.

Térébinthe, *sm.* (Bot.) the terebinth tree; from L. *terebinthus*.

Térébenthine, *sf.* turpentine; from L. *terebinthina*, from L. *terebinthus*.

Tergiverser, *vn.* to evade, shift; from L. *tergiversare*.—Der. *tergiversation*, *tergiversateur*.

TERME, *sm.* a term; from L. *terminus*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *términus* to *term'us*, whence *terme*. For *mn* = *m* see § 160.—Der. *atermover*.

Terminaison, *sf.* a termination; from L. *terminationem*. For *-ationem* = *-aison* see § 232.

Terminer, *va.* to terminate; from L. *terminare*.—Der. *terminable*, *interminable*.

Ternaire, *adj.* ternary; from L. *ternarius*.

Terne, *sm.* two threes (in dice); from L. *ternus*.

TERNE, *adj.* (Bot.) ternal; of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *tarni*, veiled, then ternal (§ 20).—Der. *ternir*, *ternissure*.

TERRAIN, *sm.* ground, soil. It. *terreno*, from L. *terrênum* (found in Columella). For *ô* = *ei* = *ai* see § 61.

Terraqué, *adj.* tetrageous; compd. of L. *terra* and *aqua*.

† **Terrasse**, *sf.* a terrace; introd. from It. *terrazzo* (§ 25).—Der. *terrassément*, *terrassier*, *terrasser*.

Terrasser, *va.* to fill in with earthwork, to throw to earth, cast down. See *terrasser*.

TERRE, *sf.* earth; from L. *terra*.—Der. *terre-plein*, *terreau*, *terrer* (*enterrer*, *dé-terrer*), *terrien*, *terrinc*, *terrir* (*atterrir*), *terrier*, *terroir*.

TERREIN, *sm.* a territory, district; from L. *terrenus*. For *enus* = *ein* see § 207.

Terrestre, *adj.* terrestrial; from L. *terrestris*.

Terreur, *sf.* terror; from L. *terrorem*.

TERREUX, *adj.* earthy, dirty; from L. *terrosus*. For *-osus* = *-eux* see § 229.

Terrible, *adj.* terrible; from L. *terribilis*.

TERRIEN, *adj.* possessing land; from L.

- terrenus**; for **enus** = *ien*, as if the word had been **terrianus** *, see § 194.
- FERRIER**, *sm.* a terrier (hole, dog, and land-roll). See *terre*.
- FERRINE**, *sf.* an earthen pan. See *terre*.
- FERRIR**, *vn.* to bury eggs in ground (of tortoises). See *terre*.
- Territoire**, *sm.* a territory; from L. *territorium*. Its doublet is *terroir*, q. v.
- Territorial**, *adj.* territorial; from L. *territoralis*.
- FERROIR**, *sm.* soil (for agriculture); from *terre*, q. v.
- Fertiaire**, *adj.* tertiary; from L. *tertarius*.
- FERTRE**, *sm.* a hillock. Origin unknown.
- FES**, *poss. pron. pl.* thy; from L. *tuos*. For reduction of *tuos* to *tos* see *mon* and *ses*; for *o* = *e* see *je*.
- ESSON**, *sm.* fragment of broken glass; from L. *testonem* *, dim. of *testum*, clay, then clay vessel, then fragment. For *st* = *ss* see *angoisse* and § 168.
- Test**, *sh.* a shell; from L. *testa*.—Der. *testacé* (L. *testaceus*).
- Testament**, *sm.* a will; from L. *testamentum*.—Der. *testamentaire*.
- Testateur**, *sm.* a testator; from L. *testatorem*.
- Tester**, *vn.* to make a will; from L. *testare*.
- Testimonial**, *adj.* testimonial; from L. *testimonialis*.
- ESTON**, *sm.* a teston (old coin). See *tête*.
- ÊT**, *sm.* a shell, skull; formerly *test*, from L. *testum*. For loss of *s* see § 148. Its doublet is *test*, q. v., *tête*, q. v.
- Tétanos**, *sm.* tetanus; the Gr. *τέτανος*.
- ÉTARD**, *sm.* a pole-socket, a tadpole. See *tête*. For the termination in *-ard* see § 196.
- ÊTE**, *sf.* a head; formerly *teste*, from L. *testa* (an earthen-crock, hence, a hard shell, skull, and found in this sense in Ausonius). 'Abiecta in triviis inhumati glabra jacebat *Tosta* hominis, nudum jam cute calvitium.' See also § 14. For later loss of *s* see § 148. O. Fr. *teste* remains in the derived *teston*, a coin with the head (*te-te*) of the king on it. *Tête* is a doublet of *têt*, q. v.—Der. *têtu*, *têtard*, *entêté*, *têtière*.
- ETER**, *va.* to suck (milk). See *tette*.
- ÉTIN**, *sm.* a nipple. See *tette*.
- ETINE**, *sf.* an udder. See *tette*.
- ETON**, *sm.* a teat. See *tette*.
- étracorde**, *sm.* a tetrachord; from Gr. *τετράχορδος*.
- Tétraèdre**, *sm.* a tetrahedron; from Gr. *τέτραπα* and *ἔδρα*.
- Tétragone**, *adj.* four-cornered; from Gr. *τετράγωνος*.
- Tétrarchie**, *sf.* tetrarchy; from Gr. *τετραρχία*.
- TETTE**, *sf.* a d.g., teat; of Germ. origin, A. S. *tite*, *tittle*, Engl. *teat* (§ 20).—Der. *teter*, *teîni*, *tetine*, *teton*.
- Texte**, *sm.* a text; from L. *textus*.—Der. *textuel*.
- Textile**, *adj.* textile; from L. *textilis*.
- Texture**, *sf.* texture; from L. *textura*.
- Thaumaturge**, *sm.* a wonder-worker; from Gr. *θαυματουργός*.
- † **Thé**, *sm.* tea; of Chinese origin, Chinese *té* (§ 31).—Der. *théière*.
- Théâtre**, *sm.* a theatre; from L. *theatrum*.—Der. *théâtral*.
- Théisme**, *sm.* theism; from Gr. *θεός* with termination *-isme*, see § 218.
- Thème**, *sm.* a theme; from Gr. *θέμα*.
- Théocratie**, *sf.* a theocracy; from Gr. *θεοκρατία*.
- Théodicée**, *sf.* theodicy; a word forged by Leibniz out of the two Gr. words *θεός* and *δικη*.
- Théogonie**, *sf.* a theogony; from Gr. *θεογονία*.
- Théologie**, *sf.* theology; from Gr. *θεολογία*.—Der. *théologique*, *théologie*, *théologal*.
- Théorème**, *sm.* a theorem; from Gr. *θεώρημα*.
- Théorie**, *sf.* a theory; from Gr. *θεωρία*.
- Théorique**, *adj.* theoretic; from Gr. *θεωρητικός*.—Der. *théoricien*.
- Thérapeutique**, *sf.* therapeutics; from Gr. *θεραπευτικός*.
- Thériaque**, *sf.* theriac, treacle; from L. *theriaca*. Its doublet is *triaeque*.
- Thermes**, *sm. pl.* thermal baths; from L. *thermae*.—Der. *thermal*, *thermidor*.
- Thermomètre**, *sm.* a thermometer; from Gr. *θερμός* and *μέτρον*.
- Thésauriser**, *vn.* to treasure up, heap up; from Gr. *thesaurizare*.
- Thèse**, *sf.* a thesis; from L. *thesis*.
- THON**, *sm.* a tunny fish; from L. *thunnus*. For *u* = *o* see § 98.
- † **Thorax**, *sm.* thorax, chest; the Gr. *θώραξ*.—Der. *thoracique*.
- Thuriféraire**, *sm.* a thurifer, censor-bearer; from L. *thus*, *thuris*, and *ferre*.
- Thym**, *sm.* thyme; from L. *thymum*.
- Thyrse**, *sm.* a thyrsus; from L. *thyrsus*.
- Tiare**, *sf.* a tiara (Persian head-dress); from L. *tiara*.

† **Tibia**, *sm.* (Anat.) a tibia; the L. *tibia*. Its doublet is *tige*, q. v.

TIC, *sm.* knock, tic; an onomatopoetic word. See § 34.

TIÈDE, *adj.* tepid, lukewarm; from L. *tepidus*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *tēpidus* to *tep'dus*, whence *tiède*. For *pd* = *d* see *hideux*; for *e* = *ie* see § 56. Its doublet is *tépide*, q. v.—Der. *tièdeur*, *tiédir*, *attédir*.

TIEN, *sm. pron. adj.* thine; from *tuum*; O. Fr. *tuen*, *ten*, softened form of *ton*, q. v. For *e* = *ie* see § 56. We find *le ton* for *le tien* in several 11th-cent. documents, thus confirming the etymology given. For origin see *ton* and Hist. Gram. p. 109, note 1.

TIERCE, *sf.* a third; from L. *tertia*. For *e* = *ie* see § 56; for *-tia* = *-ce* see § 244.

TIERCELET, *sm.* a tiercel (falcon); dim. of O. Fr. *tierçol*, *tiercel*. *Tierçol* is from L. *tertiolus**, a goshawk in medieval Lat. texts; e. g. 'Tertiolis et minoribus inter falcones dari debet pro pastu sufficienti minor quantitas carnum' in the *Ars Venandi* of Frederick II. *Tertiolus* is a dim. of *tertius*, the male goshawk being one-third smaller than the female. For *-iolus* = *-ol* see § 253, and cp. *lusciniolus*, *rossignol*: the change from *tierçol* to *tiercel* is not so easily explained; for *e* = *ie* see § 66.

TIERCER, *vn.* to raise the price one-third; from L. *tertiare*. For *e* = *ie* see § 56; for *-tiare* = *-cer* see § 264.—Der. *tiercement*.

TIERS, *adj.* third; from L. *tertius*. For *e* = *ie* see § 66; for *-tius* = *-s* see § 149.—Der. *tiers état*, *tiers parti*, *tiers-point*.

TIGE, *sf.* a stalk; from L. *tibia*. *Tibia* becomes *tige*: for *-bia* = *-bja* = *-je* see Hist. Gram. p. 65. Its doublet is *tibia*, q. v.

Tigre, *sm.* a tiger; from L. *tigris*.—Der. *tigré*.

Tigré, *adj.* spotted. See *tigre*

† **Tilbury**, *sm.* a tilbury; the Engl. *tilbury* (§ 28).

TILLAC, *sm.* a deck (of merchant ships); of Germ. origin, like most naval terms, O. Scand. *thília*, a floor, deck (§ 20).

TILLE, *sf.* lime-bast, bast; from L. *tilia*. For *-ilia* = *-ille* see *fille*; the French tendency to strengthen the final *l* of fem. substantives by duplication is seen in *apicula*, *abeille*, etc. (see § 257); and in *familia*, *famille*.

TILLEUL, *sm.* a lime-tree; from L. *tiliulus**, dim. from *tilia*. For *-iolus* = *-eul* see § 253.

† **Timbale**, *sf.* a kettle-drum; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *timballo* (§ 25), which from Ar. *at-tabl* (§ 30). Its doublet is *timbre*, q. v.—Der. *timbalier*.

TIMBRE, *sm.* a bell, sound, stamp; from L. *tympānum*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *tympānum* to *tymp'num*, whence *timbre*. For *p* = *b* see § 111; for *n* = *r* see § 163. Its doublets are *timbale*, *tympān*.—Der. *timbrer*.

Timide, *adj.* timid; from L. *timidus*.—Der. *intimider*.

Timidité, *sf.* timidity; from L. *timiditatem*.

TIMON, *sm.* a carriage-pole; from L. *temonem*. For *e* = *i* see § 59.—Der. *timonier*.

TIMONIER, *sm.* a shaft-horse, a steersman. See *timon*.

Timoré, *adj.* timorous; from L. *timoratus* (found in the Vulgate). For *-atus* = *-i* see § 201.

Tin, *sm.* a block of wood (used to hold up a ship on the stocks); from L. *tignum*. For loss of *g* see § 131.

Tinctorial, *adj.* used in dyeing; formed from L. *tinctor*.

TINE, *sf.* a tub; from L. *tina*.—Der. *tinette*. **TINTAMARRE**, *sm.* a hubbub. Origin unknown.

TINTER, *va.* to ring, toll (a bell); *vn.* to tinkle; from L. *tinnitare*, frequent. of *tinnire*. For regular contr. of *tinnitare* to *tin'tare*, see § 52.—Der. *tintement*, *tintouin*.

TIQUE, *sf.* a tick; of Germ. origin, from Engl. *tick* (§ 28).

TIR, *sm.* a shooting. See *tirer*.

TIRAILLER, *va.* to pull, pester, skirmish (military). See *tirer*.—Der. *tiraillleur*.

TIRER, *va.* to draw; of Germ. origin, Neth. *tören* (§ 27).—Der. *tir* (verbal subst. masc.), *tire* (verbal subst. fem.): à *tire d'aile*, à *tire larigot*), *tiré*, *tirade*, *tircour*, *tirage*, *tirct*, *tiroir*; *attirer*, *détirer*, *étrirer*, *retirer*, *soutirer*; *tirailler*.

Tisane, *sf.* a tisane, diet-drink; from L. *ptisana*. For *pt* = *t* see Hist. Gram. p. 80.

TISON, *sm.* a fire-brand; from L. *titionem*. For *-tionem* = *-son* see § 232.—Der. *tissonner*.

Tisser, *va.* to weave; from L. *texere*. For *e* = *i* see § 59; *x* = *ss* see § 150. Its doublet is *tistre*, q. v.—Der. *tissage*.

TISSERAND, *sm.* a weaver; formerly *tisseranc*, originally *tisserenc*. This last form is a compd. of O. Fr. *tissier*, and of suffix

-enc, which is of Germ. origin (-inc). As *tisserand* is for *tisserenc*, so *Flamand* is for *Flamenc*, and *chambellan* for *chamberlen*, *chamberlenc*.

TISSIER, *sm.* a weaver; from L. *texarius**, der. from *texere*. See *tisser*.

TISSU, *sm.* texture. See *tistre*.—Der. *tissure*.

TISTRE, *va.* to weave; from L. *texere*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *téxère* to *tex're*. *Tex're*, by *x=s* (see § 150), becomes *tes're*, whence *tistre*. For *e=i* see § 59; for *sr=st* see *ancêtre* and Hist. Gram. p. 74. Its doublet is *tiser*, q. v.—Der. *tissu* (verbal subst.).

Titillation, *sf.* tickling. See *titiller*.

Titiller, *va.* to tickle; from L. *titillare*.—Der. *titillation*.

TITRE, *sm.* a title; from L. *titulus*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *títulus* to *tit'lus*, whence *titre*. For *l=r* see § 157.

—Der. *titrer*, *attitrer*.

TITRÉ, *adj.* titled. See *titre*.

TITRER, *va.* to title. See *titre*.

Tituber, *vn.* to slip, stumble; from L. *titubare*.

Titulaire, *adj.* titular; from L. *titularis*.

† Toast, *sm.* a toast, health; the Engl. *toast* (§ 28).—Der. *toster*.

TOCSIN, *sm.* a tocsin, alarm-bell; in 17th cent. *toquesin* (in Ménage), compd. of two words, *toque* (act of striking, see *toquer*) and *sin* (a bell). *Sin* is from L. *signum*, which is used for a bell in Merov. texts; e. g. 'Qui dum per plateam praeteriret, signum ad matutinas motum est: erat enim dies dominica' (Gregory of Tours, 3, 15). *Signum* becomes *sin* by *gn=n*, see § 131. This word is found in a proverb current as late as the 17th cent.: *Le bruit est si grand qu'on n'aurait pas les sinus sonner*. Bell-founders also used to be called *saintiers*. As a confirmation of this etymology cp. Prov. *toca-senh* for *tocsin*, in which *senh* represents L. *signum*.

Toge, *sf.* a toga; from L. *toga*.

TOI, *pers. pron.* thee; from L. *tibi*. For *i=oi* see § 68; for loss of *b* see § 114.—Der. *tuoyer*.

TOILE, *sf.* cloth; from L. *tela*. For *e=oi* see § 61.—Der. *toilier*, *toilleric*, *entoiler* (rentoiler), *toilette* (properly a napkin).

TOILETTE, *sf.* a toilette. A dim. of *toile*, q. v.

TOISE, *sf.* a fathom, lit. the length between the outstretched arms; It. *tesa*; from medieval L. *tensa**: 'Habet namque ipsa donus in longitudine *tensas* XL,' in an

11th-cent. document. *Tensa* is a partic. subst. from *tensus*, outstretched. It has a softened form *teisía**. By *ns=s* (see *ainé*) *tensa* becomes *tesa*, whence *toise*, by *e=oi* (§§ 61, 63).—Der. *toiser*.

TOISER, *va.* to measure. See *toise*.

TOISON, *sf.* a fleece; from L. *tonsonem* (act of shearing, then the thing shorn, a fleece). *Tonsonem*, reduced regularly to *tosionem* (see *ainé*), becomes *toison*, by transposition of *i* (see § 88). Its doublet is *tionson*.

TOIT, *sm.* a roof; from L. *tectum*. For *ect=oit* see §§ 65, 66.—Der. *toiture*.

TOITURE, *sf.* roofing. See *toit*.

TÔLE, *sf.* sheet-iron; formerly *taule*. *Taule* is from L. *tabula*, a sheet of metal in some late Lat. texts. *Tábŭla* is regularly contrd. (see § 51) to *tab'la*, whence *taule*. For *bl=vl=ul* see § 113 and *aurone*; for *au=ó* see § 106. *Tôle* is a doublet of *table*, q. v.

Tolérance, *sf.* tolerance. See *tolérer*.

Tolérer, *va.* to tolerate; from L. *tolerare*.—Der. *tolérant* (*tolérance*), *tolérable* (intolérable).

† Tomato, *sf.* a tomato; introd. from Sp. *tomate* (§ 26).

Tombe, *sf.* a tomb; from L. *tumba*.—Der. *tombal*.

Tombeau, *sm.* a tomb; from L. *tumbellus**, dim. of *tumba*. For *-ellus=-eau* see § 282.

TOMBER, *vn.* to fall; formerly *tumber*, of Germ. origin, O. Scand. *tumba* (§ 20). For *u=o* see § 97.—Der. *tombée* (partic. subst.), *tombercau* (a tumbrel, cart which pitches over).

TOMBEREAU, *sm.* a tumbrel. See *tomber*.

Tome, *sm.* a volume; from L. *tomus*.—Der. *tomer*, *tomaison*.

Ton, *sm.* tone; from L. *tonus*.—Der. *tonique*, *tonalité*.

TON, *poss. adj.* thy; from L. *tuum*, by regular contr. (see *mon*) of *tuum* to *tum*. *Tum* becomes *ton*: for *u=o* see § 95; for *m=n* see § 161.

TONDRE, *va.* to shear, clip; from L. *tondère*, which became *tondère* in common Lat., as we find (6th cent.) *tondent* for *tondebunt* in a fragment of the Itala. For regular contr. of *tondère* to *tond're* see § 51.—Der. *tonte* (strong partic. subst., see *absoute*), *tondeur*, *tondaison*.

Tonique, *adj.* tonic. See *ton*.

TONNE, *sf.* a tun. Origin uncertain. The word is both Germanic, Germ. *tonne*; and

- Celtic, Gael. *tunna*. From it come two words, *tonnel** and *tonnelle*; the latter survives in mod. French, the former has become *tonneau*. For *-el* = *-eau* see § 282.—Der. *tonnelier*, *tonnelier*, *tonnage*.
- TONNEAU**, *sm.* a cask. See *tonne*.
- TONNELIER**, *vt.* to take birds in a *tonnelle*, or long net; thence figuratively to entrap, persuade. See *tonnelle*.
- TONNELIER**, *sm.* a cooper. See *tonne*.—Der. *tonnellierie*.
- TONNELLE**, *sf.* an arbour, towler's net. See *tonne*.
- TONNER**, *vn.* to thunder; from L. *tonare*. For *n* = *nn* see *ennemi*.
- TONNERRE**, *sm.* thunder. Prov. *tonedre*, from L. *tonitru*. For *n* = *nn* see *ennemi*; for *i* = *e* see § 72; for *tr* = *rr* see § 168.
- Tonsure**, *sf.* the tonsure; from L. *tonsurā*.
- TONTE**, *sf.* a shearing. See *tondre*.
- † **Tontine**, *sf.* a tontine; introd. in A.D. 1653 from It. *tontina* (§ 25).
- Topaze**, *sf.* a topaze; from L. *topazus*.
- † **Tôper**, *vn.* to stake equal (at dice); from It. *toppare* (§ 25).
- Topique**, *adj.* topical; from Gr. *τοπικός*.
- Topiques**, *sm. pl.* the topics; from Gr. *τὰ τοπικά*.
- Topographie**, *sf.* topography; from Gr. *τοπογραφία*.
- † **Toque**, *sf.* a cap; introd. from It. *tocca* (§ 25).—Der. *toquet*.
- TOQUER**, *va.* to offend; as if from a L. *toccare**, of Germ. origin, O. H. G. *zuchān* (§ 20). Its doublet is *toucher*, q. v.—Der. *toc* (verbal subst.), *toecin*.
- TORCHE**, *sf.* a torch; lit. any twisted cloth, or wisp of straw or rope; from a late L. *torcia**, der. from *tortus*. For *-tia* = *-che* see § 242.—Der. *torchoin*.
- TORCHER**, *va.* to wipe, clean. From *torche*, q. v.—Der. *torchis*, *torchere*.
- TORCHIS**, *sm.* a loam-coated pit. See *torchier*.
- TORCHON**, *sm.* a house-cloth, clout. See *torchier*.
- TORDRE**, *va.* to twist; from L. *torquere*, by change of accent from *torquere* to *tôrquere* (see Hist. Gram. p. 133), and regular contr. (see § 51) of *tôrquere* to *torq're*, whence *tor're*. For *qr* = *cr* = *r* see *bénir*; for euphonic intercalation of *d* see Hist. Gram. p. 73.—Der. *tordage*, *tordcur*.
- Tore**, *sm.* (Archit.) a torus; from L. *torus* (found in Vitruvius).
- † **Toréador**, *sm.* a *toreador*; the Sp. *toreador* (26).
- Torpeur**, *sm.* torpor; from L. *torporem*.
- Torpillo**, *sf.* a torpedo; from It. *torpiglia* (§ 25).
- Torrefaction**, *sf.* torrefaction; a Fr. derivative from *torrefier*, q. v.
- Torrefier**, *va.* to torrefy; from L. *torreficare**.
- Torrent**, *sm.* a torrent; from L. *torrentem*.—Der. *torrentueux*, *torrentiel*.
- Torride**, *adj.* torrid; from L. *torridus*.
- TORS**, *adj.* twisted; from L. *tortus*. For loss of *u* see § 50; for continuance of *s* see § 149.—Der. *torsade*.
- TORSADE**, *sf.* a twisted fringe. See *tors*.
- † **Torse**, *sm.* a torso; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *torso* (§ 25).
- Torsion**, *sf.* torsion; from L. *torsionem*.
- TORT**, *sm.* a wrong; from L. *tortus*. The L. partic. *tortus* means first 'twisted,' then (in Carol. times) a twist, damage, injustice. We find in the Capitularies of Charles the Bald, 'Illi, qui in suo ministerio *tortum* faciunt.'
- Torticolis**, *sm.* a stiff neck; an irregular compd. of the Lat. words *tortum collum*.
- TORTILLER**, *va.* to twist; from L. *torticulare**, der. from *tortus*. For *-icula* = *-ille*, see § 257.—Der. *tortille*, *tortillement*, *entortiller*.
- TORTU**, *adj.* crooked; as if from a supposed L. *tortutus**, der. from *tortus*. For *-utus* = *-u* see § 201.
- TORTUE**, *sf.* a tortoise; from rustic L. *tor-tuca**, so called from the twisted shape of its feet. For *-uca* = *-ue* see § 237.
- Tortueux**, *adj.* winding; from L. *tortuosus*. For *-osus* = *-eux* see § 229.
- Torture**, *sf.* torture; from L. *tortura*.—Der. *torturer*.
- Tory**, *sm.* and *adj.* tory; a Celtic word signifying a wild robber; Ir. *torae* = give me.
- Toster**, *va.* to toast. See *tost*.
- TÔT**, *adv.* early, soon; O. Fr. *tost*, from L. *tostus*, burnt, whence rapid, as a flame, or with sense of swift heat: cp. the O. Fr. phrase *chant pas* = swiftly, and Engl. 'hot-foot'; the 14th-cent. *toisif* (in sense of hasty) disposes of the suggested derivation *tot-cito* (Littré). For loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *plutôt* (see *plus*).
- Total**, *adj.* total; from L. *totalis**, der. from *totus*.—Der. *totalité*.
- TOUAILLE**, *sf.* a round towel; formerly *toaille*, It. *tovaglia*, medieval L. *toacula**: 'Ad saccos autem faciendos drappos albos

2 de quibus fieri possunt staminea 10
toaculæ 2' (Chronicon Fontanelleuse).
Toacula is of Germ. origin, M. H. G.
twehele, a towel (§ 20). Toacula becomes
touaille: for -acula = -aille see § 255; for
o = ou see § 76.

TOUCHER, *va.* to touch. A word of Germ.
origin; O. H. G. *zuchôn* (§ 20). Its doublet
is *toquer*, q. v.—Der. *touche* (verbal subst.),
atoucher, *retoucher*.

TOUER, *va.* to tow; of Germ. origin, like
most sea terms, Engl. *to tow* (§ 28).—Der.
tone (verbal subst.), *tonage*, *tonic* (partic.
subst.).

TOUFFE, *sf.* a tuft. O Fr. *toffe*; of Germ.
origin, Low Germ. *topp* (§ 20). For *p = v*
= *f* see §§ 112, 142; for *o = ou* see § 86.
—Der. *touffu*.

TOUJOURS, *adv.* always, lit. every day. See
tout and *jour*.

TOUPET, *sm.* a tuft (of hair), dim. of O. Fr.
toupe. *Toupe* is of Germ. origin, Low
Germ. *topp* (§ 20). For *o = ou* see § 81.

TOUPIE, *sf.* a spinning-top; formerly *topie*,
of Germ. origin, Engl. *top* (§ 28). For
o = ou see § 86.

TOUR, *sm.* a turn, tour. See *tourner*.—Der.
tourret, *tourrière*.

TOUR, *sf.* a tower; from L. *turrim*. For
u = ou see § 97.—Der. *tourelle*.

TOURBE, *sf.* turf, peat; of Germ. origin,
O. H. G. *zurf*, Germ. *turf*, Engl. *turf* (§ 20).
For *o = ou* see § 81.—Der. *tourbeux*, *tourb-*
ière.

Tourbe, *sf.* the vulgar herd; from L. *turba*.
For *u = ou* see § 97.

TOURBILLON, *sm.* a whirlwind, dim. of
primitive *tourbille**, which from medieval L.
*turbella**, der. from Class. L. *turbo*. For
-ella = -ille see § 282; for *u = ou* see § 97.
—Der. *tourbillonner*.

TOURD, *sm.* (Ornith.) a fieldfare; from L.
turdus. For *u = ou* see § 97.—Der.
tourdelle.

TOURELLE, *sf.* a turret. See *tour*.—Der.
tourillon.

TOURET, *sm.* a wheel. See *tour*.

TOURIÈRE, *sf.* an attendant (at the revol-
ving box in convents). See *tour*.

TOURILLON, *sm.* a bearing-neck, axle-tree.
See *tourelle*.

TOURMENT, *sm.* a torment, plague; from
L. *tormentum*. For *o = ou* see § 86.—
Der. *tourmenter* (its verbal subst. is *tour-*
mente).

TOURMENTE, *sf.* stormy weather. See
tourment.

TOURNER, *va.* to turn. It. *turnare*, from L.
turnare. For *o = ou* see § 86.—Der. *tour*
(verbal subst. masc., whence the compds,
entour, *entourer*, à l'*entour*, à l'*entours*), *au-*
tour, *tourne* (verbal subst. fem.), *tournée*
(partic. subst.), *tournant*, *tournure*, *tourneur*,
contourner, *détourner*, *retourner*, *pourtour-*
*ner**, *atourner** (which verbs only remain
in verbal substantives *pourtour*, *atour*).

TOURNESOL, *sm.* (Bot.) a girasol, sun-
flower; compd. of *tourner* (q. v.) and *sol*,
which is L. *sol*. The form *tourne-soleil*
also exists.

TOURNIQUET, *sm.* a turnstile. A dim. of
tourner, q. v.

TOURNOI, *sm.* a tournament, tourney. See
tournoyer.

TOURNOIEMENT, *sm.* a turning round and
round. See *tournoyer*.

TOURNOIS, *adj.* of Tours (sc. money);
from L. *Turonensis*, by regular contr.
(see § 52) of *turonēnsis* to *tur'nensis*,
whence *turnēsis*; for *ns = s* see § 163.
Turnēsis becomes *turnois*: for *u = ou*
see § 97; for -ensis = -esis = -ois see §
206.

TOURNOYER, *vn.* to turn round and round;
from L. *turniare**, from *turnare*. For
o = ou see § 86. Littré regards *tournoyer*
as simply formed from *tourner*.—Der.
tournoi (verbal subst. derived from *tour-*
noyer, just like *emploi* from *employer*), *tour-*
noiement.

TOURTE, *sf.* a tart, cake; from medieval
L. subst. *torta*, a rolled cake, from *torta*,
p.p. of *torquere*. 'Torta unde tortula
diminutivum, genus cibi est vel panis, quod
vulgo dicitur ita,' is found in an 11th-cent.
document. For *o = ou* see § 86.—Der.
tourtière, *tourteau*.

TOURTEAU, *sm.* a cake. See *tourte*.

TOURTEREAU, *sm.* turtle dove; formerly
tourterel, from L. *turterellus**, dim. of
turtur. For *u = ou* see § 97; for -ellus
-eau see § 282.—Der. *tourterelle*.

TOUSSAINT, *sf.* All Hallows. See *tous* and
saints.

TOUSSER, *vn.* to cough. See *toux*.

TOUT, *adj.* all; from L. *totus*. For *o = ou*
see § 81.—Der. *tout à coup*, *tout à fait*,
toutefois.

TOUTEFOIS, *adv.* nevertheless. See *tout*
and *fois*.

TOUX, *sf.* a cough; from L. *tussis*. For
u = ou see § 97; for *ss = x* see § 149.

Toxique, *sm.* poison; from Gr. *τοξικόν*
(properly poison for tipping arrows).—Der.

toxicologie (compd. of Gr. *τοξικὸν* and *λόγος*).

TRAC, *sm.* a track. See *traquer*.

TRACASSER, *vn.* to come and go, fidget about; *va.* to torment. See *traquer*.—Der.

tracas (verbal subst.), *tracassier*, *tracasserie*.

TRACE, *sf.* a trace. See *tracer*.

TRACER, *va.* to trace. It. *tracciare*, from a supposed L. *tractiare**, der. from *tractus*, p.p. of *trahere* (to draw lines, trace). For *ct* = *t* see § 168; for *-tiare* = *-cer* see § 264.—Der *trace* (verbal subst.), *tracé* (partic. subst.), *tracement*.

Trachée, *sf.* a windpipe; from L. *trachia* (found in Macrobius).

Traction, *sf.* traction; from L. *tractiōnem*.

Tradition, *sf.* tradition; from L. *traditiōnem*. Its doublet is *trahisson*, q.v.

Traducteur, *sm.* a translator; from L. *traductorem*.

Traduction, *sf.* translation; from L. *traductionem*.

TRADUIRE, *va.* to translate; from L. *traducere*. *Ducère* becomes *duc're*, see § 51; for *cr* = *ir* see § 129 and *bénir*.—Der. *traduisible*.

† **Traffic**, *sm.* traffic; from It. *traffico* (§ 25).

† **Trafiquer**, *vn.* to traffic; from It. *trafficare* (§ 25).

Tragédie, *sf.* tragedy; from L. *tragoedia*.—Der. *tragédien*.

Tragique, *adj.* tragic; from L. *tragicus*.

TRAHIR, *va.* to betray; originally *traîr*, It. *tradire*, from L. *tradere*, by change of accent from *trédere* to *tradere* (see Hist. Gram. p. 133). For loss of *d* see § 120; for intercalation of *h* see *envahir*.—Der. *trahison* (from L. *traditionem*: for *-tionem* = *-son* see § 232. Its doublet is *tradition*, q.v.).

TRAIN, *sm.* pace, retinue, train. See *traire*.

TRAÎNER, *va.* to drag. See *train*.—Der. *traîne* (verbal subst.), *traînée* (partic. subst.), *traîneau*, *traînage*, *traînard*, *traîneur*, *entraîneur*.

TRAIRE, *va.* to milk, lit. to draw; from which O. Fr. signification it has slowly been restricted to the special sense of drawing milk (cp. *muer*, from 'to change' to 'to moult'). For such narrowing of sense see § 13. *Trahere* becomes *traire* as *distrahere* becomes *distraire*, or *extrahere*, *extraire*. *Trahere* was early changed to *tragère* (we find *subtragendo* for *subtrahendo* in Merov. texts). *Trágère*, regularly contrd. (see § 51) to *trag're*,

becomes *traire*: for *gr* = *r* see § 131; for *a* = *ai* see § 54.—Der. *trait* (partic. subst. masc.), *traite* (partic. subst. fem. properly signifying 'drawn'; it keeps its original sense, as a *traite* is properly a letter of change drawn on some one). From *tragere* comes deriv. *tragimen**, the act of moving, march, whence *train*. For loss of *g* see § 131, whence O. Fr. *train*, Fr. *train*. As a confirmation of this origin, note that O. Fr. had *train* while Sp. had *tragin*.

TRAIT, *sm.* an arrow, shaft; from L. *tractus*. For *ct* = *it* see § 129.

TRAITE, *sf.* a stage, journey. See *traire*.

TRAITÉ, *sm.* a treaty; from L. *tractatus*. For *ct* = *it* see § 129; for *-atus* = *-é* see § 201.

TRAITER, *va.* to treat; from L. *tractare*. For *ct* = *it* see § 129.—Der. *traiteur*, *traitement*, *traitable*.

TRAITRE, *sm.* a traitor; formerly *traitre*, from L. *traditor*. For regular loss of *o* see § 50, whence *tradit'r*, which loses medial *d* (see § 120) and becomes *traître*.—Der. *traitreusement*, *traïtresse*.

Trajectoire, *sf.* a trajectory; a Fr. deriv. from L. *trajector*. See § 233.

Trajet, *sm.* a passage; from L. *trajectus*. For *ct* = *t* see § 168.

TRAMAIL, *sm.* a tammcl, net; formerly *trémil*, from L. *tremaculum**, in the Loi Salique, 29, 32: 'Si quis . . . tremaculum aut vertevolum de flumine furaverit.' For *-aculum* = *-ail* see § 255. The Low Lat. word is also written *trammallum**. *Tremaculum*, lit. of three meshes, is compd. of L. *tres* and *macula*.

Trame, *sf.* web, course; from L. *trama*.—Der. *tramer*.

† **Tramontane**, *sf.* the north wind; from It. *tramontana* (§ 25).

TRANCHER, *va.* to cut. O. Fr. *troinchier*. Origin uncertain. Littré decides finally on accepting L. *truncare*, having regard to the common changing of vowels before *nc* (It. *troncare*, Prov. *trénchar*, Sp. *trincar*; cp. also *voluntatem* = O. Fr. *volenté*).—Der. *tranche* (verbal subst.), *tranchaut*, *tranchée* (partic. subst.), *tranchet*, *tranchoir*, *retrancher*.

Tranquille, *adj.* tranquil; from L. *tranquillus*.—Der. *tranquilliser*.

Tranquillité, *sf.* tranquillity; from L. *tranquillitatem*.

Transaction, *sf.* a transaction; from L. *transactionem*.

Transborder, *va.* to trans-ship; compd. of L. *trans* and Fr. *border*, q.v.—Der. *trans-bordement*, *transbordable*.

Transcendant, *adj.* transcendent; from L. *transcendentem*.—Der. *transcendence*.

Transcription, *sf.* a transcription; from L. *transcriptionem*.

Transcrire, *va.* to transcribe; from L. *transcribere*. For *-scribere* = *-scrire* see *crire*.

TRANSE, *sf.* affright. See *transir*.

Transférer, *va.* to transfer; from L. *transfere*.

Transfert, *sm.* a transfer; from L. *transfertus*, barbarous p.p. of *transfere*.

Transfigurer, *va.* to transfigure; from L. *transfigurare*.—Der. *transfiguration*.

Transformer, *va.* to transform; from L. *transformare*.—Der. *transformation*.

Transfuge, *sm.* a deserter; from L. *transfuga*.

Transfuser, *va.* to transfuse; from L. *transfusare**, frequent. of *transfundere*.—Der. *transfusion*.

Transgresser, *va.* to transgress; from L. *transgressare**, frequent. of *transgredi*.—Der. *trans-gresseur*, *transgression*.

Transiger, *va.* to transact; from L. *transigere*.

TRANSIR, *va.* to chill, *vn.* to be chilled; from L. *transire* * (= to die, in medieval Lat. texts), compd. of *trans* and *ire*. From sense of dying it passes to that of being chilled with cold, sorrow, etc.—Der. *trause* (verbal subst.), *transi*, *transissement*.

Transit, *sm.* a transit; from L. *transitus*.

Transitif, *adj.* transitive; from L. *transitivus*.

Transition, *sf.* a transition; from L. *transicionem*.

Transitoire, *adj.* transitory; from L. *transitorius*.

Translator, *va.* to translate; from L. *translatore**, from *translatus*. This verb is now out of use.

Translation, *sf.* a translation; from L. *translationem*.

Transmettre, *va.* to transmit; from L. *transmittere*. For *i = e* see § 72.—Der. *trans-mis*, *transmissible*.

Transmission, *sf.* transmission; from L. *transmissionem*.

Transmuer, *va.* to transmute; from L. *transmutare*. For *mutare = muer* see *muer*.—Der. *transmuable*.

Transmutation, *sf.* transmutation; from L. *transmutationem*.

Transparent, *adj.* transparent; from L. *transparentem**.—Der. *transparence*.

Transpercer, *va.* to transfix; compd. of L. *trans* and Fr. *percer*, q.v.

Transpirer, *vn.* to transpire; from L. *trans* and *spirare*.—Der. *transpiration*.

Transplanter, *va.* to transplant; from L. *transplantare*.—Der. *transplantation*.

Transporter, *va.* to transport; from L. *transportare*.—Der. *transport* (verbal subst.), *transportable*.

Transposer, *va.* to transpose; compd. of L. *trans* and Fr. *poser*.—Der. *transposition*.

Transsubstantier, *va.* to transubstantiate; compd. of L. *trans* and *substantiare**, der. from *substantia*.—Der. *transsubstantiation*.

Transvaser, *va.* to decant; compd. of L. *trans* and Fr. *vase*, q.v.

Transverse, *adj.* transverse; from L. *transversus*.—Der. *transversal*, *transversalement*.

Trapeze, *sm.* a trapezium; from Gr. *τράπεζα*.

TRAPPE, *sf.* a trap, trapdoor; from medieval L. *trappa**, a snare, in the *Lex Salica*, 7, 9: 'Si quis turtrem de *trappa* furaverit.' *Trappa* is of Germ. origin, like most hunting terms, O. H. G. *trapo*, a trap, snare (§ 20).—Der. *attrapper* (lit to trap).

TRAPU, *adj.* stubby, squat. Origin unknown.

TRAQUENARD, *sm.* a mare, trap for wild beasts, a racking-pace (of a horse), 'traquenard' (dance); all having the common notion of an irregular trotting motion. Origin uncertain; probably connected with *traquer*, q.v.

TRAQUER, *va.* to beat (a wood), hunt; then to enclose, surround. *Traquer* is properly to draw a net round a wood to catch the game in it; and is of Germ. origin, Neth. *trekken* (§ 27).—Der. *trac* (verbal subst. masc.), *traque* (verbal subst. fem.), *traqueur*, *traquet*, *tracasser*.

TRAVAIL, *sm.* (1) a horsebreaker's break; (2) by extension of sense (§ 12) labour, toil. It. *travaglio*, Sp. *trabajo*, Prov. *trabahl*, properly a break for vicious horses; and in this sense from L. *trabaculum**, der. from *trabem*. For *b = v* see § 113; for *-aculum = -ail* see § 255. From sense of a machine for restraining horses, the word comes to mean constraint, drudgery,

trouble, whence the verb *travailler*, to vex oneself, exert oneself, work hard.

TRAVAILLER, *vn.* to labour. See *travail*.

TRAVÉE, *sf.* a bay, arch; from L. *trabata**, der. from *trabem*. For *b = v* see § 113; for *-ata = -ée* see § 201.

TRAVERS, *sm.* breadth; from L. *traversus*, for *transversus*.—Der. *traverser*, *traversin*.

TRAVERSER, *va.* to cross, traverse. See *travers*.—Der. *traverse* (verbal subst.), *traverse-ée* (partic. subst.).

TRAVERSIN, *sm.* a bolster. See *travers*.

† **Travestir**, *va.* to travesty; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *travestire* (§ 25).—Der. *travestissement*.

TRÉ-, **TRES-**, prefix = across, beyond. It. *tra-*, *tras-*, from L. *trans*, which, by *ns = s* (see § 163), becomes *tras*, whence *très*: for *a = e* see § 54. Thus *transalire* becomes *tressaillir*; *transpassare*, *transbuccare**, *transfilare**, *transtellum**, were in O. Fr. *tre-passer*, *tresbucher*, *trésifiler*, *tresteau*, which in mod. Fr. are reduced to *trépasser*, *trébucher*, *trésifiler*, *tréteau*, by regular loss of *s*, see § 148.

TRÉBUCHER, *vn.* to stumble; It. *traboccare*, to hurl at one's teeth, throw at one, throw down; which seems to be connected with *bouche*, an origin preferred by Littré; from L. *trans* and *bucca*: the Lat. forms are *transbuccare**, *trabucare**, or *trébucare**. For *trans = tre-* = *tri-* see *tri-*; for *oc = ch* see § 126.—Der. *trébuchet* (§ 148).

TRÉFILER, *va.* to wiredraw; formerly *tresfiler*, from L. *transfilare*, der. from *filum*, properly to pass thread through the drawing-frame. For *trans = tres-* = *tri-* see *tri-*.—Der. *tréfilcur*, *tréfilerie*.

TRÉFLE, *sm.* trefoil; from L. *trifolium*, by contr. of *trifolium* to *tréfilium* (§ 51), whence *tréfle*. For *i = e* see § 72.

TRÉFONDS, *sm.* (a term of feu al custom) property under the surface.—Der. *tréfoncier*.

TREILLE, *sf.* a vine-arbour, trellis-arbour; from L. *trichila* (found in Columella and in the Copa). *Trichila*, regularly contrd. (see § 51) to *trich'la*, becomes *triola* by *ch = c*, whence *treille* by *-icla = -eille* (see § 257).—Der. *treillage*, *treillis*, *treillisser*.

TREILLIS, *sm.* a trellis. See *treille*.

TREIZE, *adj.* thirteen; from L. *tredecim*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *trédécim* to *tred'cim*, whence *treize*. For *do = c*

see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for *o = ei* see § 65 for *o = z* see *amitié*.

† **Tréma**, *sm.* (Gram.) diaeresis; the Gr. *τρημα*.

TREMBLE, *sm.* (Bot.) an aspen-tree. It. *tremula*, from L. *tremula* (lit. that which trembles), by regular contr. (see § 51) of *trémula* to *trom'la*, whence *tremble*. For *ml = mbl* see Hist. Gram. p. 73.

TREMBLER, *vn.* to tremble. It. *tremolare*, from L. *tremulare**, deriv. of *tremulus*. 'Nimio frigore horribiliter cuni fluctu ac stridore dentium tremulantes,' says Flo-dard (iii. 3). **Tremûlare**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *trom'lare*, becomes *trembler*. For *ml = mbl* see Hist. Gram. p. 73.—Der. *trembloter*, *trembleur*, *trémblement*.

TREMIE, *sf.* a mill-hopper; corruption of O. Fr. *tremule*, compd. of *tre*, which is from L. *tres*, and *muie*, which is the L. *modius*, lit. a trough to hold three bushels. For loss of *d* see § 120; for *o = ui* see § 84.

TRÉMIÈRE, *sf.* the hollyhock. Origin unknown.

TRÉMOUSSER (SE), *va.* to shake; *vn.* to flutter (as a bird); from a supposed L. *transmotiare**, to move rapidly, der. from *transmotus*, p.p. of *transmovere*. *Transmotiare* becomes *trémousser*: for *trans = tri-* see *tri-*; for *o = ou* see § 81; for *-tiare = -sser* see § 264. Littré however prefers to take it from some derivative of L. *tremere*.

TREMPE, *sf.* temper (of steel). See *tremper*.

TREMPER, *va.* to steep, dip, temper; from L. *temperare*, lit. to temper steel, also to mix: so we find in Gregory of Tours, 'vinum temperatum' = *vin trempé d'eau*. **Tempérâre**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *temp'rare*, becomes O. Fr. *temprer*, later *tremper*, by transposition, see *âpreté*. *Tremper* is a doublet of *tempérer*, q.v.—Der. *trempé* (verbal subst.), *détremper*.

† **Tremplin**, *sm.* a spring-board; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *trampellino* (§ 25).

TRENTE, *adj.* thirty. Sp. *treinta*, from L. *triginta*, by regular loss of medial *g*, see § 131. For *i = e* see § 72.—Der. *trentième*, *trentaine*.

† **Trépan**, *sm.* a trepan; introd. from It. *trapano* (§ 25).—Der. *trépaner*.

TRÉPASSER, *vn.* to die. O. Fr. *trespasser*, It. *trapassare*, from L. *transpassare*, properly to pass across, then to die: it is almost the exact rendering of the popular

- phrase *faire le saut*. For *trans* = *tres* = *tré*- see *tré*-.—Der. *trépas* (verbal subst.).
- Trépidation**, *sf.* trepidation; from L. *trepidationem*.
- TRÉPIED**, *sm.* a tripod; from L. *tripedem*. For *tri* = *tré*- see § 72; for *pedem* = *ped* see *ped*.
- TRÉFIGNER**, *vn.* to stamp one's feet; der. from O. Fr. *tréper*, as *igratigner* is from *gratter*. *Tréper* is of Germ. origin, Neth. *trippen* (§ 20).—Der. *trépiègement*.
- TRÈS**, *adv.* very; from L. *trans*, lit. beyond, then later 'very.' By *ns* = *s* (see § 163) *trans* becomes *tras*, whence *très*. For *a* = *e* see § 54.
- TRÉSOR**, *sm.* a treasure. It. *tesoro*, from L. *thesaurus*. By *th* = *t*, and by *au* = *o* (see § 106) *thesaurus* becomes *tesor*, whence, by intercalating *r*, *tesor* (see *chanvre* and *fronde*).—Der. *trésorier*, *trésorerie*.
- TRÉSSAILLIR**, *vn.* to start, shudder; from L. *transsallire* *. For *trans* = *tres*- see *tri*-.; for *sallire* = *saillir* see *saillir*.—Der. *tréssaillement*.
- TRESSER**, *va.* to plait hair in tresses; originally *treecer*, It. *trecciare*, from L. *tricare* *, der. from *trica* *, which from Gr. *τρίχα*, tripartite, whence a tress, three-plaited. For *tricare* = *treecer* = *tresser* see §§ 139, 264; for *i* = *e* see § 72.—Der. *trece* (verbal subst.).
- TRÉTEAU**, *sm.* a mountebank's stage, tressel; formerly *tre-teau*, originally *trestel*, from L. *transtellum* *, dim. from *transtrum*, a bench, beam, platform. *Transtellum*, by *trans* = *tres*- (see *tri*-), becomes O. Fr. *trestel*, whence later *tréteau*. For loss of *s* see § 148; for *-ellum* = *-eu* see § 282.
- TREUIL**, *sm.* a wheel and axle. It. *torcolo*, from L. *torculum*, a press, which was the meaning of *treuil* in very O. Fr. *Tórcū-lum*, regularly contrd. (see § 51), becomes *torcū-lum*, whence, by transposing *r* (see *apréh*), *troculum*, whence *treuil*. For *o* = *eu* see § 79; for *cl* = *il* see § 129.
- TRÈVE**, *sf.* a truce; originally *trive*, lit. security, peace, whence *truce*. *Trive* is of Germ. origin, Goth. *triggua* (§ 20). *Triggua*, consonifying *u* to *v* (cp. *janvier* from *januarius*, q.v.), becomes *trigva*, whence O. Fr. *trive*, by *gv* = *v*. For *i* = *e* see § 72.
- Triangle**, *sm.* a trivet, triangle; from L. *triangulum*. For loss of penult. *u* see § 51.
- Triangulaire**, *adj.* triangular; from L. *triangularis*.
- Triangulation**, *sf.* triangulation; from L. *triangulationem* *, from *triangulus*.
- Tribord**, *sm.* starboard. O. Fr. *estribord*, of Germ. origin, Engl. *starboard* (§ 27).
- Tribu**, *sf.* a tribe; from L. *tribus*.
- Tribulation**, *sf.* tribulation; from L. *tribulationem*.
- Tribun**, *sm.* a tribune; from L. *tribunus*.—Der. *tribunat* (from L. *tribunatus*).
- Tribunal**, *sm.* a tribunal; from L. *tribunal*.
- Tribune**, *sf.* a tribune (speaker's desk), gallery; from Low Lat. *tribuna*.
- Tribut**, *sm.* tribute; from L. *tributum*.
- Tributaire**, *adj.* tributary; from L. *tributarius*.
- TRICHER**, *va.* to trick, cheat. O. Fr. *trecher*, of Germ. origin, M. H. G. *trechen*, to launch a shot, thence to play a trick (§ 20). Littré prefers to derive it from *tricari*. For *e* = *i* see § 59.—Der. *tricheur*, *tricherie*.
- TRICOISES**, *sf. pl.* farrier's pincers; a corruption of the word *Turquoises*, Turkish pincers.
- Tricolore**, *adj.* tricoloured; from L. *tricolor*.
- TRICOTER**, *va.* to knit. Origin unknown.—Der. *tricot* (verbal subst.), *tricoteur*, *tricotouse*, *tricolage*.
- TRICTRAC**, *sm.* backgammon; formerly *tictac*. It is an onomatopoeic word, from the noise of the rattling dice, see § 34.
- Trident**, *sm.* a trident; from L. *tridentem*.
- Triennal**, *adj.* triennial; from L. *triennalis* *, from *triennis*.
- TRIER**, *va.* to sort, culh. It. *tritare*, from L. *tritare*, der. from *tritrus*, p.p. of *terere*. The actual sense comes from the phrase 'granum terere,' to beat the corn from the chaff, *trier le grain*, whence the meaning of *trier*. The It. *tritare*, which keeps both senses, to grind and to sort, confirms this etymology. For loss of medial *t* see § 117.—Der. *triage*.
- Trigaud**, *adj.* tricky; a der. from Low L. *trigare* *, a late form of *tricari*, to make delays, pretexes.
- Triglyphe**, *sm.* a triglyph (in Archit.); from Gr. *τρίγλυφος*.
- Trigone**, *adj.* three-angled, triangular; from Gr. *τρίγωνος*.
- Trigonométrie**, *sf.* trigonometry; from Gr. *τρίγωνον* and *μέτρον*.
- † **Trille**, *sm.* a trill; from It. *trillo* (§ 25).
- Trilogie**, *sf.* a trilogy; from Gr. *τριλογία*.

- TRIMBALER**, *va.* to drag about. Origin unknown.
- TRIMER**, *vn.* to run about. Origin unknown.
- Trimestre**, *sm.* a quarter of a year; from *L. trimestris*.—Der. *trimestriel*.
- Trin**, *adj.* trine (of the Deity); from *L. trinus*.
- TRINGLE**, *sf.* a curtain-rod. Origin unknown.—Der. *tringler*, *tringlette*.
- Trinité**, *sf.* the Trinity; from *L. trinitatem*.—Der. *trinitaire*.
- + **Trinquer**, *vn.* to touch glasses; of Germ. origin, from Germ. *trinken* (§ 27).
- + **Trio**, *sm.* a trio; the *It. trio* (§ 25).
- Triolet**, *sm.* a triolet, the name of a kind of French verse of eight lines, of which the first is repeated after the third, and the first and second after the sixth; a dim. of *trio* (q. v.).
- Triumphal**, *adj.* triumphal; from *L. triumphalis*.
- Triomphateur**, *sm.* a triumpher; from *L. triumphatorem*.
- Triomphe**, *sm.* a triumph; from *L. triumphus*.—Der. *triumpher*.
- TRIPE**, *sf.* tripe. Origin uncertain. Probably from Celt. *Kimr. tripa* (§ 19).—Der. *tripaille*, *tripette*, *tripier*, *tripière*.
- TRIPLE**, *adj.* triple; from *L. triplus*.—Der. *tripier*, *triple*.
- Triplacité**, *sf.* the quality of being triple; from *L. triplicitatem*.
- TRIPOT**, *sm.* a tennis-court, fives-court; from *O. Fr. verb triper*, to trip it, leap, dance.—Der. *trifoter*.
- TRIPOTER**, *va.* to make a medley, intrigue. See *tripot*.—Der. *tripotage*.
- TRIQUE**, *sf.* a cudgel. Origin unknown.
- Trirème**, *sf.* a trireme; from *L. triremis*.
- Trisaieul**, *smf.* a great-great-grandfather or grandmother; from *Gr. τρῖς* and *Fr. aïeul*.
- Trissyllable**, *adj.* three-syllabled; *sm.* a trissyllable; from *L. trissyllabus*.
- TRISTE**, *adj.* sad; from *L. tristis*.—Der. *attrister*.
- TRISTESSE**, *sf.* sadness; from *L. tristitia*. For *-itia* = *-esse* see § 245.
- TRITURER**, *va.* to triturate; from *L. triturrare*.—Der. *trituration*.
- + **Triumvir**, *sm.* a triumvir; the *L. triumvir*.
- Trivial**, *adj.* trivial; from *L. trivialis*.—Der. *trivialité*.
- TROC**, *sm.* barter (of old goods), truck. See *troquer*.
- Trochée**, *sf.* a bunch of shoots (on a tree or shrub cut down to the ground); from *O. Fr. troche*, a bundle. Origin unknown. *Troche* has another dim. *trochet*, which signifies a cluster, of flowers, fruits, twigs.
- TROGNE**, *sf.* a full face. Origin unknown.
- TROGNON**, *sm.* a core (of fruit). Origin unknown.
- TROIS**, *adj.* three; from *L. tres*. For *e = oi* see § 62.—Der. *troisième*.
- TRÔLER**, *vn.* to drag about, gad, lounge about; of Germ. origin, Germ. *trollen* (§ 27).
- TROMBE**, *sf.* a waterspout; from *It. tromba* (§ 25), from its shape.
- + **Trom bone**, *sm.* a trombone; from *It. trombone*.
- TROMPE**, *sf.* a horn, trumpet; from *It. tromba*, which, according to *Dicz*, is the *L. tuba* strengthened with *r* (cp. *tronare* * for *tonare* and *funda*, *fronde*). There are no intermediate forms to connect *tuba* with *trompe*. (*Litté.*)—Der. *tromper* (properly to play the horn, alluding to quacks and mountebanks, who attracted the public by blowing a horn, and then cheated them into buying; thence to cheat).
- TROMPER**, *va.* to deceive; lit. to blow the trumpet to one; see *trompe*.—Der. *trompeur*, *tromperie*, *détromper*.
- TROMPETTE**, *sf.* a trumpet. A dim. of *trompe*.—Der. *trompeter*.
- TRONC**, *sm.* a trunk; from *L. truncus*. For *u = o* see § 98.—Der. *tronche* (fem. form of *trouc*, whence dim. *tronchet*), *tronçon*.
- TRONÇON**, *sm.* a fragment. See *tronc*.—Der. *tronçonner*.
- TRÔNE**, *sm.* a throne; from *L. thronus*.—Der. *trôner*, *détrôner*.
- Tronquer**, *va.* to mutilate; from *L. truncare*.
- TROP**, *adv.* too much. From *Low Lat. troppus* *, which from *O. H. G. drupo*; see *Hist. Gram.* p. 160, and § 20.—Der. *par trop* (see *par*).
- Trope**, *sm.* a trope, rhetorical figure; from *L. tropus*.
- Trophée**, *sm.* a trophy; from *L. tropaeum*.
- Tropique**, *adj.* tropical; from *L. tropicus*.—Der. *tropical*.
- + **Troquer**, *va.* to exchange, truck; from *Sp. trocar* (§ 26).—Der. *troc* (verbal subst.).
- TROTTER**, *va.* to trot; from *L. tolutare* * (we find *tolutarius*, a trotter, in *Seneca*; 'ire tolutum,' to go at a trot, in *Pliny*),

by contr. of *tolutare* to *tlutare*, whence *trotter*. For *tl*=*tr* cp. *titulum*, *titre*; *capitulum*, *chapitre*.—Der. *trot* (verbal subst.), *trouteur*, *trattoir*.

TROU, *sm.* a hole. Prov. *trauc*, from Low L. *traugum** (in the Riparian Law, tit. 43: 'Si quis in clausura aliena *traugum* ad transeundum fecerit'). The origin of *traugum* is unknown. For loss of final *g* see § 132; for *au*=*ou* see § 107.

† **Troubadour**, *sm.* a troubadour; from Prov. *trobadour* (§ 24), der. from verb *trobar*=*trouver*, to find, invent. For etymology of *trobar* see *trouver*. Its doublet is *trouveur*, q. v.

TROUBLE, *sm.* confusion, disorder; from L. *turbula**, dim. of *turba*, by metathesis of *r*, see *âpreté*.

TROUBLE, *adj.* turbid, muddy; from L. *turbulus**, by contr. (see § 51) of *tûrbûlus* to *turbûls*, whence *trouble*, by transposition of *r*, see *âpreté*.

TROUBLER, *va.* to trouble, disturb, thicken (liquids); from L. *turbulare**, der. from *turbula*, found in Ammianus Marcellinus. **Turbûlâre**, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *turb'lare* becomes *troubler*: for transposition of *r* see *âpreté*; for *u*=*ou* see § 97.—Der. *trouble* (verbal subst.), *troublic*.

TROUER, *va.* to perforate. See *trou*.—Der. *trouée*.

TROUPE, *sf.* a troop; der. from barbarous L. *troppus**. 'Si enim in *troppo* de jumentis illam ductricem aliquis involaverit' (Lex Alamannorum, 7, 9). Origin unknown. *Troupe* is from *troppus**, or rather from the sem. form *troppa**: for *o*=*ou* see § 86.—Der. *troupeau*, *troupier*, *attrouper*.

TROUPEAU, *sm.* a flock. See *troupe*.

TROUPIER, *sm.* a trooper. See *troupe*.

TROUSSE, *sf.* a bundle, breeches. See *trousser*.—Der. *trousseau*, *détrousser* (properly to take off the breeches), *troussequin*.

TROUSSEAU, *sm.* a small bundle, outfit. See *trousse*.

TROUSSER, *va.* to tuck up, turn up; formerly *trosser*, originally *torser*, from L. *tortiare**, to bind together, der. from *tortus*, p. p. of *torquere*. *Tortiare*, by *-tiare*=*-ser* (see § 264), becomes *torser*, whence *trosser*, by transposing *r*, see *âpreté*. For later change of *o* to *ou* see § 86.—Der. *trousse* (a bundle of things bound together, a verbal subst.), *troussis*, *re-trousser*.

TROUVER, *va.* to find; formerly *trover*, *torver* in an 11th-cent. document; Prov. *trobar*, from L. *turbare*, to move, seek for, lastly, to find. For *b*=*v* see § 113; for *u*=*o* see § 97 (whence O. Fr. *torver*, whence *trover*); for transposition of *r* see *âpreté*; for later change of *o* to *ou* see § 86. This etymology is confirmed by O. Port. *trovar*, which=both *trouver* and *remuer*, like the L. *turbare*. Just as *turbare* becomes *trouver*, so *conturbare* becomes *controuver*.—Der. *trouvaille*, *trouveur* (of which the doublets are *trouverre*, *troubadour*, q. v.).

TROUVÈRE, *sm.* a poet, lit. one who finds, invents. *Trouvère* is the nom. of a word which in the obj. case is *trouveur*, which answers to the Prov. *troubadour* (which corresponds to a supposed *trovatore**), an inventor; from *trover*, q. v.

TRUAND, *sm.* a vagrant, truant; from medieval Lat. *trutanus**: 'Praecipimus ut semper pauperes magis indigentes (et minime *trutani*) ad ipsam eleemosynam admittantur,' from a document of A. D. 1340. *Trutanus* is of Celtic origin, Gael. *truaghan* (§ 19). For loss of medial *t* see *abbaye*.—Der. *truanderie*, *truandaille*, *truander*.

† **Truchement**, *sm.* an interpreter; from Sp. *trucheman*, a dragoman (§ 26). Its doublet is *drogman*, q. v.

TRUELLE, *sf.* a trowel, fish-slice; from L. *trulla*, dim. of *trua*.

TRUFFE, *sf.* (Bot.) a truffle. Origin unknown.—Der. *truffier*, *truffer*.

TRUIE, *sf.* a sow. It. *troja*, from L. *troia*, a sow in common Lat. Diez notices that the Romans called a roast pig a '*porcus troianus*,' in the stomach of which were put birds and other animals, in allusion to the Trojan horse. Thence, by assimilation, people called the sow *troia*. A writer under the Empire, Messala Corvinus, tells us that in his day the Romans called the sow *troia*: '*Troia* namque vulgo Latine scrofa dicitur.' We read in a legal document, '*Troias omnes meas do, lego*.' *Troia* becomes *trûie* by *o*=*ui*, see § 84. For relation of *j* to *i* see *aider*.

TRUITE, *sf.* a trout; from L. *trutta* (found in Pliny). For *ct*=*it* see § 129.

TRUMEAU, *sm.* a leg of beef. Origin unknown.

† **Tsar**, *sm.* the Czar (of Russia); a Russian word (§ 29), derived from the Gr. *καῖσαρ*, L. *Caesar*.

TU, *pers. pron.* thou; from L. *tu*.—Der. *tutoyer* (see *toi*).

Tube, *sm.* a tube; from L. *tubus*.—Der. *tubuleux*, *tubulaire*.

Tubercule, *sm.* a tubercule; from L. *tuberculum*.—Der. *tuberculeux*.

Tubéreuse, *sf.* (Bot.) the tuberose; from L. *tuberosa*.

Tubéreux, *adj.* tuberous, bearing tubers; from L. *tuberosus*.

Tudesque, *adj.* belonging to the ancient Germans; It. *tedesco*, from O. H. G. *diutisc* (§ 20).

TUER, *va.* to kill, a tolerably recent word in this sense: in O. Fr. 'to kill' was not *tuer* but *occire* (from *occidere*). In O. Fr. *tuer* meant to stifle, as in Prov. *tudar*, O. It. *tutare*. *Tuer* is from L. *tutari*, to defend, then cover for defence, then stifle; e. g. *tuer le feu* was originally to bank up a fire, then to stifle, then, generalised (§ 12), to kill. By losing medial *t* (see § 117) *tutari* gives *tuer*, as *commutare* gives *commuer*, *remutare*, *sternutare*, *salutare*, *mutare*, become *remuer*, *eternuer*, *saluer*, *muer*.—Der. *tuerie*, *tueur*.

Tuf, *sm.* tufa; from L. *tophus*. For **ph**=*f* see § 146; for **o**=*u* see § 80.

Tuile, *sf.* a tile; from L. *tegula*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *tégula* to *teg'la*, whence *tuile*. For **gl**=*il* see *cailler*; for **e**=*u* see *jumeau*.—Der. *tuilier*, *tuilerie*.

† **Tulipe**, *sf.* a tulip; from Port. *tolipa* (§ 26).—Der. *tulipier*.

Tulle, *sm.* press-point, tulle; a delicate textile fabric. Origin unknown. It is usually attributed to the town of *Tulle*; there never, however, has been any manufactory of such fabrics at that place. (Littre, Appendix.)

Tumefaction, *sf.* tumefaction; a Fr. derivative from *tumescere*, as if from L. *tumefactionem**, from *tumefactus*.

Tuméfier, *va.* to tumefy; from a supposed L. *tumeficare**.

Tumeur, *sf.* a tumour; from L. *tumorem*.

Tumulaire, *adj.* tumular, pertaining to a grave; a Fr. derivative in *-aire* (§ 197, note 1), from L. *tumulus*.

Tumulte, *sm.* a tumult; from L. *tumultus*.

Tumultueux, *adj.* tumultuous: from L. *tumultuosus*.

Tunique, *sf.* a tunic; from L. *tunica*.

† **Tunnel**, *sm.* a tunnel; introd. from Engl. *tunnel* (§ 28). Its doublet is *tonneau*, q. v.

† **Turban**, *sm.* a turban; introd. from Port. *turbante* (§ 26).

TURBOT, *sm.* a turbot; der., by help of dim. suffix *ot* (§ 281), from a primitive form *turbe**, which from L. *turbo*, properly a top, then a turbot, from the likeness of the fish to the shape of a top. The Gr. *πόμβος*, which signifies a top and a turbot, confirms this derivation.

Turbulent, *adj.* turbulent; from L. *turbulentus*. Its doublet is *troublant*.—Der. *turbulence*.

† **Turf**, *sm.* turf; introd. from Engl. *turf* (§ 28).

Turgescent, *adj.* turgid; from L. *turgescentem*.—Der. *turgescence*.

Turlupin, *sm.* a maker of commedians; Voltaire, in his life of Molière, says it is of hist. origin (see § 33), alluding to Turlupin, the name of a comic personage played by the actor Legrand.—Der. *turlupiner*, *turlupinade*.

Turpitude, *sf.* turpitude; from L. *turpitudinem*.

Tutélaire, *adj.* tutelary; from L. *tutelar*.

Tutelle, *sf.* tutelage, guardianship; from L. *tutela*.

Tuteur, *sm.* a guardian; from L. *tutorem*.

TUTOYER, *va.* to say 'thou and thee' to, treat intimately. See *tu* and *toi*.—Der. *tutoiement*.

Tutrice, *sf.* a female guardian; from L. *tutricem*.

TUYAU, *sm.* a pipe, tube; formerly *tuyel*. Origin uncertain. The Prov. and Sp. *tudel* makes the L. *tubellus* improbable; Diez suggests O. H. G. *tuda* (§ 20).

Tympan, *sm.* a tympanum (of the ear), drum. Its doublet is *timbale*, q. v.—Der. *tympaniser*, *tympanite*.

Type, *sm.* a type; from L. *typus*.—Der. *typique*.

Typhoïde, *adj.* typhoid; from *typhus*, and Gr. *εἶδος*. See *typhus*.

Typhus, *sm.* typhus; from Gr. *τύφος*.

Typographie, *sf.* typography; from Gr. *τύπος* and *γράφω*.—Der. *typographique*.

Tyran, *sm.* a tyrant; from L. *tyrannus*.—Der. *tyrannie*, *tyranniser*, *tyranmique*.

U.

Ubiquiste, *sm.* an Ubiquitarian; a Fr. derivative in *-iste* (see § 217); from L. *ubique*.

Ubiquité, *sf.* ubiquity; a Fr. derivative in *-ité* (see § 230); from L. *ubique*.

Ulcère, *sm.* an ulcer; from L. *ulcerus*.—Der. *ulcerer*, *ulceration*.

Ulérieur, *adj.* ulterior; from L. *ulterior*.

Ultimatum, *sm.* an ultimatum; the L. *ultimatum**, p.p. of *ultimare**, from *ultimus*.

Ultramontain, *adj.* ultramontane; introd. from It. *ultramontano* (§ 25).

Umble, *sm.* (Ichth.) an umber, char; from L. *umbra* (found in Ovid). For *r=l* see § 155.

Un, *adj.* one; from L. *unus*.—Der. *unième*.

Unanime, *adj.* unanimous; from L. *unanimus*.—Der. *unanimité*.

Uniforme, *adj.* uniform; from L. *uniformis*.—Der. *uniformité*.

Union, *sf.* union; from L. *unionem*. Its doublet is *oignon*, q.v.

Unique, *adj.* unique; from L. *unicus*.

Unir, *va.* to unite; from L. *unire*.—Der. *désunir*, *réunir*.

Unisson, *sm.* unison; from L. *unisonus**.

Unitaire, *adj.* tending towards unity (Min. and Chem.); *sm.* a Unitarian (Theol.).

For Fr. derivatives in *-aire* see § 197, note 1.

Unité, *sf.* unity; from L. *unitatem*.

Univers, *sm.* the universe; from L. *universum* (found in Cicero).

Universalité, *sf.* universality; from L. *universalitatem*.

Universel, *adj.* universal; from L. *universalis*.

Université, *sf.* a university; from L. *universitatem*, a legal corporation, community, in Marcian (6th cent.).—Der. *universitaire*.

Uranoscope, *sm.* (Ichth.) the uranoscopus; from L. *uranoscopus* (found in Pliny).

Uretère, *sm.* (Med.) the ureter; from Gr. *οὐρητήρ*.

Urèthre, *sm.* (Med.) the urethra; from Gr. *οὐρήθρα*.

Urgent, *adj.* urgent; from L. *urgentem*.—Der. *urgence*.

Urine, *sf.* urine; from L. *urina*.

Urique, *adj.* (Chem.) uric; derived, with *urate* and *urée*, from Gr: *οὔρον*.

Urne, *sf.* an urn; from L. *urna*.

Urticaire, *sf.* (Med.) urticaria, nettle-rash; from L. *urtica*.

US, *sm. pl.* usages; from L. *usus*.

USER, *vn.* to use; from L. *usare**, der. from *usus*, p.p. of *uti*.—Der. *usage*, *usage*. (A deriv. of *usare** is *usinare**, to have the use of, found in mediæval Lat. documents, whence verbal subst. *usina**, Fr. *usine*, which signifies the use of water-power, in an 11th cent. text; whence it comes to mean, later, any factory driven by water, then a factory generally.)

USINE, *sf.* a manufactory, factory. See *user*.

Usité, *adj.* in use, used; from L. *usitatus**, p.p. of *usitare*, which is frequent. of *uti*.

Utensile, *sm.* an utensil; from L. *utensilia* (found in Varro and Livy). The interpolated *s* in this word, says Littré, is absolutely barbarous, having been introduced since the 16th cent.

Ustion, *sf.* ustion (Roman Law), act of burning; from L. *ustionem*.

Usuel, *adj.* usual; from L. *usualis*.

Usufruit, *sm.* usufruct; from L. *usufructus*.

Usure, *sf.* usury; from L. *usura*.—Der. *usurier*, *usuraire*.

Usurper, *va.* to usurp; from L. *usurpare*.—Der. *usurpateur*, *usurpation*.

Ut, *sm.* (Mus.) the name, in the old sol-fa scale, of the first of the seven sounds which compose the ordinary scale, C natural; from the first word in the monkish line 'Ut queant laxis resonare fibris.'

Uterin, *adj.* uterine; from L. *uterinus*.

Utile, *adj.* useful; from L. *utilis*.—Der. *utilité*, *utiliser*, *utilitaire*.

Utopie, *sf.* Utopia, plan of government of an imaginary and perfect country; a name forged by Sir Thomas More out of Gr. *οὐ τόπος*, lit. no-place, land of nowhere.—Der. *utopiste*.

V.

- Vacant**, *adj.* vacant; from L. *vacantem*.
—Der. *vacance*.
- VACARME**, *sm.* a hubbub, uproar; of Germ. origin, Neth. *wach-arme*, woe to the wretch! (§ 27). *Vacarme* in medieval Fr. was an exclamation, and came later to signify a noise.
- Vacation**, *sf.* a vacation; from L. *vacationem*.
- Vaccin**, *sm.* vaccine-matter; from L. *vaccinus*.—Der. *vacciner* (whence *vaccine*).
- VACHE**, *sf.* a cow; from L. *vacca*. For *ca = che* see Hist. Gram. p. 64.—Der. *vacher*, *vacherie*.
- Vacillant**, *adj.* vacillating. See *vaciller*.
- Vaciller**, *vn.* to vacillate; from L. *vacillare*.—Der. *vacillement*, *vacillation*.
- Vacuité**, *sf.* vacuity; from L. *vacuitatem*.
- † **Vade-mecum**, *sm.* a vade-mecum; the L. *vade mecum*.
- Vagabond**, *adj.* vagrant, *sm.* a vagabond; from L. *vagabundus*. For *u = o* see § 98.
—Der. *vagabonder*, *vagabondage*.
- Vagir**, *vn.* to wail; from L. *vagire*.—Der. *vagissement*.
- † **Vagon**, *sm.* a wagon; from Engl. *wagon* (§ 28).
- VAGUE**, *sf.* a wave; of Germ. origin, O.H.G. *wāc* (§ 20).
- Vague**, *adj.* vague, empty, void (of cultivation); in the first sense clearly from L. *vagus*; the latter senses seem to point to L. *vacuus*; the *c* easily dropping to *g*, see § 129.
- † **Vaguemestre**, *sm.* an officer in charge of the baggage; a word introd. in the 16th cent. by the German horsemen: it is the Germ. *wagen-meister* (§ 27). In A.D. 1650 Menage defined *vaguemestre* as *un officier qui a le soin de faire charger et atteler les bagages d'une armée*.
- Vaguer**, *vn.* to wander; from L. *vagari*.
- VAILLANCE**, *sf.* valour; from L. *valentia*. For *a = ai* see § 54. 2; for *-entia = -ance* see § 192.
- VAILLANT**, *adj.* valiant; from L. *valentem*. For *a = ai* see § 54. 2.
- VAIN**, *adj.* vain; from L. *vanus*. For *-anus = -ain* see § 194.
- VAINCRE**, *vn.* to conquer; from L. *vincere*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *vincēre* to *vinc're*, and by *i = ei = ai*, see §§ 73. 74.
—Der. *vainqueur*.
- VAIR**, *sm.* vair (in furriery); from L. *varius*. For attraction of *i* see § 54. 3.—Der. *vairon*.
- VAISSEAU**, *sm.* a ship, vessel; formerly *vaisel*, It. *vascello*, from Low L. *vascellum**, der. from *vas*. *Vascellum* becomes *vaisel*: for *a = ai* see § 54; for *sc = cresson* for *-ellum = -el = -eau* see § 204. The fem. form of *vaisel* is *vaiselle*.
- VAISSELLE**, *sf.* plate (gold and silver). See *vaisseau*.
- VAL**, *sm.* a valley; from L. *vallis*. *Val* also follows the usual rule of softening *l* to *n* (see § 158), and thus becomes *vau* in *à van l'eau*, *vau-deville*, etc.—Der. *vallée*, *vallon*, *aval*, *avalier*.
- VALABLE**, *adj.* valid. See *valoir*.
- VALET**, *sm.* a valet, servant; formerly *valet**, from medieval Lat. *vassalletus*, dim. of *vassalis*, see *vasal*. The *valet* was originally a squire, youth who served under a lord, then later a servant. *Vassalletus* losing atonic *a* (see § 52) becomes *vas'letus*, whence *vaslet*, whence later *valet*. For loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *valetier*, *valetage*, *valetaille*.
- Valétudinaire**, *adj.* valetudinarian; from L. *valetudinarius*.
- VALEUR**, *sf.* value; from L. *valorem*. For *-orem = -eur* see § 227.—Der. *valcurenx*.
- Valide**, *adj.* valid; from L. *validus*.—Der. *invalide*, *validité*, *valider*.
- † **Valise**, *sf.* portmanteau; from It. *valigia* (§ 25).—Der. *dévaliser*.
- VALLÉE**, *sf.* a valley. See *val*.
- VALLON**, *sm.* a dale. See *val*.
- VALOIR**, *vn.* to be worth; from L. *valere*. For *-ere = -oir* see § 263.—Der. *value* (partic. subst.), *valable*.
- † **Valser**, *vn.* to waltz; introd. lately from Germ. *walzen* (§ 27).—Der. *valse* (verbal subst.).
- VALUE**, *sf.* value. See *valoir*.
- Valve**, *sf.* a valve; from L. *valva*.—Der. *valvule*.
- Vampire**, *sm.* a vampire; of Slavonic origin, Russ. *oupir*.
- VAN**, *sm.* a fan; from L. *vannus*. For reduction from *nn* to *n* see § 164.—

Der. *vanner*, *vanne*, *vanneau*, *vannier*, *vanneur*, *vannerie*.

Vandale, *sm.* a Vandal; of hist. origin, see § 33, name of the barbarians who sacked Rome, A.D. 455.—Der. *vandalisme*.

Vanille, *sf.* vanilla; from Sp. *vainilla* (§ 26).—Der. *vanillier*.

Vanité, *sf.* vanity; from L. *vanitatem*.—Der. *vaniteux*.

ANNE, *sf.* a sluice, shuttle. See *van*.

ANNER, *va.* to ventilate, winnow. See *van*.

ANNIER, *sm.* a basket-maker. See *van*.

ANTAIL, *sm.* a folding-door. See *vent*.

ANTARD, *sm.* a braggart. See *vauter*.

ANTER, *va.* to extol, boast; from L. *vanitare* *. 'Vanitas est fallacia; *vanitantes* autem vel falsi vel fallentes vel utrique intelliguntur,' says St. Augustine (De Quant. Animæ, 2,3). **Vanitaire** regularly losing tonic *i* (see § 52) becomes **van'tare**, whence *vauter*. Der. *van'tard*, *vanterie*.

Vapeur, *sf.* a vapour; from L. *vaporem*.—Der. *vaporeux*, *vaporiser*.

Vaquier, *vn.* to be vacant; from L. *vacare*.

VARANGUE, *sf.* flooring, ground-timber (of a ship); of Germ. origin, like most sea terms, Swed. *vranger* (§ 20).

VARECH, *sm.* wreckage, sea-wreck; of Germ. origin, A. S. *vræc*, Engl. *wrack* (§ 20).

VARENNE, *sf.* a warren, chase; from medieval L. *warenna*, *varenna*. For details see under its doublet *garenne*.

Variable, *adj.* variable; from L. *variabilis*.—Der. *variabilité*.

Varice, *sf.* (Med.) varication (of veins); from L. *varicem*.

Varier, *va.* to vary, change; from L. *variare*.—Der. *variation*, *variante*.

Variété, *sf.* variety; from L. *varietatem*.

Variole, *sf.* smallpox; from L. *variola* *, from *varius*, spotted. Its doublet is *vérole*, *q. v.*

Variqueux, *adj.* (Med.) varicose; from L. *varicosus*.

VARLET, *sm.* a varlet, page; formerly *vaslet*. See *valet*. For *s=r* see *ocfraie*.

VARLOPE, *sf.* a joiner (a carpenter's tool). Origin unknown.

VASE, *sm.* a vessel, vase; from L. *vasum*.

VASE, *sf.* mud, slime; of Germ. origin, A. S. *vase* (§ 20). Its doublet is *gazon*, *q. v.*—Der. *vaseux*.

Vasistas, *sm.* a casement window. Origin uncertain. Littre accepts the Germ. *was ist das?* 'what's that?' (§ 27).

VASSAL, *sm.* a vassal; from medieval L. *vassalis*, der. from *vassus* *: 'Si alicujus seniscalcus, qui servus est, et dominus ejus xii *vassos* infra domum habet, occisus fuerit' (Lex Alamannorum, 79. 3). **Vassus** is of Celtic origin, Kymric *gwās*, a youth, servant (§ 19).—Der. *vasselage*, *vassalité*.

Vaste, *adj.* waste; from L. *vastus*.

Vaudeville, *sm.* a ballad, vaudeville, properly a ballad sung to a well-known tune. *Vaudeville* is of hist. origin, see § 33. *Vaudeville* is an altered form of *vaudevire*. For *r=l* see § 157. Menage wrote, in the 17th cent., **VAUDEVILLE**, *sorte de chansons*. *Par corruption au lieu de Vaudevire*. *C'est ainsi qu'on appelloit anciennement ces chansons, parce qu'elles furent inventées par Olivier Basselin, qui étoit un fouillon de Vire en Normandie, et qu'elles furent premièrement chantées au Vau de Vire, qui est le nom d'un lieu proche de la ville de Vire*.

VAU-L'EAU, *adv.* with the stream, downstream, i. e. *aval l'eau*. For letter-changes see *val* and *eau*.

VAURIEN, *sm.* a worthless fellow; from *vaut-rien*: cp. *fainéant* for *fainéant*. For etymology see *rien* and *valoir*.

VAUTOUR, *sm.* a vulture; from L. *vulturius* (found in Lucretius). By changing *u* to *o* (see § 97) *vulturius* became *voluturius* (found in a Merov. text). *Voluturius* becomes *vautour*: for *ol=au* see § 157; for *u=ou* see § 90.

VAUTRER (SE), *vpr.* to wallow; formerly *vautrer*, originally *votr*, in Marie of France. It. *voltolare*, from L. *voltulare* *, deriv. of *vol'tus*, contr. of *volutus*. *Vol'tulare*, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *vol'tlare*, becomes *votr*. For *l=r* see § 157. By *ol=ou=au* (see § 157) *votr* becomes *vautrer*, then *vautrer*.

VEAU, *sm.* a calf, veal; formerly *véel*, Prov. *vedel*, from L. *vitellus*. For loss of medial *t* see § 117; for *i=e* see § 68: whence *véel*, then *veau*; for *-ellus=-el=-eau* see § 204.—Der. *vêler* (from G. Fr. *vêl*).

Vecteur, *sm.* (Math.) a vector; from L. *vectorem*.

† **Vedette**, *sf.* a vedette, scout; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *vedetta* (§ 25).

Végétal, *adj.* vegetable; as if from a supposed L. *vegetalis* *, from *vegetus*. For Fr. derivatives in *-al* see § 191, note 2.

Végétation, *sf.* vegetation; from L. *vegetationem*.

Végéter, *vn.* to vegetate; from L. *vegetare* (used in a neut. sense).

Véhément, *adj.* vehement; from L. vehementem.—Der. *véhémence*.

Véhicule, *sm.* a vehicle; from L. vehiculum.

VEILLER, *vn.* to wake, lie awake; from L. *vigilare*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *vigilare* to *vig'lare*, whence *veiller*. For *gl=il* see § 131; for *i=e* see § 68.—Der. *veille* (verbal subst.), *veillée* (partic. subst.), *veilleur*, *veilleuse*, *éveiller*, *réveiller*, *surveiller*.

VEINE, *sf.* a vein; from L. *vena*. For *ð=e* see § 61.—Der. *veiner*, *veineux*, *venelle* (for *veinelle*, q. v.).

VÊLER, *vn.* to calve. See *veau*.

VÉLIN, *sm.* vellum; from L. *vitulinus*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *vitulinus* to *vit'linus*, whence *vêlin*. For *tl=ll=l* see § 168; for *i=e* see § 72.

Velléité, *sf.* a feeble desire; formed from L. *velle*. For Fr. derivatives in *-té* see § 230.

Véloce, *adj.* swift; from L. *velocem*.—Der. *vélocité*.

Vélocifère, *sm.* the name of a class of swift vehicles; from L. *velox* and *ferre*.

Vélocipède, *sm.* a velocipede; from L. *veloci* and *pède*.

VELOURS, *sm.* velvet; O. Fr. *veloux*, *velous* (Meiège, as late as the 17th cent., tells us that in his day both forms were used), from L. *villosus*, lit. shaggy, hairy, then a fabric with close, short hair. For *-osus=-oux*, against the common rule, see § 81 and § 229, note 5. The change from *-oux* to *-ours* is also irregular. The It. *velluto* indicates another L. form *vellutum*.*

† **Velouté**, *adj.* velvety; partic. of *velouter*, which is from It. *vellutare* (§ 25).

VELU, *adj.* woolly; from Low L. *villutus**, from *villus*. For *i=e* see § 72; for loss of *l* see § 158; for *-utus=u* see § 201.

VENAISON, *sf.* venison; from L. *venationem*, lit. hunting, then game got in hunting. For *-tionem=-son* see § 232.

Vénal, *adj.* venal; from L. *venalis*.—Der. *venalité*.

VENDANGER, *va.* to gather grapes; from L. *vindemiare*. For *in=en=au* see § 72, note 4; for *m=n* see § 160; for *-iare=-jare=-ger* see § 68.—Der. *vendange* (verbal subst.), *vendangeur*.

Vendémiaire, *sm.* Vendémiaire, first month in the Republican Calendar, 23rd or 24th Sept. to 21st or 22nd Oct.; from L. *vindemia*. For Fr. formatives in *-aire* see § 197, note 1.

VENDRE, *va.* to sell; from L. *vendere*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *véndère* to *vend're*.—Der. *vente* (strong partic. subst., see *absoute*), *revendre*, *vendeur*, *vendable*.

VENDREDI, *sm.* Friday. O. Fr. *venredi*, It. *venerdi*, Prov. *di-venres*, from L. *Veneris dies* (found in the Inscriptions). *Veneris-dies* or *venèr'dies* regularly losing its atonic *ð* (see § 52) becomes *ven'r'dies*, whence *vendredi*. For *nr=ndr* by intercalation of *d* see Hist. Gram. p. 73. *Veneris-dies* becomes *vendre-di* as *Portus-Veneris* becomes *Port-Vendres*.

VENELLE, *sf.* a small street; from late L. *venella*, a dim. of *vena*, a vein.

Vénéneux, *adj.* poisonous; from L. *venenosus*. For *-osus=-eux* see § 229.

VENER, *va.* to run (tame animals to make their flesh tender); from L. *venari*.—Der. *veneur*, *vénérie*.

Vénérer, *va.* to venerate; from L. *venerari*.—Der. *vénérable*, *vénération*.

VÉNÉRIE, *sf.* hunting. See *vener*.

VENETTE, *sf.* fear, agitation. Connected as a dim., with O. Fr. *vene*, *vene*, *vesse*.

VENEUR, *sm.* a huntsman. See *vener*.

VENGER, *va.* to revenge; from L. *vindicare*, by regular contr. (see § 52) of *vindicare* to *vind'care*. The *d* between two consonants is dropped, see Hist. Gram. p. 81. For *-care=-ger* see § 129 and *adjuger*; for *i=e* see § 72.—Der. *vangeur*, *vengeance*.

Vénial, *adj.* venial; from L. *venialis*.

VENIMEUX, *adj.* venomous. See *venin*.

VENIN, *sm.* poison, venom; from L. *venenum*. For *e=i* see § 60.—Der. *venimeux*, *envenimer* (for *venimeux*, *enveniner*, by dissimilation, see § 169).

VENIR, *vn.* to come; from L. *venire*.—Der. *venue* (partic. subst.).

VENT, *sm.* wind; from L. *ventus*.—Der. *venter*, *venteux* (with its doublets *ventense*, *ventôse*), *c'venter*, *contrevent*, *paravent*, *vantail* (formerly written *ventail*).

VENTE, *sf.* sale. See *vendre*, of which it is a p.p. from *vendita*, *vend'ta*, *vente*; see § 188.

Ventilateur, *sm.* a ventilator; from L. *ventilatoreum*. See *ventilation*.

Ventilation, *sf.* ventilation; from L. *ventilationem*.

Ventiler, *va.* to ventilate, estimate at a relative worth (legal); from L. *ventilare*.

Ventôse, *adj.* Ventose, sixth month in the Republican Calendar, from 19th or 20th Feb. to 20th March; from L. *ventosus*.

VENTOUSE, *sf.* a ventilator; from L. *ventosa**, in the 6th cent. in Theodorus Priscianus: 'Missae in scapulis, sive cruribus, *ventosae*, procedentibus erumpentibusque vesicis, decursa sanie multi liberabantur' says Gregory of Tours (Hist. v. 6); and Isidore of Seville, 'Quae, a Latinis, a similitudine convulsa, a suspirio *ventosa*, vocatur.' For *-osa* = *-ouse* (and not *-euse* according to rule in § 229), see § 81.

VENTRE, *sm.* the belly; from L. *ventrem*.—Der. *ventrée*, *ventrière*, sous-ventrière, *ventru*, *éventrer*.

Ventricule, *sm.* a ventricle; from L. *ventriculus*.

Ventriloque, *adj.* ventriloquous, *sm.* a ventriloquist; from L. *ventriloquus*.

VENUE, *sf.* arrival. See *venir*.

VÊPRE, *sm.* evening, the *sm. sing.* is fallen out of use, and the word remains in *sf. pl.*

VÊPRES, *vespers*; formerly *vespre*, from L. *vesper*. For loss of *s* see § 148.

VER, *sm.* a worm; from L. *vermis*. For *rm* = *cp. aubour*.—Der. *véreux*.

Véracité, *sf.* veracity; from L. *veracitatem*.

Verbal, *adj.* verbal; from L. *verbalis*.—Der. *verbalement*, *proci's-verbal* (whence *verbaliser*).

Verbe, *sm.* a verb; from L. *verbum*.—Der. *verbiage*.

Verbeux, *adj.* verbose, wordy; from L. *verbosus*. For *-osus* = *-eux* see § 229.—Der. *verbosité* (L. *verbositatem*).

VERD, *adj.* green; from L. *viridis*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *viridis* to *viridis*, whence *verd*. For *i* = *e* see § 72.—Der. *verdâtre*, *verdâtre*, *verdet*, *verdet*, *verdet*, *verdure*, *verdoyer*.

† **Verdict**, *sm.* a verdict; lately introd. from Engl. *verdict* (§ 28).

VERDURE, *sf.* verdure. See *verd*.—Der. *verdurier*.

VÉREUX, *adj.* worm-eaten. See *ver*.

VERGE, *sf.* a rod; from L. *virga*. For *i* = *e* see § 72. Its doublet is *vergue*, *q. v.*—Der. *vergé*, *vergeur*, *vergette*, *vergeter*.

VERGER, *sm.* a fruit garden; from L. *viridarium** (found in the Digest and the Inscriptions). *Viridarium* (by *dia* = *dja*, see § 137, and suppression of atonic *i*, see § 52) becomes *viridarium*, whence *verger*. For *i* = *e* see § 71; for *-djarium* = *-ger* see § 198.

VERGLAS, *sm.* glazed frost. *Verglas* is compd. of *verre* and *glace* (see those words).

VERGOGNE, *sf.* shame; from L. *verecundia*, by contr. (see § 52) of *verecundia* to *verecundia*, whence *verecundia* (found in the Pompeii Graffiti) by assimilating *nd* to *nn* (§ 168). *Verecundia* becomes *vergogne*: for *c* = *g* see § 129; for *u* = *o* see § 98; for *-nia* = *-gne* see § 243.

† **Vergue**, *sf.* (Naut.) a yard; from Prov. *vergua*, which from L. *virga*. Its doublet is *verge*, *q. v.*—Der. *enverguer*.

VÉRICLE, *sf.* paste, imitation jewellery; from L. *vitriculus*, der. from *vitrum*. *Vitriculus*, regularly losing *ü* (see § 51) is contrd. to *vitriculus*, whence *véricle*. For *i* = *e* see § 72; for *tr* = *r* see § 168.

Véridique, *adj.* veracious; from L. *veridicus*.—Der. *véridicité*.

Vérifier, *va.* to verify; from L. *verificare**.—Der. *vérification*, *vérificateur*.

VÉRIN, *sm.* a screw-crane; from It. *verrina* (§ 25), which from Low L. *verinus**, a screw. The further origin is uncertain.

VÉRITABLE, *adj.* veritable. See *vérité*.

VÉRITÉ, *sf.* verity, truth; from L. *veritatem*. For *-tatem* = *-té* see § 230.—Der. *véritable*.

VERJUS, *sm.* verjuice; for *vert jus*. See *vert* and *jus*.—Der. *verjuté*.

VERLE, *sf.* a rod, switch; from L. *virgula*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *virgula* to *virgla*. By reduction of *gl* to *l* (see *cailler* and *cp.* § 131) *virgla* becomes *verle*: for *i* = *e* see § 72.

VERMEIL, *adj.* vermilion; from L. *vermiculus*, scarlet (in S. Jerome). For *-iculus* = *-il* see § 257.—Der. *vermillon*.

VERMEIL, *sm.* silver gilt; properly a varnish of gum and cinnabar pounded up with essence of turpentine. For etymology see above.

† **Vermicelle**, *sm.* vermicelli; from It. *vermicelli* (§ 25). Its doublet is *vermisseau*, *q. v.*

VERMILLON, *sm.* vermilion. See *vermeil* 1.

VERMINE, *sf.* vermin; from L. *vermis*.

VERMISSEAU, *sm.* a worm. O.Fr. *vermicel*, from L. *vermicellus**, der. from *vermis*, lit. a little worm. For *-cellus* = *-cel* = *-sseau* see § 282. Its doublet is *vermicelle*, *q. v.*

VERMOULU, *adj.* worm-eaten, lit. reduced to powder by worms. For etymology see *ver* and *moudre*.—Der. *vermoulture*.

Vernal, *adj.* vernal; from L. *vernalis*.

VERNE, *sm.* an alder-tree; of Celtic origin, Kymric *gwern*, from *coed gwern* (§ 19).

VERNIR, *va.* to varnish, glaze; from a supposed L. *vitrinire**, to make bright as glass, der. through *vitrinus* from *vitrum*. (Littré allows this assumption, which is adopted by Diez from Ménage.) *Vitrinire*, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *vit'r'nire*, becomes *vernir*. For *tr=r* see § 168; for *i=e* see § 72.—Der. *verniss* (*vernissier*), *vernissure*.

VEROLE, *sf.* the pox; *petite verole*, the smallpox. O. Fr. *vairole*, from L. *variola**, a dim. of *varius*. *Variola* becomes O. Fr. *vairole* by transposing *i* (see § 54, 3); *vairole* becomes *vrole*, cp. O. Fr. *alaigre*, *aissieu*, afterwards *aligre*, *esieu*; cp. also §§ 102, 103. Its doublet is *variole*, q.v.

VERRAT, *sm.* a boar-pig; from O. Fr. *ver*, which from L. *verres*.

VERRE, *sm.* glass; from L. *vitrum*. For *tr=rr* see § 168; for *i=e* see § 72. Its doublet is *viûre*, q.v.—Der. *verrier*, *verrière*, *verroterie*.

VERROU, *sm.* a bolt; originally *verrouil*, from L. *veruculum*, a little metal pin, found in medieval Lat. glossaries. For *-uculum*=*-ouil* see § 258, whence O. Fr. *verrouil*, whence later *verrou*; cp. O. Fr. *genouil* and *pouil* reduced to *genou* and *pou*. Just as O. Fr. *genouil* remains in *agenouiller*, so O. Fr. *verrouil* remains in *verrouiller*.

VERRUE, *sf.* a wart; from L. *verruca*. For *-uca*=*-ue* see § 237.

VERS, *prep.* towards; from L. *versus*.—Der. *devers*, *envers*.

VERS, *sm.* a verse; from L. *versus*.—Der. *verset*, *versification* (L. *versificationem*), *versificateur* (L. *versificatorem*), *versifier*.

Versatile, *adj.* versatile; from L. *versatilis*.—Der. *versatilité*.

VERSANT, *sm.* side (of a hill). See *verser*.

VERSER, *va.* to pour out; from L. *versare*, to overturn, tilt over, whence to pour out.—Der. *verse* (verbal subst., whence the phrase *à verse* and the *sf. averse*), *verseau*, *ver-ement*, *versant*.

Version, *sf.* a version; from L. *versio-nem**.

† **Verso**, *sm.* the reverse; the L. *verso*, *sc. folio*, lit. with the leaf turned over.

VERT, *adj.* green. See *verd*. For final *d=t* see § 121.

Vertèbre, *sf.* a vertebra; from L. *vertebra*.—Der. *vertèbré*, *vertébral*.

Vertical, *adj.* vertical; from L. *verticalis**, der. from *verticem*.

Vertige, *sm.* giddiness; from L. *vertigo*

(found in Livy).—Der. *vertigineux* (L. *vertiginosus*).

VERTU, *sf.* virtue; from L. *virtutem*. For *-utem*=*-u* see *aigu*; for *i=e* see § 72.

VERTUEUX, *adj.* virtuous. Prov. *vertudoux*, from L. *virtutosus**, der. from *virtutem*. *Virtutosus*, losing medial *t* (see § 117), becomes *vertueux*. For *i=e* see § 72; for *-osus*=*-eux* see § 229. Its doublet is *virtuose*, q.v.

Verve, *sf.* rapture, animation; from late L. *verva** (found in Rutebauf), lit. a sculptured ram's head, then any fanciful sculpture, then a caprice and fancy of an artist. Notice the analogy of metaphor in *caprice* (It. *caprezzo*) from L. *capra*, a goat.

VERVEINE, *sf.* (Bot.) vervain; from L. *verbena*. For *b=v* see § 113; for *-ena*=*-eine* see § 207.

VERVEUX, *sm.* a hoop-net; from L. *vertebolum** (found in Merov. documents): 'Si quis vertebolum de flumine furaverit,' Salic Law, tit. 27, § 14. *Vertebolum* is from *vertere*. *Vertébólum*, regularly contrd. (see § 52) to *vert'bolum*, becomes *vervilium** (in 11th cent. documents). For *tb=b* see Hist. Gram. p. 81; for *b=v* see § 113; *-ilium*=*-eux* is quite irregular.

VESCE, *sf.* a vetch; formerly *vesse*, from L. *vicia*. For *i=e* see § 72; for *-icia*=*-esse* see § 245.—Der. *vesceron*.

Vésicatoire, *sm.* a blister; as if from a supposed L. *vesicatorium**. For Fr. derivatives in *-toire* see § 233.

Vésicule, *sf.* a vesicle, bladder; from L. *vesicula*.

VESSIE, *sf.* a bladder; from L. *vesica*. For loss of *c* see § 129; for *s=ss* see *desiner*.

Vestale, *sf.* a vestal; from L. *vestalis*.

Veste, *sf.* a vest; from It. *vesta* (§ 25), which from L. *vestis*. For reduction of meaning see § 13.

Vestiaire, *sm.* a vestiary, robing-room; from L. *vestiarium*.

Vestibule, *sm.* a vestibule; from L. *vestibulum*.

Vestige, *sm.* a footstep, trace, vestige; from L. *vestigium*.

VÊTEMENT, *sm.* a garment. O. Fr. *vestement*, from L. *vestimentum*. For *i=e* see § 68; for loss of *s* see § 148.

VÉTÉRAN, *sm.* a veteran; from L. *veteranus*.—Der. *vétéranee*.

VÉTÉRINAIRE, *adj.* veterinary; from L. *ve-*

erinaris, a veterinary surgeon, in Columella.

Vétille, *sf.* a trifle; introd. from Piedmontese *vetilia* (s. 25).

TIR, *va.* to clothe; formerly *vestir*, from L. *vestire*. For loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *véture*, *dévétiler*, *revétir*.

Véto, *sm.* a veto; the L. *vetō*.

TURE, *sf.* the taking the monastic habit, or veil. See *vétir*.

étusté, *sf.* oldness, decay; from L. *vetustatem*.

EUF, VEUVE, *adj.* widowed; *smf.* a widower, widow; from L. *viduus*. By consonification of *u* into *v* (§ 141) we get O. Fr. *vedve* (cp. It. *vedova*); for *i=e* see § 72; for *dv=uv* see Hist. Gram. p. 81 and § 121; for *v=f* see § 142.—Der. *veuvage*.

EUVAGE, *sm.* widowhood. See *veuve*.

exation, *sf.* vexation. See *vexer*.

exatoire, *adj.* vexing. See *vexer*.

exer, *va.* to vex; from L. *vexare*.—Der. *vexation*, *vexatoire*.

viabilité, *sf.* viability, ability to live (forensic). See *viable*.

viABLE, *adj.* viable (forensic). For etymology see *vie*.—Der. *viabilité*.

Viaduc, *sm.* a viaduct; a word framed from L. *via* and *ductus*.

LAGER, *adj.* that which lasts for life; from O. Fr. *viage*, the course of life, which is simply the L. *viaticum*, taken metaphorically. For *-aticum* = *-age* see §§ 201, 248.

viANDE, *sf.* meat. It. *vivanda*. It was long before *viande* was restricted to its present sense of fresh meat: in O. Fr. it signified vegetable as well as animal food. Rabelais tells us (iv. 54) that, *les poires sont viande très-salubre*. In hunting language the verb *viander* is used for to feed, and *viandis* for the food of animals, pasture. *Viande* signified originally any kind of food, and comes (with It. *vivanda*) from L. *vivanda**, sustenance necessary for life, as in 'Ut nullus audeat in nocte negotiari, excepto *vivanda* et fodro, quod iter agentibus necessaria sint,' from a Capitulary of Charlemagne, A.D. 803. *Vivanda* is from *vivenda*, properly things needful for life. For *e=a* see § 65, note 1; for loss of medial *v* see § 141.

Viatique, *sm.* viaticum; from L. *viaticum*. Its doublet is *voyage*, q.v.

Vibrer, *vn.* to vibrate; from L. *vibrare*.—Der. *vibration*.

Vicaire, *sm.* a vicar, vicegerent; from L.

vicarius. Its doublet is *viguier*, q.v.—Der. *vicariat*.

VICE, *sm.* defect, blemish, fault; O. Fr. *vice*; from L. *vitium*. It forms its termination as if it were a word of learned origin, see §§ 214, note 3, and 245. The soft *t* before *-ium* early became *sc*, which was written indifferently with *c* alone.

VICE-, a prefix, signifying in the place of; from L. *vicem*.—Der. *vice-amiral*, *vice-roi*, *vice-président*, etc. By *c=s* (see § 129) *vice* becomes in Fr. *vis*, whence *vi-comte* (vice-comitem), *vidame* (vice-dominum), which in O. Fr. were *vis-comte*, *vis-dame*. For loss of *s* see § 148. In O. Fr. *vice* was an independent subst., signifying part, function, as we see in Ducange, s.v. *vices*, *si evesques commist ses vices à St. Vincent*.

Vicier, *va.* to corrupt, vitiate; from L. *vitare*.

Vicieux, *adj.* vicious; from L. *vitiosus*.

Vicinal, *adj.* parochial; from L. *vicinalis*, from *vicinus*.

Vicissitude, *sf.* a vicissitude; from L. *vicissitudinem*.

VICOMTE, *sm.* a viscount; from L. *vice-comitem*: 'Comes præcipiat suo *vice comiti*, suisque centenariis,' from an 8th-cent. document. For *vice* = *vi* - see *vice*; for *comitem* = *comte* see *comte*.—Der. *vicomté*.

Victime, *sf.* a victim; from L. *victima*.

VICTOIRE, *sf.* a victory; from L. *victoria*. For *-toria* = *-toire* see § 233.—Der. *victorieux* (L. *victoriosus*).

Victuaille, *sf.* victuals; from L. *actualia*. The O. Fr. form was *vitaille*, which was recast into a more learned form in the 16th cent.

VIDAME, *sm.* a vidame (dignitary holding lands under a bishop, with the duty of defending the temporalities of the see); from L. *vice-dominus*: 'Ut Episcopi, abbates, atque abbatissae advocatos atque *vice-dominos*, centenariosque legem scientes et mansuetos habeant,' says a Capitulary of Charlemagne, A.D. 802. For *vice* = *vi* - see *vice*; for *dominus* = *dame* see *dame*.

VIDANGE, *sf.* an emptying. See *vider*.—Der. *vidangeur*.

VIDE, *adj.* empty, void, *sm.* a void. The origin of the word is quite doubtful; the usual parentage, L. *viduus*, is open to the objection that *viduus* has another derivative, O. Fr. *vedue*, Fr. *veuf*, *veuve*.—Der. *vider*, *vidange*, *évider*, *dévider*, *dévidoir*.

Viduité, *sf.* widowhood; from L. *viduitatem*.

VIE, *sf.* life; from L. *vita*. For loss of *t* see § 118.—Der. *viab'e*.

VEIL, *adj.* old. It. *vecchio*, from L. *veclus*. *Veclus* was a popular form for *vetulus*, *vetulus*, as we see from the Appendix ad Probum 'vetulus, non veclus.' *Veclum* becomes *veil*: for *o = ie* see § 54; for *ol = il* see § 129. The nominative *veclus* produced O. Fr. *viels*, which by *l = u* (see § 157) becomes *vieux*, then *vieux*: for final *s = x* see § 149.—Der. *vieillesse*, *vieillerie*, *vieillard*, *vieillot*, *vieillir*.

VIELLE, *sf.* a hurdy-gurdy, viol; from L. *vitella**, a secondary form of *vitula**, a viol, in medieval Lat. texts; e.g. 'Cymbala praeclara, concors symphonia, dulcis Fistula, somniferæ cytharæ, vitulaeque jocosæ,' says an 11th-cent. poet. *Vitella* becomes *vielle* by loss of medial *t*, see § 117. *Vielle* is a doublet of *viole*, q.v.—Der. *vieller*.

VIERGE, *sf.* a virgin. O. Fr. *virge*; from L. *virgo*. For *i = ie* see § 72 note 3.

VIEUX, *adj.* old. See *veil*.

VIF, *adj.* lively; from L. *vivus*. For final *v = f* see § 142.

VIGIE, *sf.* a look-out; the exact origin unknown; connected with L. *vigilia*.

Vigilance, *adj.* vigilance. See *vigilant*.

Vigilant, *adj.* vigilant; from L. *vigilantem*. Its doublet is *veillant*.—Der. *vigilance*.

Vigile, *sf.* a vigil; from L. *vigilia*. Its doublet is *veille*, q.v.

VIGNE, *sf.* a vine; from L. *vinea*. For *-nea = -nia = -gne* see § 243.—Der. *vigneron*, *vignette*.

VIGNET'IE, *sf.* a vignette, lit. a little vine, the first vignettes having been adorned with borders of vine-leaves and grapes. See *vigne*.

VIGNOBLE, *sm.* a vineyard. Origin uncertain. Diez draws it from L. *vinio-pulens* (lit. a land wealthy in wine), by regular contr. (see § 51) of *vinio-pulens* to *vinio-plens*, whence *vignoble*. For *ni = gn* see *cigogne*; for *p = b* see § 111; for loss of final syllable *-opulens = -oble*, cp. *serpens*, *serpe*. Scheler draws it, through O. Fr. *vinobre*, from L. *vinio-pulens*; it may be a form of the Low L. *vinoblium**, which is found in a document of A.D. 1256, in the sense of a vineyard.

† **Vigogne**, *sf.* vicinia, swan's-down; from Sp. *vicuña* (§ 26).

Vigueur, *sf.* vigour; from L. *vigorem*.—Der. *vigoureux*.

VIGUIER, *sm.* a viguier (a provost, in Languedoc and Provence); from L. *vicarius*. For *o = g* see § 129; for *-arius = -ier* see § 198. Its doublet is *vicair*, q.v.—Der. *viguerie*.

VIL, *adj.* vile; from L. *vilis*.—Der. *avilir*.

VILAIN, *sm.* a 'vilain,' farmer (feudal); from L. *villanus**, from *villa*. From the sense of peasant the word takes that of rude, vile, low; whence later the *adj.* *vilain*. For *-anus = -ain* see § 194. The second *l* was early lost, the form *vilains* going back to the 11th cent.—Der. *villanelle* (pastoral poetry).

VILAIN, *adj.* ugly, villanous. See above.—Der. *vilénie*.

VILEBREQUIN, *sm.* a wimble, drill, borer; O. Fr. *virebrequin*, compd. of *virer* (q.v.) and *brequin*, transposed from *berquin**; of Germ. origin, Neth. *boreken* (§ 27). For *berquin** = *brequin* see *âpreté*; for O. Fr. *vire-brequin* = *vilebrequin*, by dissimilation, see § 169.

VILENIE, *sf.* dirt, abusive language. See *vilain*.

Vilipender, *va.* to condemn, vilipend; from L. *vilipendere*.

† **Villa**, *sf.* a villa; the It. *villa* (§ 25). Its doublet is *ville*, q.v.

VILLAGE, *sm.* a village; from L. *villaticum**, a collection of several farms or metairies, from L. *villa*: 'Juraverunt Richardus sacerdos et tota villatica' (Acta Sanctorum, June, iv. 574). *Villatica* here rather signifies the gathering of all dwellers on the same farni. For *-atica = -age* see § 201.—Der. *villageois*.

VILLE, *sf.* a town; from L. *villa* (for the meaning of this word see § 12). Its doublet is *villa*, q.v.

† **Villegiature**, *sf.* a visit to, sojourn in, the country; from It. *villeggiatura* (§ 25).

VIMAIRE, *sf.* damage caused by heavy storms, etc.; from L. *vis major*. For loss of *s* see § 148; for *major = maire* see *maire*.

VIN, *sm.* wine; from L. *vinum*.—Der. *vineux*, *vinée*, *vinigre*.

VINAIGRE, *sm.* vinegar. See *vin* and *aigre*.—Der. *vinaigrette*, *vinaigrerie*.

VINDAS, *sm.* a windlass; of Germ. origin (like most sea terms), O. H. G. *windan* (§ 20).

Vindicatif, *adj.* vindictive; as if from a supposed L. *vindicativus**, from *vin-*

- dicare.** For Fr. derivatives in *-if* see § 223.
- indicté, sf.** a prosecution (of crime); from L. *vindicta*.
- NGT, adj.** twenty. O. Fr. *vint*; from L. *viginti*. For loss of medial *g* see § 131; the insertion of *g* between *n* and *t* is euphonic.—Der. *vingtième, vingtaine*.
- iol, sm.** violation. See *violer*.
- iolacé, adj.** (Bot.) violaceous. See *violet*.
- Viole, sf.** a viol, tenor violin; introd. from It. *viola* (§ 25). Its doublet is *vielle*, q. v.
- violent, adj.** violent; from L. *violentus*.—Der. *violence* (L. *violentia*), *violenter*.
- Violer, va.** to violate; from L. *violare*.—Der. *viol* (verbal subst.), *violation, violateur*.
- IOLET, adj.** violet-coloured; a dim. of O. Fr. *virole**, which from L. *viola*. From this primitive come *violet, violette, violacé, violier*.
- IOLETTE, sf.** a violet. See *violet*.
- IOLIER, sm.** a wallflower. See *violet*.
- Violon, sm.** a violin; from It. *violone* (§ 25).—Der. *violoniste*.
- Violoncelle, sm.** a violoncello; from It. *violoncello* (§ 25).
- VIORNE, sf.** (Bot.) the viburnum; from L. *viburnum*. For loss of medial *b* see § 113; for *u=0* see § 97.
- Vipère, sf.** a viper; from L. *vipera*. Its doublet is *guivre*, q. v.
- Virago, sf.** a virago; the L. *virago*.
- VIRELAI, sm.** a virelay. See *virer*.
- VIRER, vn.** to turn, tack, veer; lit. to turn round, describe a circle; from O. Fr. *vire* (a circle, ring), which from L. *viria* (a ring, in Pliny). *Vire* has disappeared from modern Fr., leaving the deriv. *virole*, Low L. *viriola**, a little wire, circle of metal.—Der. *virement, revirement, virole, viron** (in *a-viron*, that which one turns with, and *en-viron*, that which is around), *virelai* (compd. of *lai*, see *lai* 2, and *virer*, properly a lay which veers round, a rondeau).
- Virginal, adj.** virginal; from L. *virginalis*.
- Virginité, sf.** virginity; from L. *virginitatem*.
- Virgule, sf.** a comma; from L. *virgula*.
- Viril, adj.** virile; from L. *virilis*.
- VIROLE, sf.** a ferrule, collar. See *virer*.
- Virtual, adj.** virtual; der. from L. *virtus*.
- † **Virtuose, sm.** a virtuoso; introd. from It. *virtuoso* (§ 25).
- Virulent, adj.** virulent; from L. *virulentus*.—Der. *virulence*.
- VIS, sf.** a screw; O. Fr. *vis de pressoir*; from L. *vitis*, the tendril of a vine, spiral-formed, then, by assimilation of sense, a screw, a spiral staircase. *Vitis* in the sense of a screw is found in the Acta Sanctorum (May, ii. 62). 'Arcasque prae-dictas praedicti argentarii clavis et vitibus ferreis fortiter simul affixerunt et cooperierunt'; also, in the sense of *vis de pressoir* in the following passage from the same (June, ii. 738), 'Cujus lingua erat modicum prominens extra guttur et brevissima, ad modum vitis torcularis retorta': in sense of spiral staircase in the following 14th-cent. chronicle, 'Per claustrum ecclesiam introivit, et in vitem quae ad defendendum in eadem ecclesia est, ascendit, et ostium post se clausit.' This etymology is confirmed by the fact that It. *vite* retains both meanings, vine and screw.—Der. *visser*.
- † **Visa, sm.** a visa, endorsement; the L. *visa* (sc. est).—Der. *viser*.
- VISAGE, sm.** a face; as if from a supposed L. *visaticum** (It. *visaggio*); from *visus*. See *vis-à-vis*.—Der. *dévisager, envisager*.
- VIS-A-VIS, prep.** opposite; a phrase compd. of O. Fr. *sm. vis*, the L. *visus* (properly appearance, then face in modern Lat.): 'Habebat autem visum valde tumefactum ac inflatum ita quod oculis humanis nimis horribilis apparebat' (Acta Sanctorum, May, iv. 337). *Vis-à-vis* is lit. face-to-face.—Der. *visage, visière*.
- Viscère, sm.** entrails; from L. *viscera*.—Der. *viscéral*.
- VISER, vn.** to take aim; as if from a supposed L. *visare**, from *visus*, p. p. of *videre*.—Der. *visée* (partic. subst.).
- Viser, va.** to endorse. See *visa*.
- Visible, adj.** visible; from L. *visibilis*.—Der. *visibilité*.
- VISIÈRE, sf.** a visor (of helmets). See *vis-à-vis*.
- Vision, sf.** vision; from L. *visionem*.—Der. *visionnaire*.
- Visiter, va.** to visit; from L. *visitare*.—Der. *visite* (verbal subst.), *visiteur, visitation*.
- Visqueux, adj.** sticky, slimy; from L. *viscosus*. For *-osus = -eux* see § 229.—Der. *viscosité*.
- VISSE, va.** to screw. See *vis*.—Der. *dévisser*.
- Visuel, adj.** visual; from L. *visualis**, der. from *visus*.

Vital, *adj.* vital; from L. *vitalis*.—Der. *vitaliser*, *vitalité* (L. *vitalitatem*).

VITE, *adj.* quick; *adv.* quickly; a word found in Fr. documents of the 13th cent. Origin uncertain. The O. Fr. *viste* seems with great probability to connect it with It. *av-visto*, *visto*, at first sight, then quickly. For loss of *s* see § 148.—Der. *vitesse*.

Vitre, *sf.* glass; from L. *vitrum*. Its doublet is *verre*, *q. v.*—Der. *vitrage*, *vitrer*, *vitrine*, *vitreux*, *vitrifier*.

† **Vitriol**, *sm.* vitriol; introd. from It. *vitriuolo* (§ 25).

Vivace, *adj.* vivacious; from L. *vivacem*.—Der. *vivacité* (L. *vivacitatem*).

† **Vivandier**, *sm.* a sutler; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *vivandiere* (§ 25).—Der. *vivandière*.

† **Vivat**, *interj.* hurrah! the L. *vivat*.

VIVIER, *sm.* a fishpond; from L. *vivarium*. For *-arium* = *-ier* see § 198.

Vivifier, *va.* to quicken; from L. *vivificare*.

Vivipare, *adj.* (Zool.) viviparous; from L. *viviparus* (found in Apuleius).

VIVRE, *vn.* to live; from L. *vivere*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *vivère* to *vivre*.—Der. *vivre* (*sm.*), *revivre*, *survivre*.

† **Vizir**, *sm.* a vizier; from Ar. *ouazir* (§ 30).—Der. *vizirat*.

Vocabulaire, *sm.* a vocabulary; from L. *vocabularium**, der. from *vocabulum*.

Vocal, *adj.* vocal; from L. *vocalis*.—Der. *vocaliser*.

Vocale, *sf.* a vowel; from L. *vocalis*. Its doublet is *voyelle*, *q. v.*

Vocaliser, *vn.* (Mus.) to vocalise. See *vocal*.—Der. *vocalise* (verbal subst.), *vocalisation*.

Vociférer, *va.* to vociferate; from L. *vociferari*.—Der. *vocifération*.

VŒU, *sm.* a vow, prayer; from L. *votum*. For loss of *t* see § 118; for *c* = *œu* see § 79. Its doublet is *vote*, *q. v.*, and *voto* in the compound *ex-voto*.

† **Voguer**, *vn.* to row; introd. in 16th cent. from It. *vogare* (§ 25).—Der. *vogue* (verbal subst.).

VOICI, *prep.* see here! for *vois-ci*, and therefore compd. of a verb imperat. and an adv. See *voir* and *ici*.

VOIE, *sf.* a way; from L. *via*. For *i* = *oi* see § 68.—Der. From Lat. *viare* comes Fr. verb *voyer*, found in the compds. *dévoyeur*, *convoyer*, *envoyer*, *fourvoyer* (*q. v.*).

VOILA, *prep.* see there! for *vois-là*, cp. *voici*. See *voir* and *là*.

VOILE, *sm.* a veil; from L. *velum*, whose pl. *vela*, taken as if it were fem. sing., gives us the *sf.* *voile*, a sail. For *e* = *oi* see § 62.—Der. *voiler* (from L. *velare*), *voilette*, *dévoiler* (*q. v.*).

VOILE, *sf.* a sail. See *voile* 1.—Der. *voilure*, *voilier*, *voilerie*.

VOIR, *va.* to see; formerly *voir*, from L. *videre*. For loss of medial *d* see § 120; for *i* = *e* see § 68; for *-ère* = *-oir* see § 263. For later contr. of *venir* to *voir*, see *voir*.

VOIRE, *adj.* truly; from L. *verè*. For *e* = *oi* see § 62. Its doublet is *vrai*, *q. v.*

VOIRIE, *sf.* a commission of public ways, a sewer. See *voyer*.

VOISIN, *adj.* neighbouring; from L. *vicinus*. For *i* = *oi* see § 68; for soft *c* = *s* see § 129.—Der. *voisiner*, *voisinage*, *avoisiner*, *avoisinant*.

VOITURE, *sf.* a carriage; from L. *vectura*. For *ect* = *oit* see § 65.—Der. *voiturier*, *voitur*.

† **Voiturin**, *sm.* a vetturino, driver and owner of a travelling-carriage; from It. *vetturino* (§ 25).

VOIX, *sf.* voice; from L. *voxem*. For *o* = *oi* see § 83; for soft *c* = *s* = *x* see §§ 129, 149.

VOL, *sm.* flight. See *voler* 1.

VOL, *sm.* theft. See *voler* 2.

VOLAGE, *adj.* volatile, fickle; from L. *volaticus* (found in Cicero). For *-aticus* = *-age* see § 201.

VOLAILE, *sf.* poultry, a collective name of all farm-yard birds; from L. *volatilia*, pl. of *volatilis*. Columella uses the phrase 'volatile pecus' for poultry. *Volatilia* contrd. (see § 51) to *volat'lia* gives *volaille*. For assimilation of *l* to *l* see § 168; for *-alia* = *-aille* see § 278.

Volatile, *adj.* volatile; from L. *volatilis*.—Der. *volatiliser*, *volatilité*.

† **Volcan**, *sm.* a volcano; from It. *volcano* (§ 25).—Der. *volcanique*, *volcaniser*.

VOLE, *sf.* vole (in cards). See *voler* 1.

VOLER, *vn.* to fly; from L. *volare*.—Der. *vol* (verbal subst. masc.), *vole* (verbal subst. fem.), *volée* (partic. subst.), *volant*, *volière*, *volet* (the wing, shutter of a window), *vol-au-vent*.

Voler, *va.* to steal; this *voler* is the same with the above, by a change of sense, see § 13, from flying lightly to stealing (Littré). The English thieves' patter could provide a parallel. This sense of the word is quite

modern, not appearing till the end of the 16th cent., which precludes a Lat. origin from a supposed *volare**, the simple form of *involare*, to steal, whence O. Fr. *emblor*, see *emblée*.—Der. *vol* (verbal subst.), *voleur*, *volerie*.

VOLET, *sm.* a shutter. See *voler* 1.

VOLETER, *vn.* to fly, flit; from L. *volitare*.

VOLEITION, *sf.* volition; from L. *volitionem** (a word framed by the Schoolmen; from L. *volere**, see *vouloir*).

VOLENTAIRE, *adj.* voluntary; from L. *voluntarius*.

VOLENTÉ, *sf.* will; from L. *voluntatem*. For *u*=*o* see § 98; for *-tatem*=*-té* see § 230.

VOLENTIERS, *adv.* willingly; from L. *voluntariis*. For *-ariis*=*-ier*, see § 198. The final *s* shews that the word is properly a pl. accus. (see Hist. Gram. p. 99). Cp. It. *volentieri*; *volentiers* represents the L. *voluntariis*, used adverbially. (Littré.)

VOLTE, *sf.* volt, fencing term; introd. from It. *volta* (§ 25). Its doublet is *voûte*, q. v.—Der. *volver*, whence *volte-face* (lit. turn-face, face-about).

VOLTIGER, *vn.* to flutter; introd. from It. *volteggiare* (§ 25).—Der. *voltige* (verbal subst.), *voltigreur*.

VOLUBLE, *adj.* voluble; from L. *volubilis*.

VOLUBILITÉ, *sf.* volubility; from L. *volubilitatem*.

VOLUME, *sm.* (1) a volume (book); (2) volume; from L. *volumen*.—Der. *volumineux* (L. *voluminosus*).

VOLUPTE, *sf.* pleasure; from L. *voluptatem*.

VOLUPTUEUX, *adj.* voluptuous; from L. *voluptuosus*. For *-osus*=*-eux* see § 229.

VOLUTE, *sf.* (Archit.) a volute; from L. *voluta* (in Vitruvius).

VOMIQUE, *adj.* vomic, of the nux vomica; *sf.* (Med.) vomica; from L. *vomica*.

VOMIR, *va.* to vomit; from L. *vomere*, by change of accent from *vômere* to *vomère* (see Hist. Gram. p. 133). For *e*=*i* see § 59.—Der. *vomissement*, *vomitif*.

VORACE, *adj.* voracious; from L. *voracem*.—Der. *voracité* (L. *voracitatem*).

VOTE, *sm.* a vote; from L. *votum*. Its doublet is *vœu*, q. v.—Der. *voter* (its doublet is *vouer*, q. v.).

VOTIF, *adj.* votive; from L. *votivus*.

VOTRE, *poss. adj.* your, yours; formerly *vosre*, from L. *vostrum*, archaic form of *vestrum* (in Ennius). For loss of *s* see § 148.

VOUER, *va.* to vow; from L. *votare*, from *votus*, p.p. of *vovere*, to vow. *Votare* becomes *vouer* by losing *t*, see § 117; by *ô*=*ou* see § 81. Its doublet is *voter*, q. v.—Der. *avouer*.

VOULOIR, *va.* to will, order, wish; from a supposed L. *volère**, formed from *volo*, which survives in the It. *volere*; for *-ère*=*-air* see § 263; for *ô*=*ou* see § 76.

VOUS, *pers. pron.* you; from L. *vos*. For *ô*=*ou* see § 81.

VOUSSOIR, *sm.* an archstone (engineering); der. from a supposed verb *vousser* (cp. *tailloir* from *tailler*). *Vousser* would be from L. *volutiare**, to bend, vault, der. from *volutus*. *Volutiare**, contrd. (see § 53) to *vol'tiare*, becomes *vousser*. For *ol*=*ou* see § 157; for *-tiare*=*-sser* see § 264. From this same verb *vousser* comes also *voussure*.

VOUSSURE, *sf.* (Archit.) coving. See *voussoir*.

VOÛTE, *sf.* a vault. O. Fr. *volte*, from L. *volta**, *volta**, a vault, in medieval Lat. texts; der. from *volutus*. For *ol*=*ou* see § 157. *Voûte* is a doublet of *volte*, q. v.—Der. *voûter*.

VOYAGE, *sm.* a journey, voyage. Sp. *viage*, It. *viaggio*, Prov. *viatge*, from L. *viaticum*, lit. provisions for a journey, then a journey, in Fortunatus: 'Deducit dulcem per amara viatica natam.' And a Charter of A.D. 1299 has 'Pro viatico quod fecimus in Sicilia.' *Viaticum* becomes *voyage*: for *via*=*voy*- see *voie*; for *-aticum*=*-age* see § 201. *Voyage* is a doublet of *viatique*, q. v.—Der. *voyager*, *voyageur*.

VOYELLE, *sf.* a vowel; from L. *vocalis*. For passage of medial *c* into *y* see § 129; for *-alis*=*-elle* see § 191. Its doublet is *vocale*, q. v.

VOYER, *sm.* a trustee of roads; from L. *viarius*, relating to roads. For *i*=*oi* see § 68; for *-arius*=*-ier* or *-yer* see § 198.—Der. agent-voyer, voirie (contr. of O. Fr. *voirie*).

VRAI, *adj.* true. O. Fr. *verai*, from Low L. *verâgus**, veracious. For loss of atonic *ê* see § 52; for *ag*=*ai* see § 129.—Der. *vraiment*, *vraisemblable*.

VRAIMENT, *adv.* truly. See *vrai*.

VRAISEMBLABLE, *adj.* probable. See *vrai* and *semblable*.

VRAISEMBLANCE, *sf.* probability. See *vrai* and *sembler*.

VRILLE, *sf.* (Bot.) a tendril, gimblet. Origin uncertain; perhaps from a supposed L. **vericula***, der from **vericum***, a spit. 'Tria **verica**' is found in an inventory dated A.D. 1218. **Vericum** is a dim. of **veru**. **Vericula**, by **-icula** = **-ille** (see § 257), gives **verille***, which is later contrd. to **vrille**, as O. Fr. **verai** is contrd. to **vrai**, see § 52. But, as Littré points out, the O. Fr. word being not **vrille**, but **vuille**, or **visle**, we are led to think that it is from **viti-cula**, dim. of **vitis**, a vine: for loss of **t** see § 117; for **-icula** = **-eille** see § 257.

VU, *loc. conj.* since; *sm.* sight; properly the past partic. of **voir**, q. v. **Vu**, in O. Fr. **vu**, originally **vedut**, It. **veduto**, is from L. **vidutus***, a barbarous p. p. of **videre**: for these p. p. in **-utus** see **boire**. **Vidu-**

tus, losing its medial **d** (see § 120), becomes O. Fr. **veü**. For **-utus** = **-u** see § 201; for **i = e** see § 68. **Veü** is later contrd. to **veu** (see **mür**), whence the form **vu**. For **eu** = **u** see **jumeau**.

VUE, *sf.* a view; partic. subst. fem. of **voir**. For etymology see **vu**.

Vulgaire, *adj.* vulgar, common; *sm.* the common sort of people: from L. **vulgaris**. —Der. **vulgariser**, **vulgarité**.

Vulgate, *sf.* vulgate; from L. **vulgata*** (sc. **Biblia**), properly the accredited, popular version of Scripture. The n. pl. is taken as a sing. fem.

Vulnérable, *adj.* vulnerable; from L. **vulnerabilis**.

Vulnérable, *adj.* vulnerary; from L. **vulnerarius**.

W.

Wagon, see **vagon**.

Walkyrie, *sf.* the Valkyriur of Scandinavian mythology, the goddesses, Odin's messengers, who choose the dead, and lead them to Walhalla: from Icel. **valkyrja** (§ 20).

Wallon, *sm.* a Walloon, inhabitant of southern Belgium; from Low L. **wallus***, a Germanic word, connected with L. **Gallus**.

† **Warrant**, *sm.* a warrant, guarantee;

from Engl. **warrant** (§ 28). Its doublet is **garant**, q. v.

† **Whig**, *smf.* a Whig, a party name derived originally from western Scotland; the Engl. **whig** (§ 28).

† **Whiskey**, *sm.* whiskey; the English name (§ 28) for the Celtic **usquebagh**.

† **Whist**, *sm.* whist; the Engl. **whist** (§ 28).

X.

Xénélasie, *sf.* the exclusion of strangers from a city; from Gr. **ξενηλασία**.

Xérasie, *sf.* dryness; from Gr. **ξηρασία**.

Xérophagie, *sf.* xerophagy, abstinence from all but dry fruits (in Church history); from Gr. **ξηροφαγία**.

Xiphias, *sm.* the sword-fish; from Gr. **ξίφιας**.

Xylographie, *sf.* xylography (wood engraving); from Gr. **ξύλογραφία**.

Y.

Y, *adv.* there. O. Fr. **i**, originally **iv**, It. **ivi**, from L. **ibi**. In Merov. Lat. **ibi** takes the sense of **illi**, **illis**, 'Ipsum monasterium expoliatum, et omnes cartae, quas de supra

dicto loco **ibi** delegaverunt, ablatae,' from a Diploma of Hlotair III, A.D. 664; and in a Charter of A.D. 883, 'Tradimus **ibi** terram; . . . dono **ibi** decimas.' By **b = v** (see

113) *ibi* becomes O. Fr. *iv*: 'In nulla iudha contra Lodhuwig num li *iv* er,' from the Oaths of A.D. 842; i.e. in the Lat. of that day, 'In nullam adjutam contra Ludovicum non illi *ibi* ero.' Finally *iv* loses *v* (see § 141) and becomes *i*, whence *y*.

Yacht, *sm.* a yacht; the Engl. *yacht* (§ 28).

Yatagan, *sm.* a yataghan; of Turkish origin; Turk. *yataghan* (§ 30).

YBLE, see *hible*.

YUSE, *sf.* evergreen oak, holly; originally

*iélce**, It. *elce*, from L. *ilicem*, by regular contr. (see § 51) of *ilicem* to *il'cem*, whence *elce**. For *i=e* see § 72. *Elce** becomes *iélce* (for *e=ie* see § 56), then *ieuse* (for soft *c=s* see § 129, for *el=eu* see § 157).

YEUX, *sm. pl.* eyes. See *œil*.

Yole, *sf.* a yawl. Of Germanic origin, Engl. *yawl*, Germ. *yölle* (§ 28).

Ypréau, *sm.* a kind of elm, which grows well round *Ypres* (§ 33).

† **Yucca**, *sm.* (Bot.) a yucca; of American origin, see § 32.

Z.

Zain, *adj.* whole-coloured, dark bay (of horses); from It. *zaino* (§ 25).

Zani, a zany; the It. *zani* (another form of Gianni, Giovanni) (§ 25); a word introduced with Catherine de Medici in the 16th cent. It has since fallen out of use.

Zèbre, *sm.* a zebra; of African origin, see § 31.

Zeal, *sm.* zeal; from L. *zelus*.—Der. *zélé*, *zéléateur*.

Zénith, *sm.* the zenith; introd. through It. *zenit* (§ 25), from Ar. *semt* (§ 30).

Zéphyr, *sm.* a zephyr; from L. *zephyrus*.

Zéro, *sm.* zero, naught; introd. through It. *zero* (§ 25), from Ar. *sifr* (§ 30). Its doublet is *chiffre*, q. v.

ZEST, *interject.* pish! bosh! used to express a quick rejection of something said or suggested.

ZESTE, *sm.* the membrane which divides a nut, orange, etc.; from L. *schistus*, divided, whence the word comes to mean a division. *Schistus* becomes *zest* as *schedula* be-

comes *çedule*. For *i=e* see § 72. Its doublet is *schiste*, q. v.

† **Zibeline**, *sf.* sable; from It. *zibellino* (§ 25).

ZIGZAG, *sm.* zigzag, an onomatopoetic word; see § 34; imitated from Germ. *zickzack* (§ 27).

† **Zinc**, *sm.* (Met.) zinc; the Germ. *zink* (§ 27).

Zinzolin, *sm.* a reddish violet colour; Sp. *cinzolino* (§ 26) from Ar. *djoldjolin* (§ 30).

Zizanie, *sf.* tares; from L. *zizania*.

Zodiaque, *sm.* the zodiac; from L. *zodiacus* (found in Aulus Gellius).—Der. *zodiacal*.

Zone, *sf.* a zone; from L. *zona*.

Zoographie, *sf.* zoography; from Gr. *ζῶον* and *γραφή*.

Zoolithe, *sm.* a zoolite; from Gr. *ζῶον* and *λίθος*.

Zoologie, *sf.* zoology; from Gr. *ζῶον* and *λόγος*.—Der. *zoologique*.

Zoophyte, *sm.* a zoophyte; from Gr. *ζῶον* and *φυτόν*, i.e. that which is between a plant and an animal.

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